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A
G L O S S A R Y ;

OR,

COLLECTION OF WORDS, PHRASES, NAMES, AND ALLUSIONS
TO CUSTOMS, PROVERBS, ETC.,

WHICH HAVE BEEN THOUGHT TO REQUIRE ILLUSTRATION,

IN

THE WORKS OF ENGLISH AUTHORS,

PARTICULARLY

SHAKESPEARE AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES.

BY

ROBERT NARES, A.M., F.R.S., F.A.S.,

ARCHDEACON OF STAFFORD, &c.

— “cadentque
Quæ nunc sunt in honore vocabula.”—HOR.

A NEW EDITION,

WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS BOTH OF WORDS AND EXAMPLES,

BY

JAMES O. HALLIWELL, Esq., F.R.S., &c.

AND

THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., &c.

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PREFACE OF THE EDITORS.

ROBERT NARES, the author of the following Glossary, was during his whole life an active man of letters, though the great mass of his labours have not left any very permanent mark on the literature of his day. He was born at York on the 9th of June, 1753, and was the son of Dr. James Nares, the celebrated composer and teacher of music, and organist to George II and George III. The Doctor's brother, and the uncle of Robert Nares, was sir George Nares, who sat during fifteen years on the bench of Common Pleas. Robert Nares received his first education in Westminster School, where, in 1767, at the early age of fourteen, he was at the head of his election as king's scholar. In 1771, he was elected to a studentship of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1775, and his master's degree in 1778, and entered holy orders. From 1779 to 1783, he held the situation of tutor to the two Wynns (sir Watkin and Charles Williams), residing with them at Wynnstay, and during the season in London. During this period he wrote prologues, epilogues, and light pieces, for the private dramatic fêtes at Wynnstay, as well as a considerable number of essays on various subjects for periodicals. In 1782, Christ Church presented him with the small living of Easton Mawdit in Northamptonshire, and soon afterwards he received that of Doddington from the lord Chancellor. In 1784, Nares published his first philological work, the 'Elements of Orthoëpy.' The same year he married Elizabeth Bayley, the youngest daughter of Thomas Bayley, of Chelmsford, who died in child-bed in 1785. He resumed his connection with the Wynns from 1786 to 1788, while his pupils were at Westminster School, and he acted as assistant-preacher at Berkeley Chapel. In 1787, he was appointed chaplain to the duke of York, and in the year following he was chosen assistant-preacher to the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn, a post which he held during fifteen years. He had now become the centre of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, by whom he was respected not only as a gentleman and scholar but as a sound divine and sincere Christian, and to whom he was endeared by many social qualities; and he produced a considerable number of political as well as other essays and pamphlets. This literary activity led, in 1793, to his starting that well-known periodical, the 'British Critic,' in

conjunction with Beloe. Nares conducted this journal until its forty-second volume, when he resigned it. He was about this time appointed assistant-librarian in the British Museum, and was subsequently librarian of the manuscript department in that institution during twelve years, in which capacity he edited the third volume of the 'Harleian Catalogue.' In 1794, Nares lost his second wife, a Miss Fleetwood, of London, who also died after the birth of a son, who lived only a few weeks. In 1796, lord Loughborough gave him the living of Dalby in Leicestershire, and in 1798 that of Sharnford; and bishop Cornwallis made him a canon residentiary of Litchfield. Bishop Porteus gave him the small prebend of Islington in St. Paul's; and, in 1800, the bishop of Litchfield made him archdeacon of Stafford, with which his ecclesiastical preferments end. In this year (1800), Nares married the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Smyth, head master of Westminster School, who survived him. In 1805 he resigned his vicarage of Easton Mawdit, and also his situation in the British Museum, and went to reside at the vicarage at Reading, where he lived till 1818. In this year, his desire for a more free enjoyment of London society led him to exchange to Allhallows, London Wall, the duties of which he continued to discharge until within about a month of his death, with an absence usually of two months in the year at Litchfield. In 1822, Nares published his 'Glossary; or Collection of Words, Phrases, Names, and Allusions to Customs, Proverbs, &c., which have been thought to require illustration, in the Works of English Authors, particularly Shakespeare, and his Contemporaries.' This was his last and his most important work, though he still continued to mix actively in literary society, where he pleased by his agreeable and unassuming manners. He was one of the founders of the Royal Society of Literature, and one of its earlier presidents, and he contributed to its transactions. Robert Nares died on the 23d of March, 1829, at the age of seventy-five.

It is to his 'Glossary' that Nares owes chiefly his literary fame. An experience of thirty-six years, during which the class of studies to which it especially belongs has made great advance, has established its reputation as the best and most useful work we possess for explaining and illustrating the obsolete language and the customs and manners of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and it is quite indispensable to the readers of the literature of the Elizabethan period. It is a necessary companion to the dramatic writers. The numerous criticisms on the difficulties of the text of Shakespeare, scattered throughout this work, are characterised by a degree of soberness and good sense, as well as by a profound knowledge of the literature of his age, which are by no means common among the commentators on the great bard. In spite of these recommendations, Nares's Glossary has hitherto only passed through one edition in this country. It was published in an inconvenient form, a large quarto volume, and had become sufficiently rare and expensive to place it beyond the reach of a large proportion of those who now take an interest in the literature of the period which it illustrates and require it as a book of reference. It was, therefore, to supply

an absolute want, that the present edition was undertaken. The field in which Nares laboured, though wide in his time, has been considerably enlarged since, and there are few students in the literature of the Elizabethan period who, in using his work, have not been able to add to it words and phrases which had not fallen under his notice, or new and valuable examples illustrative of those which he had given. The editors had made a large collection of such additions, and with this advantage it was thought desirable to give something more than a bare reprint. It is evident that a work like this can never be complete; but it is believed that by these additions Nares's Glossary may be made somewhat more so, and at all events it cannot but be rendered more useful. The additional words and examples are distinguished from those in the original text by a † prefixed to them. The principle followed in the selection of these additions has been to give words and phrases from books popular at the time when they were published, which have become now very rare, tending to clear up difficulties in writers of that age who are more generally known or who are better deserving of general attention. From these illustrations, some words and phrases only partially understood before, will now receive new light; while others are given because they are rare and curious, and may explain difficult passages in authors of this period which have not yet been brought into discussion. It is for this reason that some new words, the meaning of which could only be given by conjecture, have been left with no other explanation than that furnished by the passages in which they occur; future researches may fix their meaning more exactly. To these additions, and to a correct reprint of Nares, the editors have almost limited themselves. The errors of his book are comparatively so few, and of so little importance, that it has been thought advisable to interfere as little as possible with his text. A few necessary corrections only, with some slight modifications of what he has written, have been added within brackets [], to keep them distinct from the rest. It remains only to add that a few additional words have been contributed by friends; and among these the editors cannot but acknowledge their obligations to the Rev. Richard Hooper, to whom the public owes so excellent an edition of Chapman's Homer.

THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

THE compilation of a dictionary has not been improperly compared to the labours of the anvil or the mine; an allusion which Johnson might feelingly recollect, at the close of his mighty work. Even his worthy editor, Todd, must have had much of laborious hammering and digging, before he could send forth his augmented and improved edition. The present Glossary, however, has occasioned no such toil. Its materials were sought and collected entirely for amusement; and the task has been continued and completed, so far as it can be called complete, exactly in the same manner: with perseverance, indeed, through a long series of years, but uniformly at leisure hours, and only in the intervals of more important occupations. It was not till the press had commenced its operations, that any serious labour was bestowed upon it; then, indeed, in revision, correction, and the supplying of palpable deficiencies, it became a task, of which the author is glad at length to have seen the end.

The common reflection, that our admirable Shakespeare is almost overwhelmed by his commentators, and that the notes, however necessary, too often recal us from the text, first suggested this undertaking; the primary object of which was, to enable every reader to enjoy the unencumbered productions of the poet. The specimen of a glossary subjoined to Richard Warner's Letter to Garrick (1768) still further encouraged the attempt; in the prosecution of which, it soon appeared desirable to extend the illustration to all the best authors of that age. Attention being thus fixed upon a given period in the progress of our language, it could not fail to happen that many useful illustrations of its history must be developed in the search.

Early attached to the study of our native language, and, consequently, an admirer of those authors by whom its powers were first displayed and best exemplified, I proved that disposition so long ago as in the year 1784, when I published a book, called, 'Elements of Orthoëpy.' Three divisions of that work were employed in ascertaining the actual pronunciation of the English language, as then correctly spoken; but the fourth contained a miscellaneous view of variations and changes made by time or caprice, in its orthography and

accentuation, some parts of which sufficiently evince an inclination to that kind of inquiry, which has here been further pursued. I particularly noticed some modes of accentuation employed by early writers, which had since been entirely disused.

Thus prepared, when I began to take notes of words and phrases requiring explanation, in Shakespeare, and writers near his time, I was still upon my favorite ground; and it may easily be supposed that, in reading for that purpose some writings which otherwise, probably, I might not have read, I was enjoying an amusement very congenial to my inclinations. The perusal of the best authors of those times was, indeed, its own reward, without reference to any other object; but still the contemplation of another purpose to be answered by it, was a further motive to encourage perseverance.

I had made some progress in my collections, and even in the arrangement of them, when occupations came upon me which soon left me no time to employ in such amusements. The undertaking, therefore, was of necessity laid aside; and occasional reading, in a desultory manner, with hasty memorandums of passages, was all that could, for many years, be made subservient to it. At length, comparative leisure gave an opportunity for resuming the design. The materials collected were finally arranged; and being thought by some competent judges to be such as would be welcome to the public, the determination to give them to the press was formed without reluctance.

It will be found, I fear, after all, that the Work has many deficiencies; which the mode of its compilation may explain, but cannot entirely excuse. My only defence is, that my attempt was not to collect all that could possibly be had, but to preserve and arrange all that I had been able to collect. The former would have been a serious task; the latter, as it was at first, so it always continued to be, an amusement. If what I have collected prove worthy of the notice of the public, the public is welcome to it; and should any more successful compiler be able to supply its defects, his full share of the credit shall by me be readily conceded. Many works I have certainly read, belonging to the period here comprehended, but not always with the minute attention which would have been necessary for noting every peculiarity. To have laboured through all the productions of that time would have been a task neither suited to my taste nor compatible with my occupations. I have therefore avoided the title of Dictionary, which seemed to me to imply a more perfect collection. Much, however, the volume does contain; and much that will, I trust, entertain the reader, no less than it has amused the writer.

I have carefully abstained from inserting the words and phrases of an earlier period than the reign of Elizabeth, except where the writers of her time at all affected the phraseology of Chaucer; which affectation, in my opinion, is almost the only blemish of the beautiful poems of Spenser. My reason was this: that to complete the rational view and knowledge of our language, a separate Dictionary must be required for the works of Chaucer, Gower,

Lydgate, Occleve, and all those writers who can properly be called English; that is, who wrote when the language was no longer Saxon. A Saxon Dictionary of the same form, with all the examples at length, would complete the historical view of our national speech. The British, and its dialects, belong to another family.

Verum hæc ipse equidem, spatiis exclusus iniquis,
Prætereo, atque aliis post me memoranda relinquo.

I have neither length of life, nor perseverance in study remaining, to undertake either of those tasks.

Our illustrious countryman, Johnson, has shown us that no Dictionary can be satisfactory without a copious selection of examples, and has given us the most convenient form; his plan and method have, therefore, been followed here, as far as seemed necessary in a work less scientific. The Chaucerian and the Saxon Dictionaries, whenever formed, ought surely to adopt a similar arrangement.

If such a plan should ever be completed, it may then, perhaps, be advisable to throw out from Johnson's Dictionary all the words not actually classical in the language at that time; so as to make it a standard of correct phraseology. Johnson has no small number of words which were completely out of use when he compiled his Dictionary. That number has been greatly augmented by his editor, Todd; with the very laudable design of comprising the whole history of our language, if possible, in that one work. The inconvenience arising from this method is certainly not great; and chiefly affects foreigners, who may sometimes be puzzled to decide what words are actually in use, and what are obsolete. The separation of the Dictionaries, as here suggested, would make all clear; but, perhaps, it is a plan more specious in theory, than likely to be realised in practice.

It may be objected, that, according to this notion, I have not even perfected my own link of the philological chain. This I shall not attempt to deny; but, probably, enough is here done to encourage others to complete the undertaking; enough, too, for immediate use, till something more perfect shall appear. To diversify the work, I have not confined it to words, but have included phrases, proverbial sayings, with allusions to customs, and even to persons, when something of their history seemed necessary to illustrate my authors. I have also made it occasionally a vehicle for critical observations on the text of our general favorite, Shakespeare; especially in such passages as have been most disputed by his commentators. I have thus endeavoured to make it not merely a book of reference, but also an occasional amusement for literary leisure. The authors most studiously illustrated are those who are most likely to attract the general reader; and if others are occasionally quoted, it is chiefly for the sake of the light they throw upon those of primary consideration.

It will readily be supposed that, in compiling this Glossary, I have taken advantage of all those indexes which have lately been subjoined to the editions of our early authors; the assistance of which has rendered this volume much more copious than otherwise it could have been made, in the mode of collection above described. Prior Dictionaries have been consulted to a great extent, and in the improved edition of Johnson, by my friend Todd, I have often found myself anticipated, where I thought I had made a discovery. Dr. Jamieson's admirable Dictionary of the Scottish language, has also been of great use; many of the words which are disused in England being completely preserved in that dialect, which is a legitimate child of the same Saxon parent. To etymology I have not paid anxious attention, except where it seemed clear and undeniable; well knowing the extreme fallaciousness of that science when founded on mere similarity of sound. But I have particularly avoided deriving common English words from languages of which the people who employed them must have been entirely ignorant; a method which some etymologists have pursued to a very ridiculous extent.

Collections of provincial dialects would often have been extremely useful; many words esteemed peculiar to certain counties, being merely remnants of the language formerly in general use. But these collections are unfortunately few and scanty; nor can I name any one in which I have found so much use, as in what Mr. Wilbraham very modestly terms "an attempt towards a Glossary of words used in Cheshire." Had I been earlier acquainted with this performance I should doubtless have derived much more advantage from it. County histories, which have long received the most extensive encouragement, should always contain a careful compilation of this kind, from certain and correct authorities: and from these, digested together, the history of our language might ultimately receive important illustration. I apprehend, however, that little has hitherto been done towards this design. The Cornish words collected by the diligence of Mr. Polwhele, belong chiefly to a still more ancient dialect.

Having said thus much of the origin and mode of execution of this work, I willingly leave the public to decide upon its value. This is a point which can seldom be determined by an author, or his friends; the former being disqualified by partiality to the work, and the latter to the workman. My expectation is, that it will be deemed more amusing than useful, more various than profound; a decision which, however harshly expressed, I shall never make an attempt to controvert.

ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>Anc. Dr.</i>	Ancient Drama, in six volumes (1814).
<i>B. & Fl.</i>	Beaumont and Fletcher.
<i>B. Jons.</i>	Ben Jonson.
<i>Brit. Past.</i>	Browne's Britannia's Pastorals.
<i>Drayt.</i>	Drayton, ed. 1753, in 4 vols. 8vo, the pages continued throughout
<i>Euph.</i>	Lily's Euphues.
<i>Euph. Engl.</i>	—— Euphues and his England.
<i>Fairf. T.</i>	Fairfax's Tasso.
<i>Gayt. Fest. N.</i>	Gayton's Festivous Notes to Don Quixote.
<i>Har. Ariost.</i>	Sir J. Harington's translation of Ariosto.
<i>Mirr. Mag.</i>	Mirror for Magistrates, ed. 1610.
<i>More, Antid.</i>	More's Antidote against Atheism.
<i>O. Pl.</i>	Reed's edition of Dodsley's Collection of Old Plays, 12 vols.
<i>Or. of Dr.</i>	Hawkins's Origin of the Drama, in 3 volumes.
<i>Percy Rel.</i>	Bishop Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Pœtry, ed. 1794.
<i>Polyolb.</i>	Drayton's Polyolbion.
<i>Shakespeare</i>	All his Dramas are referred to by the name of the Play alone; his other Poems, as in Malone's Supplement, in 2 vols. 8vo, 1780.
<i>Six Pl.</i>	Six Old Plays, on which Shakespeare founded his Measure for Measure, &c., 2 vols. 12mo.
<i>Stowe's Lond.</i>	Stowe's Survey of London, edit. 1599.
<i>Suppl.</i>	Malone's Supplement to Shakespeare, in 2 vols. 8vo.
<i>T. J.</i>	Todd's edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary.

A GLOSSARY.

A.

A. This letter prefixed to a participle, to denote an action still continued, is certainly not at all obsolete. To go *a* fishing, *a* begging, *a* walking, &c., are expressions as current still, in familiar and colloquial use, as they ever were: and though it is difficult to define the force of *a*, in such phrases, every one by use comprehends it. It is something like a preposition, yet it is not exactly either *at*, *to*, *in*, or anything else. The force seems to be its own. But it is no longer so prefixed to nouns; and these instances are properly obsolete language. Thus, in Mr. Todd's examples,

He will knap the spears *a* pieces with his teeth.

More, Antid. ag. Atheism.

There it seems to have the force of *to*. As prefixed in composition, without changing the sense of the word, it was formerly more common than it now is. Hence we find in Shakespeare,

I gin to be *a*-weary of the sun.

Macb. th.

[It is hardly, perhaps, necessary to remark that *a* is often used in popular language for *have*, for *on*, and sometimes for *I*.]

A, the Article. Sometimes repeated with adjectives, the substantive having gone before, and being understood.

A goodly portly man i'faith, and *a* corpulent. *Hen. IV.*
What death is't you desire for Amalchides?

A sudden, and *a* subtle.

Witch, by Middleton.

See more instances in Mr. Steevens's note on Macbeth, act iii, sc. 5.

2. Prefixed to numeral adjectives.

There's not *a* one of them, but in his house
I keep a servant feed. *Macb.*, iii, 5.
Chaucer has, "*a* ten or *a* twelve."

Squiers T., 10,697.

Having with her about *a* threescore horsemen.

Pembr. Arc., 1623, p. 181.

'Tis now *a* nineteen years ago at least.

B. Jon., *Case is Alt.*, i, 5.

So *a* near.

All that comes *a* near him,
He thinks are come on purpose to betray him.

B. & Fl., *Noble Gent.*, act ii.

Sometimes it means *on*.

The world runs *a* wheels.

B. Jon., *Vis. of D.*

For on wheels.

A per se, or *A per se* A. That is, *a* by itself. A form which appears to have been applied, in spelling, to every letter which formed a separate syllable. Thus a clown, in *Dr. Faustus*, spelling to himself, says,

A per se a; t, h, e, the; o *per se* o, &c. *Anc. Dr.*, i, p. 39.

The expression *and per se*, *and*, to signify the contraction &, substituted for that conjunction, is not yet forgotten in the nursery. The earliest trace of *A per se* is in Chaucer, who calls Cresseide "*the floure and a per se* of 'Troie and Grece;" where it is meant to imply pre-eminent excellence.

So also in the following passage:

Beholde me, Baldwine, *A per se* of my age,
Lord Richard Nevill, earle by marriage,
Of Warwick.

Mirr. for Mag., 371.

But we have also several other letters *per se*, thus:

And singing mourne Eliza's funerall,
The *B per se* of all that ere hath beene.

H. Petowe, in Restituta, iii, p. 28.

Also, *I per se*:

Therefore leave off your loving plea,

And let your I, be *I per se*. *Wil's Recr.*, 1663, Q. 7, b.

Decker uses *O per se* O, for a cryer, in the titles to two of his pamphlets:

Oper se O, or a new crier of lanterne and candle-lights. 1612. 4to; and

Villanies discovered by lantern and candle-light, and the help of a new crier, called *Oper se O*. 1616, 4to.

Thus Shakespeare has even used a *man per se*, in evident allusion to the same form :

They say he is a very *man per se*,
And stands alone. *Tro. & Cress.*, i, 2.

ABACK. Compound of back. Backwards.

They drew *aback*, as half with shame confound.
Spens., *Shep. Kal.*, June, 63.

†**ABADE.** The past tense of to abide.

And countred was with Brytons that *abade*
With Cassibalayn, the kyng of Brytons brade.
Hardyng's Chronicle, 1543, fol. 86.

†**ABAFFE.** Abaft. The nautical term.

Pump bullies, carpenters, quicke stop the leake.
Once heave the lead againe, and sound *abaffe*,
A shafnet lesse, seven all. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

To ABAND, v. Contracted from abandon, in the same sense.

And Vortigern enforst the kingdom to *aband*.
Spens., *F. Q.*, II, x, 65.

ABASHMENT. The state of being abashed.

Which manner of *abashment* became her not yll.
Skellon, p. 38.

To ABASTARDIZE. To render illegitimate, or base.

Being ourselves
Corrupted and *abastardised* thus,
Thinke all lookes ill, that doth not looke like us.
Daniel, *Queen's Arc.* sub. fin.

To ABATE. To cast down, or deject the mind.

Till at length
Your ignorance deliver you, as most
Abated captives, to some nation,
That won you without blows. *Coriol.*, iii, 3.

To contract or cut short.

O weary night, O long and tedious night,
Abate thy hours; shine comforts from the East.
Mids. N. Dr., iii, 2.

Used also, as Mr. Todd shows, by Dryden.

†**ABBATESS.** A not unusual form for abbess, the principal of an abbey of nuns. See *Whiting*, 1638.

—and at length became *abbatesse* there.
Holinshed's Chron., 1577.

To ABEAR. To behave or demean one's self.

So did the Faerie knight himself *abears*. *Sp.*, *F. Q.*, V, xii, 19.

ABEARING, or ABERING, also Abearance, joined with the epithet *good*. A regular law phrase for the proper and peaceful carriage of a loyal subject. So that when men were bound over to answer for their conduct, they were said to be bound, to be of good *abearing*.

And likewise to be bound, by the vertue of that,
To be of good *abering* to Gib, her great cat.
Gamm. Gurt., O. P., ii, 74.

Or they were obliged to find sureties for their *good abearing*.

Herbert, Hist. of Hen. VIII.

See the Law Dictionaries under *good abearing*.

ABHOMINABLE for ABOMINABLE.

A pedantic affectation of more correct speaking, founded upon a false notion of the etymology; supposing it to be from *ab homine*, instead of *abominor*, which is the true derivation. Shakespeare has ridiculed this affectation in the character of the pedant Holofernes.

This is *abominable* which he [Don Armado] would call abominable. *Love's L. L.*, v, 1.

The error, however, was not uncommon.

And then I will bring in
Abhominable Lyving
Hym to beguile. *Lasty Juv. Or. of Dr.*, i, p. 138.

Abhominable Lyving being a personage in that allegorical drama.

T. Aye, for thy love I'll sink; aye, for thee.
M. So thou wilt, I warrant, in thine *abhominable* sins.
Untrussing of Humorous Poet, iii, 140.

Decker probably thought, like Holofernes, that this was the true word.

To ABHOR, v. a. To protest against, or reject solemnly; an old term of canon law, equivalent to *detestor*.

Therefore, I say again
I utterly *abhor*, yea, from my soul
Refuse you as my judge. *Hen. VIII*, ii, 4.

Taken from Holinshed:

And therefore openly protested that she did utterly *abhor*, refuse, and forsake such a judge.

Abhore was once common.

See *Spens.*, *F. Q.*, I, vi, 4.

†**ABIDDEN.** Supported, abided. The part. of *abide*.

In times past verily we endured hard travaile and most irkesome to be *abidden*, even through snowes and the pinching cold of bitter frosts.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

ABJECT, n. s. A base, contemptible, or degraded person.

Yea, the very *abjects* came together against me unawares. *Psalms xxxv*, 15, *Prayerbook*.

I deemed it better so to die,
Than at my foemen's feet an *abject* lie.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 20.

†*adj.* To be rejected. "I will not use an *abject* word," i. e., a word deserving of rejection.

Chapman, Hom. Il., ii, 317.

†**ABILLIAMENTS.** A common form, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, for *habiliments*, and applied generally to armour and warlike stores.

And now the temples of Janus being shut, warlike
abillements grew rusty, and Bellona put on masking-
attire. *Wilson, Hist. of James I.*

To ABLE, had two distinct senses.

1. To make able, or to give power for
any purpose.

And life by this [Christ's] death *abled*, shall controll
Death, whom thy death slew. *Donne's Divine Poems*, 6th.

2. To warrant, or answer for.

None does offend, none; I say none; *I'll able 'em.*

Lear, iv, 6.

Admitted! aye, into her heart, *I'll able it.*

Widow's Tears, O. P., vi, 164.

Also in the same play:

You might sit and sigh first till your heart-strings
broke, *I'll able it.* O. Pl., vi, 22.

Constable, *I'll able him*; if he do come to be a justice
afterward, let him thank the keeper.

Changeling, Anc. Dr., iv, 240.

To sell away all the powder in the kingdom,

To prevent blowing up. That's safe, *ile able it.*

Middl. Game at Chesse, D. ii, b, act ii.

This latter sense is the most remark-
able.

To ABODE. To forebode, to prog-
nosticate, to bode.

This tempest,

Dashing the garment of this peace, *aboded*

The sudden breach on't. *Hen. VIII*, i, 1.

The night-owl cry'd, *aboding* luckless time.

3 Hen. VI, v, 6.

ABODEMENT. Omen, prognostic.

[*Abode* is sometimes used as a noun
in the same sense.]

Tush, man, *abodements* must not now affright us.

3 Hen. VI, iv, 7.

†ABOMINOUS, *adj.* Abominable.

Yet here's not all, I cannot half untrusse

Etc. it's so *abominous*.

Cleveland, Character of a London Diurnall, 1647.

†ABOTSERED. An old term in paint-
ing, which is explained in the follow-
ing extract.

These colours are likewise used to give the lusters
and shinings of sattens and silkes, being altered from
their naturall colours, when they are wrought upon
the *abotsered* or grossly layed colours, which custome
hath so prevailed with many, that respecting onely
vaine shewes, without any regard of the precepts of
arte, they use it not onely in the above named ap-
parrels, but also in drapery of contrary stuffes, which
in no sort require the luster of silkes.

Lomatius on Painting, by Haydock, 1598.

†ABOVE. The phrase *above the rest*
was not unfrequently used in the
sense of especially, in particular.

One night *above the rest* (her good fortune having
made her bold) she tarrying a little longer than her
houre. *Westward for Smelts*, 1620.

ABOUT. Very singularly used, in the
phrase *about, my brains*, signifying,
"brains, go to work."

Fie upon't! foh!

About, my brains!

Ham., ii, ad fin.

Which is explained by a similar pas-
sage in Heywood:

My brain, about again! for thou hast found

New projects now to work on. *Iron Age*, 1632.

†ABOUT. *Out of the way.* The word

is still used in this sense in trivial
language.

I have bettered my ground, as you say, and quite
rid me of my wandering guests, who will rather walk
seven mile *about*, than come where they shall be
forced to work one half hour.

Metamorphosis of Ajax, 1596.

ABRAHAM-MEN, or 'TOM OF BED-
LAM'S MEN, or BEDLAM BEG-
GARS. A set of vagabonds, who
wandered about the country, soon after
the dissolution of the religious houses;
the provision for the poor in those
places being cut off, and no other sub-
stituted.

And these, what name or title e'er they bear,
Jarkman, or Patrico, Cranke, or Clapper-dudgeon,

Frater, or *Abram-man*; I speak to all

That stand in fair election for the title

Of king of beggars.

B. Fl., Hegg. Bush, ii, 1.

See note on *O. Pl.*, ii, 4; and *Lear*,
ii, 3.

Hence probably the phrase of *sham-*
ming Abraham, still extant among
sailors. See *Roderick Random*.

†ABRAHAM'S-EYE. A magical charm
to render a thief blind, if he will not
confess. This word occurs in a
manuscript on magic of the sixteenth
century.

ABRAID, *v. a.* To awaken. To rouse
one's self. Sax.

But, when as I did out of sleepe *abray*,

I found her not where I her left whileare.

Spens., F. Q., IV, vi, 36.

Used also actively:

For feare lest her unwares she should *abrayd*.

Spens., F. Q., III, i, 61.

But from his study he at last *abray'd*,

Call'd by the hermit old, who to him said.

Fairf. T., xiii, 50.

ABRAM-COLOURED. Perhaps cor-
rupted from *auburn*.

Over all

A goodly, long, thick, *Abraham-colour'd* beard

Blurt Master Constable.

See note on *Mer. W.*, i, 4, and *Cor.*,
ii, 3; in which latter place the folio
reads *Abram* for *auburn*. "Our
heads are some brown, some black
some *auburn*," &c. See *Abron, infra*.

†ABRICOT. An apricot. The common
form of the word in the old writers.

ABRIDGEMENT. A dramatic per-
formance; probably from the preva-
lence of the historical drama, in which
the events of years were so *abridged*
as to be brought within the compass
of a play.

Say what abridgement have you for this evening.

Mids., v, 1.

Look where my abridgement comes.

Ham., ii, 2.

In this place, however, the sense is disputable. But this interpretation is strengthened by a subsequent passage, in which Hamlet calls the players "the abstract, and brief chronicles of the time;" (1015, b,) *abridgement*, however, is not repeated there, as is erroneously said in a note of Mr. Steevens on the first passage.

ABRON. For auburn.

A lustie courtier, whose curled head
With *abron* locks was fairly furnished.

Hall. Sat., B. iii, 8. 5.

†**ABSCENSION.** An abscess. A form in use among the physicians of the Shakesperian age.

If truly it doth turne into *abscessions*, and that it cannot be that the gathering together and eruption of the matter should be letted, it shall be lawfull to use medicines which can both matter, open, and cleanse the ulcer.

Barrrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

†**ABSINTH.** Wormwood.

Seeing my injurious fortune,
Hath so remov'd me from my greatest blisse,
In teares I alwaies will delighted be,
And greeve to laugh: *absinth* and poyson be my sustenance.

The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†**ABSTERGIFIE.** To cleanse.

Specially, when wee would *abstergifie*, and that the huske remaine behind in the boyling of it; but though it refrigerates and dissecates without the huske, yet be it as it will, I finde it no wayes friendly to my selfe.

The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†**ABSTERSIVE.** Cleansing. "*Abstersive*, cleansing, or wiping away." *Cotgrave*.

†**To ABSUME.** To take from; to destroy. From the Lat. *absumo*.

He then (for hope of flight was quite expell'd)
Belcht from his throat (most strange to be beheld)
Huge smothering smoak, which fill'd the rooms with fume,
And from their eyes all light did quite *absume*.

Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

†**ABURNE.** For auburn.

His head short curld: his beard an *aburns* browne,
Tho. Heywood, Great Britaines Troy, 1609.

ABUS. The river Humber.

Foreby the river that whylome was hight
The ancien *Abus*, where with courage stout
He them defeated in victorious fight,
And chas'd so fiercely, after fearful flight,
That first their chieftain, for his safeties sake
(Their chieftain *Humber* named was aright),
Unto the mighty streame him to betake,
Where he an end of batteill and of life did make.

Spens., P. Q., II, x, 16.

Hence Drayton:

For my princely name,
From *Humber* king of Huns, as anciently it came.

Polyolb., 28, p. 1206.

But he does not mention the more ancient name.

ABY, v. For *abide*; to stand to, or support the consequences. [This explanation is not correct; *aby* is de-

rived from the A.-S. *abiegan*, and signifies to pay for, to atone for.]

For if thou dost intend
Never so little shew of love to her,
Thou shalt *aby* it. *Mids.*, iii, 2.
But he that kill'd him shall *aby* therefore.

Harringt., *Ariost.*, xvi, 54.

Generally used with *dear*, or *dearly*.

Least to thy peril thou *aby* it dear. *O. Pl.*, iii, 28.

See Todd.

ABYSM. Abyss. From the old French *abysme*.

What see'st thou else
In the dark back-ward and *abysm* of time. *Temp.*, i, 2.
And brutish ignorance, ycrept of late
Out of drad darkness of the deep *abysm*.

Sp., *Tears of Muses*, 188.

ACADEMY. This word anciently had the accent on the first syllable.

Being one of note before he was a man,
Is still remember'd in that *Academy*.
B. & Fl., *Cust. of Country*, ii, 1.
The fiend has much to do that keeps a school,
Or is the father of a family;
Or governs but a country *Academy*.

Ben. Jon., *Sad. Shep.*, iii, 1.

Dr. Johnson, in his Dictionary, has quoted Love's Labour Lost for this accentuation, but the editions now have *academe* in that place.

Love's L. L., i, 1.

ACATER. A caterer; a purveyor.

Go bear them in to Much
Th' *acater*, let him thank her. *B. Jon.*, *Sad. Shep.*, ii, 6.
He is my wardrobe man, my *acater*, cook,
Butler, and steward. *Ben. Jon.*, *Dev. an Ass*, i, 3.

This is also read *cater*, which word is not without authority.

You dainty wits? two of you to a *cater*,
To cheat him of a dinner. *B. & Fl.*, *Mad. Lov.*, ii, 4.

ACATES. Often contracted to *cates*. Provision, food, delicacies.

I, and all choice that plenty can send in;
Bread, wine, *acates*, fowl, feather, fish, or fin.

B. Jon., *Sad. Shep.*, i, 3.

A sordid rascal, one that never made
Good meal but in his sleep, sells the *acates* are sent him,
Fish, fowl, and venison. *B. Jon.*, *Staple of News*, ii, 1.

In the above passage I have transposed the word *but*, which evidently restores the true sense. The editions have it—

Never made
Good meal in his sleep, but sells, &c.

Not to make a good meal in his sleep would certainly be no sign of avarice, since such meals cost nothing; but the consequence of starving by day may be dreaming of good meats at night.

The Mantuan, at his charges, him allow'th
All fine *acates* that that same country bred.

Harr., *Ariost.*, xliii, 139.

†**To ACCEND.** To light up.

While the dark world the sun's bright beams *accend*,
The shadow on the body doth attend.

Owen's Epigrams, by Harvey, 1677.

†ACCEPTATION. Acceptance.

Sir, could my power produce forth anything
Worthy your *acceptation*, or my service,
I would with hazard of my life performe it.

Marmyon's Fine Companion, 1633.

That your lordships *acceptation* may shew how
much you favour the noble name and nature of the
poet and book. *Sir J. Harington's Epigrams*, 1633.

†ACCEPTIVE, *adj.* Accepted, or agreed upon.

But myself will use *acceptive* darts,
And arm against him. *Chapman, Il.*, vii, 84.

ACCESS. Accented on the first syllable.

I did repel his letters, and deny'd
His *access* to me. *Hamlet*, ii, 1.

†An attack of a fever.

And in this sickenesse wyemen fallen down to grounde
as thoug thei hadden the fallyng yuele, and ligger
y-swollen, and this *access* durith eitherwhiles ij.
daies or iij. *Medical MS.*, 15th cent.

†ACCISE. Excise.

Twere cheap living here, were it not for the mon-
strous *accises* which are impos'd upon all sorts of
commodities, both for belly and back; for the retailer
payes the states almost the one moiety as much as he
payed for the commodity at first, nor doth any mur-
mur at it, because it goes not to any favourit, or
private purse, but to preserve them from the
Spaniard. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

Lastly, who would have imagined that the *accise*
would have taken footing heer? a word I remember
in the last Parliament save one, so odious, that when
Sir D. Carleton, then Secretary of State, did but name
it in the House of Commons, hee was like to be sent
to the Tower; although hee nam'd it to no ill sense
but to shew what advantage of happines the people
of England had o're other nations, having neither
the gabells of Italy, the tallies of France, or the
accise of Holland laid upon them. *Id.*

ACCITE, *v.* To call, or summon.

Our coronation done, we will *accite*,
As I before remember'd, all our state. *2 Hen. IV.*, v, 2.

To ACCLOY, *v.* To choke, or fill up.

The mouldy moss which thee *accloyeth*.
Spens., *Shep. Kal.*, Feb., 135.

Hence CLOY.

†Phlegm beeing by nature sharp, and of a brinish
quality, is the offspring of all diseases which consist
of a fluxile humor; and according to the diversity of
places whither this brackish humor doth insinuate
itself, the body is teend and *accloid* with divers and
manifold maladies. *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639.

To ACCOIL. To be in a coil, or bustle of business.

About the cauldron many cookes *accloyd*
With books and ladles. *Spens.*, *P. Q.* II., ix, 30.

ACCOMBRE, or ACCOMBER, *v.* To encumber, perplex, or destroy.

Haplye there may be five less in the same nombre;
For their sakes I trust thou wilt not the rest *accombre*.
O. Pl., i, 20. See also 92.

ACCOMMODATE, *v.* This word it was fashionable in Shakespeare's time to introduce, properly or improperly, on all occasions. Ben Jonson calls it one of "the perfumed terms of the time."—*Discoveries*. The indefinite use of it is well ridiculed by Bar-dolph's vain attempt to define it:

Accommodated; that is, when a man is, as they say,

accommodated: or when a man is,—being,—whereby,
—he may be thought to be,—*accommodated*; which is
an excellent thing. *2 Hen. IV.*, iii, 2.

See also Ben. Jons. *Poetast.*, iii, 4,
and *Every Man, &c.*, i, 5, where he
calls it one of the words of action:

Hostess, *accommodate* us with another bedstaff—
The woman does not understand the words of action.

B. Jon., *Ev. M.* in *H.*, i, 5.

Will you present and *accommodate* it to the gentleman.
Id., *Poetaster*, iii, 4.

To ACCORAGE, *v.* To encourage.

But that same froward twaine would *accorage*,
And of her plenty adde unto their need.

Spens., *P. Q.* II, ii, 38.

†ACCORDING. In accordance; suitable.

They fayrie chose, as fittest for recreation,
The tyme *accordinge*, for it was Rogation.

The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600.

†To ACCOAST, or ACCOST, *v.* To approach. "Aborder. To approach, *accost*, abboord." *Cotgrave*.

†ACCOSTABLE. Approachable, easy of access.

The French are a free and debonnaire *acostable* pee-
ple, both men and women. *Howell's Fam. Letts.*, 1650.

To ACCOY, *v.* To dishearten or subdue.

Then is your careless courage *accoyd*,
Your careful herds with cold be annoyd.

Spens., *Shep. Kal.*, Feb., 47.

†What? thinkest thou my jolly peacocks trayne
Shall be *acoy'd* and brooke so foule a stayne?

Drayton's Shepherd's Garland, 1593.

†Thou foolish swaine that thus art overjoyed,
How soon may heere thy courage be *accoyed*?

If he be one come new fro western coast,
Small cause hath he, or thou for him, to boast.

Peele's Epylogue, 1589.

ACCREW, *v.* To increase.

Do you not feel your torments to *accrew*?

Spens., *Ruines of Rome*, 207.

To *accrue*, now demands to after it,
or from.

†ACCRUMENT, *s.* Increase.

For conferring, I doe passe it over, as that wherto I
seldome have beene beholden, yet much affecting it,
and knowing that it brings a great *accrument* unto
wisdom and learning. *Optick Gl. of Hum.*, 1639.

†ACCUSEMENT. An accusation.

Whiche neverthelesse by untrue suggestions and
forged *accusements*, * * * were condemned, &c.

Holinshed's Chronicles, 1577.

†ACCUSTOM, *v.* To fashion; to form in manners.

I *accustoms* or bringe one up in maner, je morigine.
He is well *accustomed*, Il est bien moriginé. *Palsgrave*.

†ACCUSTOMABLY. By custom; usually; in constant practice.

Whoso sweares deceitfully, abuseth Christian fidelity.
Whoso sweares idly, abuseth the credit of a faithfull
oath. Whoso sweares *accustomably*, God will plague
him. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

†ACE. To bate an ace, to hesitate, or show reluctance in doing anything.

But as most whores are vicious in their fames,
So many of them have most vertuous names,
Though had they be, they will not bate an ace
To be call'd Prudence, Temp'rance, Faith, or Grace.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†ACHATE. The agate.

These, these are they, if we consider well,
That saphire and the diamonds doe excell,
The pearle, the em'rauld, and the turkeish blew,
The sanguine corall, ambers golden blew,
The christall, jacinth, achate, ruby red,
The carbuncle, squar'd, cut, and polished.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

ACHES. The plural of *ack*; was undoubtedly a dissyllable, pronounced *aitchee*, and continued to be so used to the time of Butler and Swift, which last had it in his *Shower* in London, as first printed.

Can by their pains and *ack-es* find
All turns and changes of the wind.

Hudibr., III, ii, 407.

The examples are too numerous to be quoted. Mr. Kemble was therefore certainly right in his dispute with the public on this word; but whether a public performer may not be too pedantically right, in some cases, is another question. Yet *ack* was pronounced *ake*, as now; for proof of which see *AJAX*.

ACOP. See *COP*.

†ACQUAINTANCE. The phrase *to be of acquaintance* was used commonly in the sense of *to be intimate*.

I brought him to supper with me scone after he landed
and came on the shore; for he and I have bene of
very great acquaintance alwaies from our childhood.

Terence in English, 1614.

†To ACQUIRE. To acquire.

Late to go to rest, and early for to ryse
Honour and gooden dayly to *acquire*.

Enterlude of Aeryas, n. d.

†ACQUISITIOUS, *adj.* Acquired; not innate.

It was a hard question, whether his wisdom and
knowledge exceeded his choler and fear; certainly
the last couple drew him with most violence, because
they were not *acquisitious*, but natural.

Wilson's History of King James I.

†To ACQUIT, or ACQUITE. To requite.

His harte all vowed t' exploits magnificent
Doth none but workes of rarest price endite,
Midst foes (as champion of the faith) he went
That palme or cypress should his paines *acquite*.

Carew's Truce.

†ACROOK. On the decline.

The flies credit standth *acrooke* even as far.

Heywood's Spider & Fly, 1656.

ACROSS. Used as a kind of exclamation when a sally of wit miscarried. An allusion to jousting. See *BREAK-ACROSS*.

I would you
Had kneel'd, my lord, to ask me mercy; and
That, at my bidding, you could so stand up.
King. I would I had; so I had broke thy pate,
And ask'd thee mercy for't.

Lafin. Good Night, across! All's Well, ii, 1.

ACTON. Hoqueton or Anqueton, Fr.

A kind of vest or jacket worn with armour. From which, by some intermediate steps, the word *jacket* is derived.

His acton it was all of black,
His hewberke, and his sheelde,
No noe man wist whence he did come,
No noe man knewe where he did gone,
When they came from the feilde.

Percy Rel., i, p. 53. See Glossary.

It is there defined, "a kind of armour, made of taffaty or leather, quilted, etc. worn under the *habergeon*, to save the body from bruises." But if it was worn under the coat of mail, how could its colour appear? Roquefort defines it, "*Especie de chemisette courte; cotte d'armes, especie de tunique.*" He adds, that in *Langnedoc* it was called *jacouti*, and that *Borel* says, thence comes *jacquette*, a child's dress. *Glossaire de la Langue Romane.*

ACTRESSES. It is well known that there were none in the English theatres till after the Restoration.

Coryat says, in his account of Venice,

Here I observed certaine things that I never saw before. For I saw women acte, a thing that I never saw before, though I have heard that it hath been sometimes used in London; and they performed it with as good grace, action, and gesture, and whatsoever convenient for a player, as ever I saw any masculine actor. *Credulitas, vol. ii, p. 16, repr.*

A prologue and epilogue, spoken about June, 1660, turns particularly on this subject. These lines are a part of the former:

I come unknown to any of the rest,
To tell you news, I saw the lady drest;
The women playes to-day, mistake me not,
No man in gown, or page in petty coat;
A woman to my knowledge, yet I can't,
(If I should dye) make affidavit on't.

Some French women, however, acted at the Black Friars in 1629.

Histrionast, p. 315.

The circumstance may also be traced from passages in the old dramatists. In the epilogue to "*As you like it*," which was spoken by *Rosalind*, the player says, "*If I were a woman, I would kiss as many of you as had beards that pleas'd me, complexions that liked me, and breaths that I defy'd not.*"

Gayton censures foreign theatres for permitting women to act. "The

permission of *women* personally to act, doth very much enervate the auditory, and teacheth lust, while they would but feigne it."

Fest. Notes, p. 272.

They did, however, appear in the theatres of antiquity (See Cic. de Offic., i, 31; Plat. de Rep., p. 436. Fic.; Hor. Sat., II, iii, 60); but Shakespeare, who, like his contemporaries, attributed to all times the customs of his own, certainly thought of nothing more, when he gave these words to Cleopatra:

The quick comedians
Extemporally will stage us, and present
Our Alexandrian revels; Antony
Shall be brought drunken forth, and I shall see
Some squeaking Cleopatra *boy my greatness*
I' the posture of a whore. *Ant.*, v, 2.

Hart, Clun, and Burt played female parts when boys. See *Historia Histrion.*, O. Pl., xii, 340, &c.

James Duport, who translated the Psalms, &c., was much offended at the scandal of introducing actresses, and wrote some indignant Alcaics on the subject, which he entitled "In *Roscias nostras, seu Histriones foeminas.*"

They begin:

Nec femininum nomen hypocrita,
Nec histrio, si grammaticæ fides,
Et Prisciano, nempe solos
Esse viros decet histriones.
Hos tantum habebant pristina sæcula,
Dum castitas salva, atque modestia, &c.

He concludes by giving a very singular piece of advice to these ladies:

Sin dramatis pars esse pergas,
Non nisi *κωφόν* agas *πρόσωπον*.
Musa subseciva, p. 15.

†To ACTUATE, *v.* To make active.

Let me rejoyce in sprightly sack, that can
Create a brain even in an empty pan.
Canary! it's thou that dost inspire,
And *actuals* the soul with heavenly fire.

Wills Recreations, 1654.

ACTURE. Apparently, for action.

All my offences that abroad you see
Are errors of the blood, none of the mind:
Love made them not; with *acture* [*i. e.* in action] they
may be,
Where neither party is nor true nor kind.

Sh., *Lover's Compl. Suppl.*, i, 751.

Nor is for *or* in the last line.

ADAMANT. The magnet; a very common usage in old authors.

As true as steel, as plantage to the moon,
As sun to day, as turtle to her mate,
As iron to *adamant*. *Tro. & Cr.*, iii, 2.
As true to thee as steel to *adamant*.
Green's Tw. Q., O. Pl., vii, 107.

Dr. Johnson has remarked *this sense*,

and given other examples. This is decisive:

As iron, touch't by the *adamant's* effect,
To the north pole doth ever point direct. *Sylv. Du B.*, p. 64.
The *adamant* and beauty we discover
To be alike; for beauty draws a lover,
The *adamant* his iron. *Brown, Brit. Past.*, Song 1.

The mutual repulsion of two magnets, which takes place in some situations, is alluded to here:

Away
We'll be as differing as two *adamants*;
The one shall shun the other. *White Devil*, O. Pl., vi, 315.

Lyly, in a foolish sentence, founded on an error, has joined *adamant* in the sense of magnet, with the mention of a diamond. *Euph.*, L. 2, b, and *Euph.*, Eng. R. 1, b.

Adamant is thus used so lately as in the English translation of Galland's Arabian Nights; and, what is more extraordinary, it stands unaltered in Dr. J. Scott's corrected edition (1810). In the story of the third Calendar we have this passage:

To-morrow about noon we shall be near the black mountain, or mine of *adamant*, which at this very minute draws all your fleet towards it, by virtue of the iron in your ships; and when we approach within a certain distance, the attraction of the *adamant* will have such force, that all the nails will be drawn out of the sides and bottoms of the ships, and fasten to the mountain, so that your vessels will fall to pieces and sink.—Vol. i, p. 254.

As the word is now not current in this sense, it ought to have been changed to *loadstone*.

†ADAMANTINE, *adj.* Intensely hard; impossible to be broken.

Quoth he, My faith, as *adamantine*
As chains of destiny, I'll maintain:
True as Apollo ever spoke,
Or oracle from heart of oak. *Hudibras*, II, i.

ADAM BELL, a northern outlaw, so celebrated for archery that his name became proverbial. Some account of him, with a ballad concerning him and his companions Clym of the Clough and William of Cloudesley, may be found in the Reliques of ancient Poetry, vol. i, p. 143, and in Ritson's Pieces of ancient popular Poetry. Shakespeare is thought to have alluded to him in the following passages:

Bened. If I do, hang me in a bottle like a cat, and shoot at me; and he that hits me let him be clap'd on the shoulder, and call'd *Adam*. *Much Ado*, i, 1.

Young *Adam* Cupid, he that shot so him. *Rom.*, ii, 1.
See also O. Pl., vi, 19; viii, 413.

A serjeant, or bailiff, is jocularly called *Adam*, from wearing buff, as Adam wore his native buff.

Not that Adam that kept the paradise, but that Adam that keeps the prison: he that goes in the calves-skin that was killed for the prodigal. *Com. Err.*, iv, 3.

†**ADAUNTRELEY**. A term in hunting.

At last hee upstart at the other side of the water which we call soyle of the hart, and there other huntsmen met him with an *adauntreley*: we followed in hard chase for the space of eight hours, thrise our hounds were at default, and then we cryed a slaine, streight so ho.

The Returne from Parnassus, 1606.

ADAW, *v.* To daunt, or to abate.
Spenser.

But yielded with shame and grief *adaw'd*.

Shp. Kal., Feb., 141.

†**ADAYES**, *adv.* By day.

You doe demaunde, my deare, beside,
What mates *adaies* with me abide.

Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

ADDICE. An adze or axe.

I had thought I had rode upon *addices* between this and Canterbury. *Lyly. Moth. Bomb.*, C. 10 b.

ADDICT, *part.* For addicted.

To studies good *addict* of comely grace.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 175.

†**ADDICTION**. Inclination, will.

His *addiction* was to courses vain. *Shakesp.*, *Hen. V.*

Try their *addictions*. *Chapman, Hom. II.*, ii, 60.

ADDITION. Title, or mark of distinction.

They clepe us drunkards, and with swinish phrase
Soil our *addition*. *Hamlet*, i, 4.

This man, lady, hath robb'd many beasts of their particular *additions*; he is as valiant as the lion, churlish as the bear, slow as the elephant. *Tr. & Cr.*, i, 2.
One whom I will beat into clamorous whining, if thou deny'st the least syllable of thy *addition*. *Lear*, ii, 2.

See Todd, No. 4.

ADDOUBED, *part.* Armed or accoutred. *Adouber*, old French. See Roquefort.

Was hotter than ever to provide himselfe of horse and armour, saying, he would go to the island bravely *addoubed*, and shew himself to his charge.

Sidon. Arcad., p. 277.

The 8vo. ed. of 1724 writes it *ad-dubed*. Hence *dubbed*, as a knight.

ADDRESS, *v.* To prepare, or make ready.

I will then *address* myself to my appointment. *Mer. W.*, iii, 5.
So please your Grace, the prologue is *addressed*. *Mids.*, v, 1.

It is a word frequently used by Spenser, thus:

Uprose from drowsie couch, and him *addressed*

Unto the journey which he had beLIGHT. *Sp.*, *F. Q.*, II, iii, 1.

ADELANTADO, *Spanish*. A lord president or deputy of a country; a commander. From *adelantar*, to excel or precede.

Invincible *adelantado* over the armado of pimpled-faces.

Massinger, Virg. Mart., ii, 1.

Open no door; if the *adalantado* of Spain were here he should not enter. *B. Jon.*, *Ev. M. out of H.*, v, 4.

Also *Alchem.*, act iii.

ADHORT, *v.* To advise, or exhort.

Julius Agricola was the first that by *adhorting* the Brittaines publikely, and helping them privately, wun them to build houses for themselves.

Stowe's London, p. 4.

†By and by these make readie the things for her, that shee might wash; I *adhort* them thereto, and they make readie with speede. *Terence in English*, 1614.

ADJOINT, *s.* A person joined with another, a companion, or attendant.

Here with these grave *adjoynts*,
(These learned maisters) they were taught to see
Themselves, to read the world, and keep their points.

Dau. Civ. Wars, iv, 69.

†**ADJUMENT**, *s.* Help, assistance.

Now if thou wilt to warre, if here th' art bent,

What e're my art can adde for *adjument*,

(Cease needlesse prayers) distrust not thine own strength,
Tis all for thee. *Virgil, translated by Vicers*, 1632.

The perfect and sound estate of the body (as weo may constantly assever of the soule) is maintained by the knowledge of a mans owne body, and that chiefly by the due observation of such things as may either bee obnoxious, or an *adjument* to nature.

Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

†**ADJUTRICE**. A female assistant.

For, as I hope, Fortune (the *adjutrice* of good purposes) will give the same unto me, seeking diligently (so much as I am able to effect and attaine unto) after a temperature and moderation.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†**ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE**, was an old popular term for a tapster, from the colour of his apron.

As soon as customers begin to stir,
The *Admiral of the Blue*, crys, Coming, sir.
Or if grown fat, the mate his place supplies,
And says, 'Tis not my master's time to rise.
Of all our trades, the tapster is the best,
He has more men at work than all the rest.

Poor Robin, 1731.

†**ADMIRE**. As a *n. s.* for admiration.

When Archidamus did behold with wonder
Man's imitation of Jove's dreadfull thunder,
He thus concludes his censure with *admire*.

Rowland's Knave of Hearts, 1613.

†**ADMITTANCE**, was used by Shakespeare to signify the custom of being admitted into the presence of great personages. *Merry Wives*, ii, 2.

†**ADMIX'T**. Mixed up with.

Her pure affections
Are sacred as her person, and her thoughts
Soaring above the reach of common eyes,
Are like those better spirits, that have nothing
Of earth *admixt*. *Cartwright's Royall Slave*, 1651.

†**ADOE**. Difficulty, or reluctance.
With much ado, unwillingly.

And did enjoy her for an howre or two,
But then departed, yet with *much adoe*.

The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600.

†**ADOLESCENCY**. The age between fourteen and twenty-one.

For till seven yeeres be past and gone away,
We are uncapable to doe or pray.
Our *adolescence* till our manly growth,
We waste in vanity and tricks of youth.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**ADOORS**, *adv.* At the door, by the door.

Which (first) may I say's worst? Nor Juno faire,
Nor father Saturn bath of me least care.
Oh, where's firm faith? I took him in *adoores*,
A stragling beggar, outcast from his shores.

Virgil, by Vicers, 1630.

Downe high Olympus, Jupiter
Went in *adornes*, not minding her.
Homer a la Mode, 1661.

†**ADORNATION.** An ornament; a decoration.

If I my self to thee
In hunting have augmented thine oblations,
And on thy scutchion hung due *adornations*,
Great gracefull gifts on sacred poets made fast.
Virgil, by Ficens, 1630.

ADOPTIOUS. Adoptive. That which is adopted.

With a world
Of pretty fond *adoptious* christendoms
That blinking Cupid gossips. *All's W.*, i, 1.

ADORE, v. To gild, or adorn.

Like to the hore
Congealed drops, which do the morn *adore*.
Spens., IV, li, 48.
And those true tears, falling on your pure crystals,
Should turn to armlets, for great queens *'adore*.
B. & Pl., Eld. Bro., iv, 3.

Theobald, not recollecting the word in this sense, altered the passage to "for great queens to wear." In the above reading, which is the original, the *for* is however a vile expletive.

ADORN, s. Adorning; ornament.

Without *adornes* of gold and silver bright,
Wherewith the craftsman wouns it beautify.
Spens., F. Q., III, xii, 20.

†**ADOWN, adv.** Down.

With that the shepherd gun to frowne,
He threw his pretie pypes *adowne*,
And on the ground him layd.
Drayton's Shepherd's Garland, 1608.

ADRAD, or ADREDD, part. Frighted.

Seeing the ugly monster passing by,
Upon him set, of peril naught *adrad*.
Sp., F. Q., VI, v, 16.
As present age, and eke posteritie
May be *adrad* with horror of revenge.
O. Pl., i, 164.

Also, Terrified, v.

The sight wherof the lady sore *adrad*.
Spens., F. Q., V, i, 22.

ADREAMT. I was *adreamt*, for I dreamed.

Wilt thou believe me, sweeting? by this light
I was *adreamt* on thee too. *O. Pl.*, vi, 351.
I was *adreamt* last night of Francis there.
City N. Cap., O. Pl., xi, 335.

†*Qui amant ipsi sibi somnia fingunt*: he is *adreamt* of a dry summer. *Withals' Dictionary*, ed. 1634.

†Then said he, for I was *adreamt* that I kill'd a buck in such a place, and that thou didst see me where I did kill him, and huds him, and thinking thou wouldst betray me, I thought to kill thee; but I am glad (said he) that it was but a dream.
Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.

ADULTERATE is used for adulterous, sometimes, by Shakespeare:

Th' *adulterate* Hastings, Rivers, Vaughan, Grey.
Rich. III., iv, 4.
Aye, that incestuous, that *adulterate* beast. *Ham.*, i, 6.
Thoughts, characters, and words, merely but art,
And bastards of his foul *adulterate* heart.
Lover's Complaint, Suppl., i, 761.

[It is also used for adulterated.]

†How hath that false conventicle of Trent
Made lawes, which God or good men never meant,
Commanding worshipping of stones and stocks,
Of reliques, dead men's bones, and senseless blocks,

From which *adulterate* painted adoration
Men (worse then stocks or blockes) must seek salvation?
Taylor's Works, 1630.

†**ADVAUNCER.** The second branches of the horn of a stag.

Good foresters and skilfull woodmen, in beasts of venerie and chase, do call the round roll of the horse, that is next to the head of the hart, the bur: the main borne itselfe, they call the beame: the lowest entlier is called the brow antlier, or beas antlier: the next, roial: the next above that, surroial: and then the top. In a buck they say, bur, beame, braunch, *advancers*, palme, and spellers. *Manwood's Forest Lawes*.

†**To ADVENE, v.** To come to; the Latin *advenire*.

Venus (saith one) spontan'ous doth *advene*
Unt' all things: doth he not unt' all men mean?
Owen's Epigrams.

ADVENTURERS. It was common in the reign of Queen Elizabeth for young volunteers to go out in naval enterprises in hopes to make their fortunes, by discoveries, conquests, or some other means. These *adventurers*, probably making amorous conquests a part of their scheme, vied with each other in the richness and elegance of their dresses. Sir Francis Drake, in his expedition against Hispaniola, had two thousand such volunteers in his fleet. To this Ben Jonson alludes under the name of the Island Voyage.

I had as fair a gold jerkin on that day, as any worn in the island voyage, or at Cadiz. *Epic.*, i, 4.

ADVENTURERS UPON RETURN.

Those travellers who lent money before they went, upon condition of receiving more on their return from a hazardous journey. This was probably their proper title. See **PUTTER-OUT**; and the quotations there from *Taylor the water poet*.

†**ADVENUE, s.** A passage, or avenue.

Then the lady made me rise, and (through an *advenue* that conveyed the light into the cavern) led me by the hand into a spacious hall, the walls of which were hung about with wanton pictures, that represented the soft sports of love in many vary'd postures.
History of Francion, 1656.

†**ADVERSACION, s.** Contention; opposition.

And of Englyshe with Feightes, I understand,
And Britons also did gret *adversacion*.
Hardyng's Chronicle, fol. 79.

ADVERSE. In *Orthoepey*, p. 227, it is said that Shakespeare always accents this word on the first syllable. The following exception has been since remarked:

Though time seem so *adverse*, and means unfitt. *All's W.*, v.

ADVERTISE. This word anciently had the accent on the middle syllable.

I therefore
Advertise to the state, how fit it were,
 That none, &c. *B. Jon., Fox, iv, 1.*
 I have *advertis'd* him by secret means. *3 Hen. VI, iv, 5.*

See more examples in the *Elements of Orthoepy*, p. 327.

ADVICE. Consideration, or information.

How shall I doat on her with more *advice*,
 That thus without *advice* begin to love her. *2 Gent., ii, 4.*

Neither this word, nor the verb to advise, are quite obsolete in this kind of acceptance.

†**ADVISEFUL**, *adj.* Attentive.

Which everywhere *advisefull* audience bred,
 While thus th' inditement by the clerke was read.
The Beggar's Ape, c. 1607.

†**ADVISEMENT**, *s.* Care; resolution.

And had not his wise guides *adviseмент* let,
 And made him from those corps-lease soules to fly,
 And passe in peace, those thin shapes subtiltie
 He had assail'd, but vainly beat the aire.

Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

And so with more hast than good *adviseмент*, they set
 up cries amaine, and prepared to encounter.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†**ADVOCATION.** Pleading.

Alas! thrice gentle Cassio,
 My *advocation* is not now in time. *Othello, iii, 2.*

ADVOWTRY, or AVOWTRY. Adultery. *Avoutrie*, old Fr.

This staff was made to knock down sin. I'll look
 There shall be no *advowtry* in my ward
 But what is honest. *O. Pl., x, 299.*
 At home, because duke Humfrey aye repined,
 Calling this match *advoutrie*, as it was.

Mirror for Mag., p. 342.

The word is used by Butler in *Hudibras*.

†**ADUST**, *adj.* Parched; burnt.

The ears are ingendred of abundance of matter, and
 such men have commonly a little neck, and fair;
 They be sanguine, something *adust*. And those men
 are very unpatient and prone to anger. When the
 ears be great, and right beyond measure; it is a sign
 of folly. *Arcandam, bl. l.*

†**ADUSTION.** Burning; drying up.

Melancholy, may be easily commixed with blood.
 Therefore if melancholy be mixed with blood, it is
 called phlegmone scirrholes: if choler (which then is
 conflated of both kinds) it is called phlegmone ery-
 sipelatodes: if fleame, it is termed phlegmone oede-
 matodes. But of blood, which is filthy and corrupted
 through the *adustion* and corruption of his owne
 proper substance, according to the manner of the
 thinnesse or thicknesse thereof.

Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

When *adustion* is to be used. Furthermore if (not-
 withstanding these burning medicines) the evill shall
 yet remaine, you must burne that place which is
 betweene the whole and corrupted member. But all
 these remedies are wont sometime to profit nothing
 at all, and then this is the onely helpe, although
 (as Celsus saith) it be a miserable helpe, that is, to
 cut off the member, which by little and little waxeth
 dead, that so the other parts of the body may be
 without danger. *Ibid.*

ADWARD, for AWARD. Judgment; sentence.

And faint-heart fooles whom shew of peril hard
 Could terrify from fortune's faire *adward*.

Spens., F. Q., IV, x, 17.

To **ADWARD**, *v.* To award.

For death I *adward* I woen'd did appertaine
 In none but to the sea's sole souveraine. *Ibid., IV, xii, 80.*

Peculiar to Spenser, as far as I have seen.

†**ÆMULOUS.** For Emulous.

And you your self, faire Julia, do disclose
 Such beauties, that you may seem one of those
 That having motion gain'd at last, and sense,
 Began to know it self, and stole out thence.
 Whiles thus his *emulous* art with nature strives,
 Some think h' hath none, others he hath two wives.
Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

†**ÆQUIPARATE**, *v.* To reduce to a level; to raze.

Th' emperiall citie, cause of all this woe,
 King Latines throne, this day I'll rinate,
 And houses tops to th' ground *equiparate*.
Vicars' Virgil, 1632.

ÆRY. See **AIERY**.

†**ÆSTIVE, ÆSTIVAL.** Belonging to summer. *Æstival solstice*, the summer solstice.

Auriga mounted in a chariot bright,
 (Else styl'd Heniochus) receives his light
 In th' *æstive* circle. *Du Bartas.*

In which at the time of the *æstivall* solstice, when
 the sunne southward stretcheth to the uttermost his
 summer race. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.*

†**ÆSTURE.** Rage. From the Latin *æstura*. It is a word often used in Chapman's Homer.

1. To **AFFEAR.** To terrify.

Each trembling leafe and whistling wind they heare,
 And ghastly bug, does greatly them *affear*.
Sp., F. Q., II, iii, 20.

Hence the participle *affear'd*, for which afraid is now used, but which is very common in Shakespeare.

Be not *affear'd*; the iale is full of noises.
Temp., iii, 2.

The spelling varies, as in other cases, sometimes with one f, and sometimes with two.

2. To **AFFEER**, or more properly **AF-FEER**. An old law term, for to settle or confirm. From *affier*.

Wear thou thy wrongs,

His [Macbeth's] title is *affear'd*. *Macb., iv, 3.*

Hence *affeerers*, in our law dictionaries, are a sort of arbiters, whose business was to affirm upon oath what penalty they thought should be adjudged for certain offences, not settled by law.

†**AFFECTATE**, *adj.* Affected, conceited.

Accercitum dictum, an oracion to muche *affectate*,
 or, as we saie, to farre fet. *Eliotes Dictionarie, 1559.*

†**AFFECTED.** Beloved.

—in all the desperate hours

Of his *affected* Hercules. *Chapman, Il., viii, 318.*

AFFECTION. In the sense of affection.

No matter in the phrase that might indite the author
 of *affection*. *Ham., ii, 2.*

Pleasant without scurrility, witty without *affection*.
L. L., v, 1.

How did she leave the world, with what contempt!
Just as she in it liv'd! and so exempt
From all affection.

B. Jons., Underwoods, Bl. on Lady Paulst.

But it certainly means sympathy, in the
following well-known, but difficult
passage :

For affection,
Master of passion, sways it to the mood
Of what it likes or loaths. *Mer. Ven., iv, 1.*

AFFECTIONED. In a similar sense ;
affected.

An *affectioned* ass, that cons state without book, and
utters it by great swarths. *Twel., ii, 8.*

†**AFFECTIOUS, adj.** Affectionate.

Therefore my deare, deare wife, and dearest sonnes,
Let me ingirt you with my last embrace:
And in your cheekes impresse a fare-well kisse,
Kisse of true kindnesses and *affectiones* love.

Nero, 1607.

AFFECTS. Affections ; passions.

Wooing poor craftsmen, with the craft of smiles,
And patient underbearing of his fortune,
As 'twere to banish their *affects* with him.

Rich. II, i, 4.

Rachel, I hope I shall not need to urge
The sacred purity of our *affects*.

B. Jon., Case is Alter'd, act i.

Not to comply with heat, the young *affects*
In me defunct.

Oth., i, 3.

Mr. Gifford proposes to read here,
parenthetically,

(The young *affects* in me defunct)

Massing., vol. ii, p. 30.

†Starring the *affects* of admiration and commiseration.
Sir P. Sydney's Apology for Poetry.

It is certainly to be found in the singu-
lar, in the sense of inclination :

So her chief care, as carelesse how to please
Her own *affect*, was care of people's ease.

England's Eliza., Mirr. M., p. 853.

Shut up thy daughter, bridle her *affects*.

O. Pl., iii, 16.

†**AFFINES, s.** Relations, kinsmen.

Affinity degenerating in honesty is like foule scabs
in a faire skinne, such *affines* brings as much credit
and comfort to their friends, as do lyce in their
clothes ; and they are much like of a lousie condition ;
they will cleave close unto you, while you have
blood to feede them, but if you begin to die or decay
they goe from them that breed them.

*Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent
Descriptions, 1616.*

†**AFFIRMANCE, s.** An assertion.

Sir, mine *affirmaunce* in th'affirmative,
In law and reason, is much more credible.

Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

AFFRAP, v. n. To encounter, or strike
down.

They beene ymett, both ready to *affrap*.

Sp., F. Q., II, i, 26.

Also active. See *Todd*.

AFFRAY, v. To frighten.

Or when the flying heav'ns he would *affray*.

Spenser.

AFFRAY, s. In the sense of confusion,
or fear.

Without tempestuous storms or sad *affray*.

Spenser.

Who full of ghastly fright, and cold *affray*,
Gan shut the dore.

Sp., F. Q., I, iii, 12.

†**AFFRAYER, s.** One who raises af-
frays or riots.

As namely, the statutes made for huy and cry after
felons ; and the statutes made against murtherers,
robbers, felons, night-walkers, *affrayers*, armor worne
in terrorem, riots, forcible entrics, and all other force
and violence ; all which be directly against the peace.

Dalton's Country Justice, 1620.

AFFREND, v. To make friends ; to
reconcile.

And deadly foes so faithfully *affrended*.

Sp., F. Q., IV, iii, 50.

AFFRET, s. Rencounter ; hasty meet-
ing.

That with the terror of their fierce *affret*,
They rudely drive to ground both man and horse.

Sp., F. Q., III, ix, 16.

Also violent impression :

The wicked weapon heard his wrathfull row,
And passing forth with furious *affret*,
Pierst through his beaver quite into his brow.

Sp., F. Q., IV, iii, 11.

†**AFFRIGHTMENT, s.** A threat ; a
frightning.

But here was your cunning ; it appears most plainly,
that you, thinking her to be of the trade, thought to
make a prey of her purse : but since your *affrightment*
could not make her open unto you, you thought to
make her innocency smart for't.

Richard Brome's Northern Lass.

AFFRONT, v. To meet ; encounter.

That he, as 'twere by accident, may here

affront Ophelia.

Ham., iii, 1.

The men, the ships, wherewith poor Rome *affronts* him,
All powerless, give proud Caesar's wrath free passage.

O. P., ii, 164.

A thousand hardy Turks *affront* he had.

Fairf. T., ix, 89.

†A spruce neate youth : what, yf I *affront* him ?

Play of Timon, p. 12.

AFFRONT, s. A meeting.

Only, sir, this I must caution you of, in your *affront*,
or salute, never to move your hat.

Green's Tu Q., O. Pl., vii, 95.

This day thou shall have ingots, and to-morrow

Give lords th' *affront*.

Ben. Jon, Alch., ii, 2.

AFFY, v. To betroth.

And wedded be thou to the hags of hell,
For daring to *affy* a mighty lord
Unto the daughter of a worthless king.

2 Hen. VI, iv, 1.

Sorano, 'tis ordained, must be *affied*

To Annabella ; and, for aught I know,

Married.

O. Pl., viii, 57.

Also to trust or confide :

Marcus Andronicus, so I do *affy*
In thy uprightness and integrity.

Tit. And., i, 1.

†Bid none *affe* in friends, for say, his children wrought his
wracke.

Warner's Albion's England, 1592.

†**AFLAUNT.** Equipped or dressed in a
showy manner.

Hee that of himself doth bragge, boast, and vaunt,
Hath ill neighbours about him to set him *aflaunt*.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 219.

A merie gentleman seeing a gallant that was bound
for the Indies walke the streets, his hat all *aflaunt*,
and befeathered with all kinde of coloured plumes,
said : When a Gods name will this woodcock flie, for
well I see he hath all his feathers about him.

Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614, p. 29.

†**AFORE** was commonly used for before.

B. Goe afore, for I know not the way.

V. I doe observe you, sir, and therefore you may follow,
if you please. *The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.*

†AFTER-DAYS. Future times.

I mean to sing thereof, that *after-days*,
Seeing Gods love to us, may tell his praise.

Wilder's Abuses Stript and Whipt, 1622.

†AFTERMATH. A common provincial word for a second crop of grass; sometimes used metaphorically.

Then raise the siege from falling on
That old dismantled garrison.
Hush lover speak what pleasure hath
Thy spring in such an *aftermath*!
Who, were she to the best advantage spread,
Is but the dull back of a maiden-head.

Cleveland's Poems.

†AFT-MEAL. An after or late meal.

At *aft-meals* who shall pay for the wine?

Thynne's Debate, p. 49.

†AGAIN. "To and again," i. e. to and fro. See Autobiog. of Sir S. D'Ewes, vol. ii, p. 353.

Again was sometimes used as an exclamation of impatience.

Alas. Hapless man, to run into this lurch!
Pie Tariff, so treacherous to your friend!
Tar Agon, agon. Will no man give me credit?

Chapman's Revenge for Honour, 1634.

†AGAINST. Against the world, i. e. in preference to everybody else.

At night I met with my lord, who told me that I need
not fear, for he would get me the place *against the world*.

Pepys' Diary, 1660.

†AGAMBO, adv. A-kimbo.

To set the arms *agambo* or aprank, and to rest the
turned in backs of the hand upon the side, is an
action of pride and ostentation.

Bulwer's Chironomia, 1644, p. 104.

In the following passage it is written
akemboll.

Hercut her rage was so increased, that, setting her
arms *a-kemboll*, and darting fire from her eyes . . .

Comical History of Francion.

AGAR. A sea monster: perhaps formed from the higre, or bore of the tide.

Hee [Neptune] sendeth a monster called the *agar*,
against whose coming the waters roare, the fowles flee
away, and the cattel in the field for terror shunne
the banks.

Lilly's Gullathea, act i, s. 1.

See HIGRE.

AGATE. Used metaphorically for a very diminutive person, in allusion to the small figures cut in agate for rings.

I was never mann'd with an *agate* till now, but I
will set you neither in gold nor silver, but in vile
apparel, and send you back again to your master for
a jewel.

2 Hen. IV., i, 2.

If low, an *agat* very vilely cut. *Much Ado ab. N.*, iii, 1.

Where the other passages show that there is no occasion to change the reading to *aglet*, as has been proposed.

Queen Mab, as a very diminutive figure, is expressly compared by Shakespeare to an *agat stone*.

She is the faries midwife, and she comes
In shape no bigger than an *agat stone*

On the fire-Anger of an alderman.

Rom., i, 4.

Of the Italian word *formaglio*, Florio gives this account:

Also cuchen, brouches, or tablets and jewels, that yet
some old men weare in their hats, with *agate-stones*,
cut and graven with some formes and images on
them, namely, of famous men's heads.

A-GATE. Agoing. From gate or gait, a way.

I pray you, memory, set him *a-gate* again. *O. P.*, v, 180.

†AGEDNESS, s. The quality of being aged; age.

Nor as his knowledge grew did 's form decay,
He still was strong and fresh, his brain was gray.
Such *agedness* might our young ladies move
To somewhat more than a Platonick love.

Cervinwright's Poems, 1661.

To AGGRACE. To favour.

And, that which all faire workes doth most *aggrace*,
The art, which all that wrought, appeared in no place.

Sp., F. Q., II, xii, 64.

Also as a substantive, favour.

Of kindness and of courteous *aggrace*.

Sp., F. Q., II, viii, 64.

AGGRATE, v. To please or gratify.

From whom whatever thing is goodly thought
Doth borrow grace, the fancy to *aggrate*.

Spens., *Teares of Muses*, 406.

AGHAUST. Did frighten. Used as the pret. of to agaze.

That seemed from some feared foe to fly,
Or other greivous thing that him *aghaust*.

Sp., F. Q., I, ix, 31.

Its usage as a participial adjective is not yet laid aside.

†AGILITE is used as an adjective in Northbrooke's Treatise against Dicing, &c., 1577.

If it be, as I have sayd, moderately taken, after some
weightie businesse, to make one more fresh and *agillite*.

†AGITAGIOUS, adj. Quivering, shaking.

His words and speare together cleave the ayre,
The golden-headed staffe as lightning flew,
And like the swiftest currier makes repayre
Whether t'was sent, and doth his message true,
Ajax huge shield hath interpos'd the bare,
Which Hector *agitagious* still pursue:

Through sixe tough hydes it pierc't without respect,
But the sharp point upon the seventh was check't.

Heywood's Trous Britanica, 1600.

AGLET. The tag of a lace, or of the points formerly used in dress; from *aiguillette*, Fr.

In a brace, a man must take hede of three thinges,
that it have no nayles in it, that it have no buckles,
that it be fast on, with laces, without *aglettes*.

Arch. Topogr., p. 137.

Sometimes formed into small figures, alluded to here:

Why, give him gold enough, and marry him to a
puppet or an *aglet-baby*.

Tam. Shr., i, 2.

The robe of Garter King at Arms, at Lord Leicester's creation, had on the sleeves "38 paire of gold *aglets*."

Progr. of Elis., 1564, p. 58.

Sometimes they seem to mean span-gles, as Junius explains them:

And all these stars that gaze upon her face,
Are *aglets* on her sleeve, pins in her train. O. Fl., III, 194.
The little stars, and all that look like *aglets*.

B. & Fl., 2 Nov. King., III, 4.

Aglet was also used as a botanical term, for the chives, or *antheræ*, of flowers. Kersey.

See AIGULET.

†AGNAIL, *s.* A sort of corn in the toes.

A corn in the toe of the foot: an *agnail*.

Nomenclator, 1688.

The 7. chapter doth shew of *agnails* in a mans feet.
Lewes is the Latin word, and some do name it papule.
In English it is named cornes or *agnails* in a mans
fete or toes. Barde's Physick, ed. 1678.

AGNES, ST. To fast on the eve of her festival, Jan. 21, using certain ceremonies, was esteemed a certain way for maids to dream of their future husbands.

And on sweet St. Agnes night,
Please you with the promise'd sight,
Some of husbands, some of lovers,
Which an empty dream discovers.

B. Jon.

If she keeps a chambermaid she lyes at her bedd's
feet, and they two—will both be sure to fast on St.
Agnes night, to know who shall be their first hus-
bands. Picture Log. by Sallomstall, Char 19.

Upon St. Agnes' night you take a row of peas, and pull
out every one, one after another, saying a paternoster,
sticking a pin in your sleeve, and you will dream of
him or her you shall marry. Aubrey's Miscell., p. 136.

Burton says St. Anne's night, but he
is wrong. Anat. of Mel., p. 538.

AGNIZE, *v.* To acknowledge.

I do *agnize*

A natural and prompt alacrity,

I find in hardness.

Oth., I, 3.

In thee they joy, and sovereigns they *agnize*.

Southern's Maconia, 1695.

Also, to know:

The tenor of your princely will from you far to *agnize*.

Cambyes.

†AGNOMINATION, *s.* A surname derived from some act or circumstance connected with the individual or family. Minshew.

Alluding by way of *agnomination* to castraca, i. militaria.
Holland's Annianus Marcellinus, 1608.

It appears here to mean alliteration.

Amongst other resemblances, one was in their prosody
and vein of versifying or riming, which is like our
burds, who hold *agnominations*, and enforcing of con-
sonant words or syllables, one upon the other, to be
the greatest elegance. Howell's Familiar Letters, 1660.

A-GOOD. In good earnest, heartily.

And, at that time, I made her weep a-good,

For I did play a lamentable part. 2 Gent., iv, 3.

And thereunto their knees would rankle so,

That I have laugh'd a-good. O. P., viii, 339.

This merry answer made them all laugh a-good; so
downe the hill they came laughing.

North's Plut., 300, E.

†AGRIEVANCE, *s.* An injury, or vexation; a grievance.

The duke my lord commands your speedy presence,

For answering *agrievances* late urg'd

Against you by your mother. Beaumont and Fletcher.

AGRIZE, *v.* To dread; or to astonish.

Yet not the colour of the troubled deep,
Those spots supposed, nor the fogs that rise
From the dull earth, me any whit *agrise*.

Drayt., Man in the Moon.

†Fear made the wofull childe to waile and weep,
For want of speed, on foot and hand to creep:
All where was nothing heard but hideous cries,
And pitous plaints, that did the hearts *agrise*.

De Barlas, by Sylvester.

AGROUND. To the ground.

And how she fell flat downe

Before his feet *aground*.

Romans and Juliet, Suppl. to Sh., i, 347.

AGUISE, *v.* To adorn, or dress.

And that deare crowne upon your shield devis'd,

Wherewith above all knights ye goodly seem *aguis'd*.

Sp., F. Q., II, i, 81.

Then 'gan this crafty couple to devise

How for the court themselves they might *agnise*.

Spens., M. Hubbard's Tale, 665.

AJAX. Pronounced Ajāx (with the *a* long). The name of this hero furnished many unsavoury puns to our ancestors, from its similarity in sound to the two English words, *a jakes*. In some of the passages the allusion is rather obscure, as in this:

A stool were better, sir, of Sir *Ajax* his invention.

B. Jon., Epic., iv, 5.

It is plainer in Shakespeare:

Your lion, that holds his poll-ax, sitting on a close-
stool, will be given to *Ajax*.

Love's L., v, 2.

The cause of all this vein of low wit was, perhaps, Sir John Harrington, who in 1596 published his celebrated tract, called "The Metamorphosis of *Ajax*," by which he meant the improvement of *a jakes*, or necessary, by forming it into what we now call a water-closet, of which Sir John was clearly the inventor. For this offence to her delicacy, queen Elizabeth kept him for some time in disgrace.

Used directly for a necessary house:

Which (like the glorious *ajax* of Lincoln's-Inne,
I saw in London) laps up naught but filth

And excrements. Colgras., Eng. Treasury, p. 16.

Adoring Stercutio for a god, no less unworthily than
shamefully constituting him a patron and protector
of *Ajax* and his commodities.

Hosp. of Incurab. Pooles, p. 6.

To the above work of Sir J. Harrington's, B. Jonson seems to allude, as a masterpiece in its way, when, at the conclusion of a dirty poem, he says,

And I could wish for their eternit'd sakes,

My muse had plough'd with him that sung *A-jax*.

On the famous Voyage, vol. vi, p. 290.

The rhyme here proves that the pronunciation of the time was suited to the English meaning. See also the quotations of Mr. Steevens on Love's L. Lost. Even Camden condescends to play upon this word. Speaking of the French word *pet*, he says,

Inquire, if you understand it not, of Cloacina's chaplains, or such as are well read in *Ajax*. *Remains*, p. 117.

We meet with a new personage in *Healey's Discov. of a New World*, namely, "*John Fisticankoes, Ajax his sonne and heyre*," p. 159. But I have not met with him elsewhere.

See JAKES.

†AID. A sort of tax formerly raised in England. It was sometimes to a certain extent voluntary. The records of the City companies frequently mention *aid-money*, money granted to the crown for specific purposes.

†*Aid-forces*, or *aid-soldiers*, auxiliaries.

The enemies having this advantage, that they knew the coast of the country, traversed a crosse crooked way behind Cæsars backe, and charging upon two legions as they were gathering their armour together, they had put them all well neere to the sword, but that a suddaine outcrie made, caused the *aid-forces* of our associates to assemble themselves.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

But when certaine of them secretly suggested, that Silvanus late colonell of the footmen, passed venturously, though hardly, with eight thousand *aid-soldiers* by more compendious and shorter waies. *Id.*

†AIDFULL, *adj.* Ready to help.

Christe night-disciple *aidfull* did agree
To take his body from that guiltie tree.

Rowlands' Betraying of Christ.

AIERY. Spelt also *aery*, and *eyery*. The nest of an eagle, hawk, or other bird of prey. But sometimes, also, the *brood of young in the nest*.

And like an eagle o'er his *aery* tow'rs,
To souse annoyance that comes near his nest.

K. John, v, 2.

Certainly not "towers over his nest to defend his nest;" but "towers over *his young*, to souse," &c.

So again,

Our *aery* buildeth in the cedar's top,
And dallies with the wind, and scorns the sun.

Rich. III, i, 3.

And yet more plainly:

Your *aery* buildeth in our *aery's nest*. *Id.*

That is, your brood settles in the nest of ours.

Yet the commentators quote only the passages that prove it to mean a *nest*, and so explain it. According to which the meaning here would be, "your *nest* buildeth in our *nest's nest*." So in Hamlet, "a little *aery* of children" (ii, 2) means a little *brood* of children. Here also,

For as an *eyerie* from their seeges wood,
Led o'er the plains and taught to get their food,
By seeing how their breeder takes his prey.

Brown, Britan. Past., ii, 4.

†But vain are all these fears, his eagle sight
Is born to gaze upon no lesser light,
Then that from whence, all other beauties in
The same sphere borrow theirs, he else had bin

Degenerate from that royal *aies*, whence
He first did spring. *Chamberlayne's Pharonnida*, 1659.

Here it signifies a hawk's nest:

That air of hope hath blasted many an *aery*
Of castrils like yourself. *B. Jon., Staple of News*, ii, 2.

Also a certain brood of hawks:

On his snowie crest
The tow'ring falcon whilome built, and kings
Strove for that *aerie*, on whose scaling wings
Monarchs in gold refin'd as much would lay,
As might a month their army royal pay.

Brit. Past., i, 1.

A few lines after it is again used for the brood. *Eyrey* is the right form of the word: the origin being *ey*, which, in Saxon and old English, means an egg.

AIGULET, or AYGULET. The tag of a point. Often contracted into AGLET.

Which all above besprinkled was throughout
With golden *aygulets*, that glistred bright,
Like twinkling starres. *Sp., F. Q.*, II, iii, 26.

AIM. To *cry aim*, in archery, to encourage the archers by crying out *aim*, when they were about to shoot. Hence it came to be used for to applaud or encourage, in a general sense.

It ill becoms this presence to *cry aim*
To these ill-tuned repetitions. *K. John*, ii, 1.

Now, to be patient, were to play the pandar
To the viceroy's base embraces, and *cry aim*,
While he by force or flattery, &c. *Mass., Reneg.*, i, 1.
To it, and we'll *cry aim*. *B. & Fl., False One.*

It seems that the spectators in general cried *aim*, occasionally, as a mere word of applause or encouragement. To *give aim* was an office of direction and assistance.

AIM, to *give*. To stand within a convenient distance from the butts, to inform the archers how near their arrows fell to the mark; whether on one side or the other, beyond, or short of it. The terms were, *wide* on the *bow* hand, or the *shaft* hand, (Ascham once uses the *drawing hand* for the right. *Toxoph.*) i. e. left and right; *short* or *gone*: the distances being estimated by bows' lengths. This was in some measure a confidential office; but was not always practised. Ascham does not quite approve of it.

Of *gevinge ame* I cannot tell well what I should saye.
For in a straunge place it taketh awaye all occasion of
foule game, which is the only prayse of it, yet by my
judgement it hindereth the knowledge of shootinge,
and maketh men more negligent, which is a dispraye.

Toxoph., p. 231.

Though I am no mark, in respect of a huge butt, yet
I can tell you great bulbers [qu. lubbers!] have shot

at me, and shot golden arrows; but I myself *give aim* thus: *wide*, four bows; *short*, three and a half.

Middlet., Span. Gyps., act. ii. Anc. Dr., iv, p. 138.

†Am I a king and beare no authoritie? My loving kindred committed to prison as traytors in my presence, and I stand to *give aim* at them.

True Tragedy of Richard the Third, p. 27.

Maria gives aim in Love's L. Lost, when she says,

Wide o' the bow hand! I'faith your hand is out.

L. Lab. L., iv, 1.

I am the mark, sir, I'll *give aim* to you,
And tell how near you shoot. *White Dev., O. Pl., vi, 285.*
For who would live, whom pleasures had forsaken,
To stand at mark, and cry a *bow shot*, *signeur.*

B. & Pl., Valent., ii, 2.

So Venus assists Cupid:

While lovely Venus stands to *give the aim*,
Smiling to see her wanton bantling's game.

Drayt. Ecl., vii, p. 1490.

Cry aim is well conjectured, in a corrupt passage of Shakespeare; where the old reading is *cride game*.

I will bring thee where mistress Anne Page is, at a farm house, a feasting; and thou shalt woo her; *cry aim*,—said I well?

Merry W. W., ii, 3.

That is, "Applaud, encourage me! do I not deserve it?" This suits the speaker (the host) and the occasion; in the other no sense can be found. Capell reads, "*Tried game*."

Mr. Gifford first accurately distinguished *crying aim*, and *giving aim*, which Warburton and others thought synonymous. See his note on *Mas-singer*, ii, p. 27.

AIM. Guess.

But fearing lest my jealous *aim* might err. *2 Gent., iii, 1.*

Also as a verb, to guess.

That my discovery be not *aimed* at.

Ib.

Yet still went on, which way he could not *aim*.

Fairf. T., vii, 23.

AIM-CRIER. A stander-by, who encouraged the archers by exclamations. Hence used for an *abettor* or encourager.

Thou smiling *aim-crier* at princes fall.

English Arcadia.

While her own creatures, like *aim-criers*, beheld her mischance with nothing but lip-pity.

Ib.

AIRLING. A light airy person; a coxcomb.

Some more there be, slight *airlings*, will be won
With dogs and horses.

B. Jon., Catil., i, 3.

AIRY, for AIERY. Eagle's nest.

Sir, excuse me,

One *airy*, with proportion, ne'er discloses

The eagle and the wren. *Massing., Maid of Honour, i, 2.*

The editor of 1759 says, this passage is difficult, and then explains it:

"One airy with proportion," "one *puffed up* with a high opinion," &c., taking *one* for a person, and *airy* for the adjective: the error is manifest. It should have been *printed aiery*.

"One nest, preserving its proportion, never produces an eagle and a wren."

ALAMORT, *adj.* Half-dead; in a dying state; drooping. A French word; but often adopted.

Whose soft and royal treatment may suffice
To heal the sick, to cheer the *alamort*.

Pansh. Lusiad, v, 85.

Sometimes written *all amort*, but erroneously. See *Anc. Dr.*, i, 362.

ALAND. For *on* or *to* land; analogous to other compositions with *a*, as *aboard*, *afield*, &c.

The Dane with fresh supplies

Was lately come *aland*. *Drayt. Polycolb., xii, p. 903.*

Used even by Dryden. See *Todd's Johnson*.

†ALATE, *adv.* Lately.

Then he retook his tale he left *alate*,

And made a long discours of all his state. *Du Bartas.*

ALB, or ALBE. The white dress of a bishop, differing from a surplice in having regular sleeves. As worn by Protestant bishops, it is distinct from the sleeves, and only appears in front. *Holmes's Acad. of Arm.*, B. III, ch. iv, p. 194.

Each priest adorn'd was in a surplice white,

The bishops donn'd their *albs*, and copes of state.

Fairf. Tasso, xi, 4.

†ALCAMY. See ALCHEMY.

Nor for this purpose here to talke come I,

How silver may be mock't with *alcemy*.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

ALCATRAZ. An American bird; a name given by the Spaniards, and by Fernandez, Hernandez, and Nieremberg, to the pelican of Mexico; and erroneously, by Clusius, and others after him, to the Indian hornbill, or *buceros hydrocorax*. *Rees's Encycl.*

Most like to that shortsighted *alcatras*,

That beats the air above that liquid glass;

The New World's bird, the proud imperious fowl

Whose dreadful presence frights the harmless owl;

That on the land not only works his wish,

But on the ocean kills the flying fish.

Drayton's Owl, p. 1304.

ALCHEMY. This delusive, but once fashionable art, is thus well defined:

Libavius sets down this rime of *Alchemy*:—

Alchymia est ars sine arte,

Cujus scire est pars cum parte,

Medium est strenue mentiri,

Finis mendicatum iri.

Healy's Disc. of New World, p. 169, marg. From Hall's Mundus alter et idem.

A certain compound metal, supposed originally to have been formed by the art of the alchemist, obtained thence the name of *alchemy*. It was a modification of brass.

Four speedy cherubims
Put to their mouths the sounding *alchemy*.
Milt., Par. Lost, ii, 517.

Such were his arms, false gold, true *alchemy*.
Fletch., Purple Isl., c. vii, s. 39.
They are like rings and chaines bought at St. Martin's,
that weare faire for a little time, but shortly after will
prove *alchemy*, or rather pure copper.
Minshull Essay, p. 23.

It was afterwards corrupted into *oc-*
camy, which is not yet quite disused,
among some classes.

ALDERLIEFEST. Dearest of all; from
alder, *aller*, or *alre*, used as the geni-
tive of all; and *lief* dear. Chaucer
has *alderfirst*, *alderlast*, &c.

With you, mine *alderliest* sovereign. *2 Hen. VI*, i, 1.
Thus:

And *alderfirst* he had them all a bone.
Chauc., C. Tales, 9492.

See other instances in the notes upon
the above passage of Shakespeare.

†And *alder-next* was the fresshe quene;
I mean Alceste, the noble true wife,
And for Admete howe she lost her lyfe;
And for her trouthe, if I shall nat lye,
How she was turned into a daysye.

Lydgate's Temple of Glas.

†**ALDERMAN'S PACE.** A slow stately
pace. "*Pas d'abbé*, a leasurely walk-
ing, slow gate, *Alderman's pace*."
Cotgrave.

†**ALDGATE.** The Pye was formerly a
celebrated inn in this neighbour-
hood:

One ask'd a friend where captain Shark did lye;
Why, sir, quoth he, at *Algate at the Pie*;
Away, quoth th' other, he lies not there I know 't;
No, says the other, then he lies in his throat.
A Book of New Epigrams, 1659.

ALE. A rural festival, where of course
much *ale* was consumed. Other ety-
mologies have been attempted, but this
is the most natural, and most probable.

There were *bride-ales*, *church-ales*, *clerk-ales*, *give-ales*,
lamb-ales, *leet-ales*, *Midsummer-ales*, *Scot-ales*, *Whitsun-*
ales, and several more.

Brand's Popular Antiq., 4to ed., vol. i, p. 229, &c.

Also some of these separate articles.

ALE, for ALEHOUSE.

O, Tom, that we were now at Putney, at the *ale* there.
Thom., Lord Cromwell, iii, 1.

In the folio of 1623, *ale* is read for
alehouse, in Two Gent. of Ver., ii, 5.

†**ALEBERRY, s.** Ale boiled, with spice
and sugar, and sops of bread.

After that, cause an *aleberry* to be made for her, and
put into it powder of camphire, and give it to her to
eate.

The Pathway to Health, f. 54.
Indeeds it was never knowne to be so farre out of
reparations, that it needed the assistance of cawdle,
aleberry, julep, cullisse, grewell, or stewd-broth, onely
a messe of plaine frugall countrey pottage was alwayes
sufficient for him.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

ALECIE, s. Drunkenness; the state
of being influenced by *ale*: a word

coined in imitation of *lunacy*, which
means being under lunar influence.

If he had arrested a mare instead of a horse, it had
beene a slight oversight, but to arrest a man, that
hath no likeness of a horse, is flat *lunacie*, or *alecie*.
Lyly's Mother Bombe, cc. 9.

ALECONNER. Explained in Johnson
and Chambers's Dictionaries to be an
officer in the city of London, which is
true; but he is not peculiar to that
place. Better explained by Kersey;
"*Aleconner* or ale-taster, an officer
appointed in every court-leet, to look
to the assize and goodness of bread,
ale, and beer." Thus it is said of the
celebrated Captain Cox (q. v.) that
he was

Of very great credite and trust in the town heer, for
he haz been chozen *ale-cunner* many a yeer, when his
betterz have stond by; and ever quitted himself with
such estimation, az yet, too tast of a cup of nippitate,
his judgement will be taken above the best in the
parish, be his noze near so read.

Progr. of Elis., vol. i, an. 1575.

In some parishes, the *aleconner's*
jurisdiction was very extensive. In
that of Tottenham, Middlesex, it is
thus described:

It is the custom in most manors, for the lord to ap-
point the *ale-conners* at the court-leet; but there not
having been a court-leet for some years held for the
manor of Tottenham, these officers have been regu-
larly appointed by the parishioners in vestry. The
aleconners are authorized to search for, destroy, seize,
and take away all unwholesome provisions, false
balances, short weights and measures; to enter mills
and bakehouses, to search for and seize (if any should
be found) all adulterated flour and bread; and also to
enter into brewhouses, and examine the quality of
beer, ale, &c., and the materials of which it is made.
All persons coming into the parish, with carts or
otherwise, with peas, potatoes, &c., from London, are
subject to the inspection of these officers, and liable
to all the penalties attached to the selling with short
weights and measures.

Robinson's Hist. of Tottenh., p. 241.

ALECOST. An herb: the same as
COSTMARY.

†**ALE-DRAPER.** A humorous term for
keeper of an ale-house.

I came up to London, and fall to be some tapster,
hostler, or chamberlaine in an inn. Well, I get mee
a wife; with her a little money; when we are married,
seeke a house we must; no other occupation have I
but to be an *ale-draper*.

Henry Chettle, Kind-Harts Dreame, 1592.

Two milch maydens that had set up a shoppe of *ale-*
drapery.
Id.

ALEGGE, or ALEGE, v. To alleviate;
alecgan, Sax.; *alleger*, Fr.

The joyous time now nigheth fast,
That shall *alegge* this bitter blast,
And slake the winter sorrow.

Spens., Shep. Kal., iii, 4.

Dr. Johnson has it *aligge*, in his dictio-
nary, and supposes it to be derived from
a and *lig*, to lie down; but the read-
ing and etymology are both erroneous.

†**ALE-KNIGHT**, *s.* A haunter of ale-houses; a tippler.

Come, all you brave wights,
That are dubbed *ale-knights*,
Now set out your selves in fight:
And let them that crack
In the praise of sack,
Know malt is of mickle might.

Wills Recreations, 1654.

†**ALE-STAKE**. A stake set up for a sign at the door of an alehouse.

He and I never dranks togither,
Yet I knowe many an *ale-stake*.
Henslow's Old Plays, i, 109.

He plaies with men, who (like doggs) feels his force,
That at the *alestake* baite him not with beere.

Daniel, Scourge of Pelly, 1611.

†**ALESTANBEARER** is thus described:

An *alestan-bearer*: porters that carry burthens with slings, as we see brewers doe, when they laye beere into the celler.
Nomenclator, 1686.

ALEW. Howling, lamentation, outcry; probably only another form of *halloo*.

Yet did she not lament, with louds *alew*
As woman wunt, but with deep sighs and singults few.
Sp., F. Q., v, vi, 12.

ALFAREZ, or **ALFERES**. A Spanish word, meaning an ensign; contracted, according to Skinner, from *aquilifer*.

Comended to me from some noble friends
For my *alfares*.
B. & Pl., *Rule a W.*, i, 1.
Jug here, his *alfares*:
An able officer, gi' me thy beard, round jug.
B. Jon., *New Inn*, iii, 1.
The heliotropium or sunflower, it is said, "is the true *alfares*, bearing up the standard of Flora."
Emblems, to the Parthenion Societie, p. 40.

It may be said to have been adopted for a time as an English word, being in use in our army during the civil wars of Charles I. In a MS. in the Harleian collection, No. 6804, § 96, among papers of that period, it is often repeated. "*Alferes* John Manering, *Alferes* Arthur Carrol," &c.

ALFRIDARIA. A term in the old judicial astrology, which is thus explained by Kersey: "A temporary power which the planets have over the life of a person."

I'll finde the cusp, and *alfridaria*.
Album, O. Pl., vi, 171.

ALGATES. By all means.

And therefore would I should be *algates* slain;
For while I live his right is in suspense.
Fairf. T., iv, 80.

Also, notwithstanding.

Maugre thine head; *algate* I suffer none. O. Pl., x, 204.

And Spenser,

Which when Sir Guyon saw, all were he wroth,
Yet *algates* mote he soft himself appease.
F. Q., II, ii, 12.

ALGRIM. A contraction of *algorism*, an old name for arithmetic.

Methought nothing my state could more disgrace,
Than to beare name, and in effect to be
A cypher in *algrim*, as all men might see.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 338.

ALICANT. A Spanish wine, formerly much esteemed; said to be made near Alicante, and of mulberries.

You'll blood three pottles of *alicant*, by this light, if you follow them.
O. Pl., iii, 242.

Your brats, got out of *alicant*.
B. & Pl., *Chances*, i, 9.
means, "your children, the consequence of drunkenness." This is what is meant by *allegant*, in the Fair M. of the Inn, act iv, p. 399. [See **ALIGAUNT**.]

To **ALIEN**. To alienate; to wean.

What remains now, but that he *alien* himselfe from the world, seeing what he had in the world is *aliened* from him.
Chitaz. Whims., p. 63.

A'-LIFE. As my life; excessively.

I love a ballad in print *a'-life*.
Thou lov'st *a'-life*.
Their perfum'd judgement.
A clean instep.
And that I love *a'-life*.
Wint. T., iv, 3.
B. Jon.

The editor of 1750 *very wisely* altered it to "*as life*:" and the same *emendation* he has offered in *B. and Pl.*'s Wit at several Weapons, act iii, p. 292.

He loves *a-life* dead payen, yet wishes they may rather happen in his company by the scurvy, than by a battell.
Overbury's Char., fol. E., 8.

†**ALIGAUNT**. A not uncommon mode of spelling *alicant*, the name of a wine. See **ALICANT**.

Thirtie rivers more
With *aligante*; thirtie hills of sugar;
Ale flowed from the rockes, wine from the trees
Which we call muscadine. *Timon*, ed. Dyce, p. 29.
The ambassador receiving the cup from his princely hand, returned againe to his owne place, where all of us standing, drank the same health out of the same cup, being of fayre christall, as the emperor had commanded, the wine (as farre as my judgement gave leave) being *aligant*.

Sir Thomas Smith's Voyage to Russia, 1606.
Vinum atrum, Plant. rubrum. Tintura. Reddle wine or *allegant*.
Nomenclator, 1686.

ALIGGE. See **ALEGGE**.

ALL. Although.

And those two froward sisters, their faire loves,
Came with them aka, *all* they were wondrous loth.
Sp., F. Q., II, ii, 24.

ALL. For exactly.

All as the dwarfs the way to her assayn'd.
Spens., F. Q., I, vii, 18.

†**ALL**. The universe.

When there was neither time nor place, nor space,
And silence did the chaos round embrace:
Then did the archwork-master of this *all*
Create this massie universal ball,
And with his mighty word brought all to passe,
Saying but, Let there be, and done it was.
Taylor's Works, 1630.

†**ALL**. Very.

It may be thin my exhortation
Seems harsh, and *all* unpleasant.
Marlowe's Tragedy of Doctor Faustus.

†*When all comes to all*, i. e., in the final result.

Portentous monies, sanctus ridiculus was: he spoke of a fox, but when all came to all, it was but a fern-brake. *Withals' Dictionary*, ed. 1634, p. 374.

†**All along, prostrate.**

The bishop going into his study, which only could get into but himself, found his own picture lying all along on its face, which extremely perplexed him, he looking upon it as ominous. *Haykin's Life of Archbishop Laud*.

†**All one, all the same thing.**

O Clivia, you take your love otherwise than she is: for she lives after the old use and customs, and her mind towards you is all one that it was before, as far as by the thing itself we two could conjecture.

Forces in English, 1614.

But all's one, let him do his worst, she is confidently arm'd with innocency; and the threats or danger of the bad cannot affright her, but that she will attempt to recreate the good. *Taylor's Works*, 1630.

It is all one, sir, where you open the book, his rhetorical humour is so very much the same.

Richard's Observations, 8vo, 1671, p. 122.

†**To throw or push at all, to risk the whole. A term in gambling.**

At dice they plaid for furies; at each cast
A knight at least was lost what does you ast?
This knight craves one (and names him), no, a lord
Or none; is done,—he throws and sweeps the board;
His batte is full of lords up to the brims;
The sea threw next at all, won all and him.

Decker's Whore of Babylon, 1607.

Think not to please your servants with half-pay:

Good gamesters never stick to through at all.

Colgrass's Wits Interpreter, 1671, p. 164.

And so be all suspected wondrous good.

Go bravely on then, Dampierre, push at all,

Honour attends th' attempt, tho thou shouldst fail.

Unnatural Brother, 1697.

At all, quoth Rufus, lay you what you dare,

I'll throw at all, and 'twere a peck of gold;

No life lies on't, then coyn I'll never spare;

Why Rufus, that's the cause of all that's sold?

For which frank gamesters it doth oft befall,

They throw at all, till thrown quite out of all.

Wits Recreations, 1634.

ALL AND SOME. One and all; every one; everything.

Thou who wilt not love do this,

Learn of me what woman is;

Something made of thread and threame,

A mere botch of all and some. *Herick*, p. 64.

In armour eke the soldiers all and some,

With all the force that might so soon be had.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 91.

ALLEGGE, ALLEGANCE. See ALEGGE.

ALL TO. Entirely; very much. The to seems to have an augmentative power, so as to increase the force of the word following. Thus all-to-torn means very much torn. [Nares has apparently mistaken the origin of this form: to belongs to the following word, being a particle answering to the German zu. To-broken, means broken to pieces; to-frozen, intensely frozen; to-brake, broke to pieces.]

That did with dirt and dust him all-to-dash.

Harr. Ariosto, xxiv, 48.

Now, forenooth, as they went together, often all-to-biting one another, the knight told her he was brought up among the water nymphs. *Pemr. Arc.*, p. 164.

Mercutio's yey hand had all to frozen mine.

Romans and Jul., Suppl., i, 235.

It occurs even in the authorised version of the Bible:

And a certain woman cast a piece of a millstone upon Abimelech's head, and all to brake his skull.

Judges ix, 53.

Where it has sometimes been ignorantly printed "all to break." See *Newcome on Versions*, p. 303.

It is used also by Milton, in a very beautiful passage; and this, being the last known instance of it, has been much misunderstood.

Where, with her best nurse, Contemplation,
She [Wisdom] plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That, in the various bustle of resort,
Were all to ruffled, and sometimes impair'd. *Comus*, l. 378.

This has been read, "all too ruffled,"

as if to be ruffled in some degree was allowable, which the author certainly did not mean. Warton says, that the corruption began with Tickell; but it is so quoted at the end of No. 98 of the *Tatler*, whether in the original editions or not, I cannot say. I find it so in the London edition of 1797.

All-to-be is also met with, but rather in a ludicrous way, and was so retained for a long time in jocular language, after beginning to be obsolete.

I'll have you chronicled and chronicled and cut and chronicled, and all-to-be-prais'd, and sung in sonnets.

B. & N. Philaster, act v.

The editors of 1750 unnecessarily changed this to "sung in all-to-be-prais'd sonnets." It was right before. We find it in one of Swift's letters to Pope:

This moment I am so happy as to have a letter from Lord Peterborow, for which I intreat you will present him with my humble respects and thanks, tho' he all-to-be-Gallivars me by very strong manifestations.

Letter XI.

I wonder my Lord of Canterbury is not once more all-to-be-traytor'd for dealing with the Lyons, to settle the communion of array in the Tower.

Cicel., Char. of a diave. W.

†**ALL-BONES. A nickname for a thin bony fellow in How a Man may Chuse a Good Wife from a Bad, 1602.**

†**ALL-CIRCUMFERENCE. The circumference of the universe.**

Th' eternall spring of power and providence,

In forming of this all-circumference,

Did not unlike the bear, which bringeth forth

In th' end of thirty dayes a shapeless birth.

Dr Barin.

†**ALLECTED. Enticed.**

Tooke great booties and riche preyen both of gooden and priadners, and allected with the sweetness of such spoyle. *Helinshed's Chronicle*, 1577.

†**ALLECTIVE. A bait; an allurement.**

For what better allective could Satan devise, to allure and bring men pleasantly into damnable servitude.

Northbrooke's Treatise against Dicing, 1577.

Wherein ar comprysde many and dyvers solacyons
and ryght pregnant *allectyves* of syngular pleasure, as
more at large it doth apere in the pees folowyng.

British Bibliographer, iv, 390.

†To ALLEGATE. To allege.

Why, belike he is some runnagate, that will not show his
name:

Ah, why should I this *allegate*? he is of noble fame.

Peale's Works, iii, p. 68.

ALLESTREE. Richard, of Derby, a
celebrated almanac-maker in Ben Jon-
son's time.

A little more

Would fetch all his astronomy from *Allestree*.

B. Jon., Magn. Lady, iv, 2.

ALL-HALLOWN Summer, i. e., late
summer; *all-hallows* meaning All
Saints, which festival is the first of
November.

Farewel, thou latter spring! farewell, *all-hallown summer*!
1 Hen. IV, i, 2.

In the ignorance of Popish supersti-
tion, *all-hallows* was worshipped as a
single saint; or at least this ignorance
was imputed to them.

Freendes, here shall ye se evyn anone
Of *all-hallows* the blessed jaw-bone,
Kisse it hardely with good devocion.

Four Ps, O. P., i, 74.

†And least (quoth he) you deeme it were presumption,
If I should offer you my bare assumption,
I swear *all-hallows*, I will make repayment,
Yea though I pawn mine armour and my rayment.

Sir John Harington's Epigrams, 1633.

†ALLIANT, *adj.* Akin to.

Thys they take so much the sonner, because, it is
sumwhat *allyante* to them. *More's Utopia*, 1551.

†s. A kinsman; a relation.

Wherefore Jesus, though he were almyghtye, and
desyrous to save as many as myght be, yet could he
not there among his countrey men worke many my-
racles, for that he was letted so to do by the un-
belefe of his acqwayntaunce and kynsfolkes. For
where as being among *allyantes*, he had easely cured
very many of all kyndes of diseases, caste out dyvels,
and healed lepers, here in his owne countrey, he
oneley healeth a fewe sick folk, and that with the
laying of his handes upon them.

Paraphrase of Erasmus, 1548.

ALLIGARTA. The alligator, or croco-
dile. In Spanish *lagarto*.

It appears by the following passage,
that the urine of this creature was
supposed to render any herb poisonous
on which it was shed.

And who can tell, if before the gathering and making
up thereof, the *alligarta* hath not piss'd thereon?

B. Jons., Bart. F., ii, 6.

†ALL-NIGHT. A wick set in the middle
of a large cake of wax. *Johns. & Stev.*
Shak., vii, 146.

ALLOW, *v.* To approve.

O heav'ns,

If you do love old men, if your sweet sway
Allow obedience.

Lear, ii, 4.

First, whether ye *allow* my whole device—
And if ye like it, and *allow* it well.

O. Pl., i, 114. See also, ii, 149.

†In the time of Romulus, all heads were rounded of

his fashion: in the time of Cæsar, curled of his man-
ner. When Cyrus lived, every one praised the hooked
nose, and when he died, they *allowed* the straight
nose. And so it fareth with love.

Lyly's Euphues and his England, 1623.

†To ALLUDE, *v.* To compare.

In which respects having spoken of a few, He skip
over the rest to avoid tediousnesse; and to free
my selfe from the imputation of partiality, He at last
allude her to a water-man. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

ALLOWANCE. Approbation.

A stirring dwarf we do *allowance* give

Before a sleeping giant.

Tro. & Cr., ii, 3.

Spenser has very licentiously accented
this word on the first syllable.

Through fowle intemperance

Fraysle men are oft' captiv'd to covetise;

But would they thinke with how small *allowances*

Untroubled Nature doth herself suffice,

Such superfluities they would despise.

F. Q., II, vii, 15.

ALMAIN-LEAP. A dancing leap.

And take his *almain-leap* into a custard.

B. Jon., Dev. an Ass, i, 1.

Almain, or *allemande*, by the testi-
mony of Skinner and others, meant
a kind of solemn music. So in
Tancred and Gismunda, *Introductio*
in actum tertium, "Before this act
the haubois sounded a lofty *almain*."
O. Pl., 230. The connection between
music and dancing is so intimate, that
there is no wonder that it should
signify a dance also. *Allemands* were
danced here a few years back.

Also, a German:

Your Dane, your German, and your swag-bellied
Hollander, are nothing to your English—he drinks
you with facility, your Dane dead drunk; he sweats
not to overthrow your *Almain*; he gives your Hol-
lander, &c. *Oth.*, ii, 3.

Of *Almains*, and to them for their stout captain gave
The valiant Martin Swart.

Drayt. Polyolb., S. 22, p. 1102.

†ALMAN, or ALEMAN. A German.

Chonodomarius and Vestralpus, *Aleman* kings, after
they had put to flight Barbatio, colonell of the Romane
footmen, and chased part of the armie with a puissant
army, sat them downe neere unto Argentoratum, and
by their embassadours insult over Julianus.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

Tis good to be and have, a Greek, I think,
Once said; an *Alman* added, and to drink.

Owen's Epigrams.

†ALMAN-RIVET. A sort of light
armour derived from Germany.

The 2 of July, the citizens of London had a muster
afore the queenes majestie at Greenwich in the parke,
of 1400 men, whereof 800 were pikemen all in fine
corselets, 400 harquebuts, in shirts of maile, with
morins, and 200 halberters in *alman-rivets*, which
were furnished and set foorth by the companies of the
citie of London. *Stowe's Chronicle*.

ALMAINY, or ALMANY. Germany.

Allemagne, Fr.

And walk with my petticoats tucked up, like

A long maid of *Almainy*.

O. Pl., viii, 438.

Now Fulko comes, that to his brother gave

His land in Italy, which was not small,

And dwelt in *Almany*.

Harr., Ariost., iii, 30.

†**ALMERIE**, *s.* A cupboard; the low Latin *almariolum*.

Into the buttrie hastellie he yeede,
And stalle into the *almerie* to feede.

Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

†**ALMONDS** were very extensively used in a variety of preparations for the table. Almond-milk, composed of almonds ground and mixed with milk or other liquid was a favorite beverage, as were also almond-butter and almond-custard. The antiquity of the practice of serving almonds and raisins together at dessert, seems to be shown from the name *almonds-and-raisins* being given as that of an old English game, in *Useful Transactions in Philosophy*, 1709, p. 43. Almond-cakes were perhaps what we now call a macaroon.

A. Give me then some crummes of bread, or of my powder of almond cakes, with beane flower, and the little sheeres also.

M. Heere they are. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1619.

†**ALMOSE**, *s.* Alms.

Be yt then established and enactyd, that the governor of any such monastery, which at any tyme shall be voyde of religious persons, shall bestow the money, wherwyth he was befor chargyd, for the fynding and stypending of the sayd religeous persons in the *almose* and releff of the poor people of the same town, or yter, wheryn the sayd monasterye standyth, yf ther be sufficient number to be cheryshed, or ellsyn the townys nex adjoining therunto, by the discretion of the sayd governor and survoyor of the sayd lands, and provost of the sayd cort of Centenar. *Old Monast. Rules*.

A nobleman sent a gent. of his, in great diligence, about some especiall affaires, and such was his diligence that he kill'd his lords horse by the way. Being returned home, it pleas'd the nobleman to make him pay fifty crownes for the horse, saying that he was content to reward him so well as to forgive him the rest. The gentleman thought himselfe hardly dealt withall, and answered: Sir, this is neither reward nor *almose*.

Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

†**ALMES-GATE**, *s.* The gate at which the alms of the house were distributed to the poor.

Tarlton called Burley-house gate, in the Strand towards the Savoy, the lord treasurers *almes-gate*, because it was seldom or never opened.

Tarlton's Jests.

†**ALMUTE**. A governing planet.

Without a sign masculine? *Dem.* Sir, you mistake me:

You are not yet initiate. The *almutes*

(Of the ascendent is not elevated

Above the *almutes* of the filial house:

Venus is free, and Jove not yet combust.

Randolph's Jealous Lovers, 1646.

†**ALMS-PENNY** seems to mean what we should call a lucky penny.

Father, here is an *alms-penny* for me, and if I speed in that I go for, I will give thee as good a gown of grey as ever thou diddest wear.

Peck's Old Wives Tale, 1595.

†**ALOFT**, *adv.* Upwards. To come aloft was used in the sense of to rise, to prosper.

Diogenes having seen that the kingdom of Macedon, which before was contemptible and low, began to *come aloft*, when he died, was asked how he would be buried, he answered, With my face downward; for within a while the world will be turned upside down, and then I shall lie right.

King James's Witty Apothegms.

I wyll, said Wyll, clyme hys *alough*;

Such folke, said Wytte, fall muche onsought.

MS. Coll. Corp. Christ., 168.

ALONELY, *adv.* Merely; only.

I speak not this *alonly* for mine owne.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 367.

Alonly let me go with thee, unkind. *Fairf. T.*, xvi, 47.

Mr. Todd has found examples of it as an adjective. But the derivation is surely from the English word *alone*, and not from a foreign source.

†**ALONGST**. Along.

And as *alongst* I did my journey take,

I dranke at Broomes-well, for pure fashions sake.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

He that, still stooping, toghes against the tide

His laden barge *alongst* a rivers side,

And filling shoars with shouts, doth melt him quite;

Upon his pallet resteth yet at night.

Du Bartas, by Sylvester.

ALLOW, *adv.* Low down; the common correlative to aloft, but used without it in the following instance.

Not the thousandth part so much for your learning, and what other gifts els you have, as that you will creep *alows* by the ground.

Fox's Life of Tindal.

See Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.*, ii, 266, and the note. Todd has *aloft* and *alow* together, from Dryden.

ALOYSE. A word, of which the meaning and etymology are both uncertain.

Aloyse, *aloyse*, how pretie it is! is not here a good face?

O. Pl., i, 226.

Chaucer uses *alosed* for praised, but that seems not to afford any illustration. Perhaps it may be for alas! alas! There is much corrupted language in the same scene.

ALS. At the same time.

And the cleane waves with purple gore did ray,

Als in her lap a lovely babe did play.

Sp., *F. Q.*, II, i, 40.

ALSATIA. A jocular name for a part of the City of London, near Fleet Street, properly called the White Friars, from a convent of Carmelites formerly there situated. "In the year 1608," says an account of London, "the inhabitants [of this district] obtained several liberties, privileges, and exemptions, by a charter granted them by King James I; and this rendered the place an asylum for insolvent debtors, cheats, and gamesters, who gave to this district the name of *Alsatia*;" but the inconvenience

suffered by the city from this place of refuge, at length caused it to be suppressed by law. Shadwell's comedy of *The Squire of Alsatia* alludes to this place; and it is mentioned also by Steele, where he says, that two of his supposed dogs (*i. e.*, gamblers or sharpers) "are said to be whelped in *Alsatia*, now in ruins; but they," he adds, "with the rest of the pack, are as pernicious as if the old kennel had never been broken down." *Tatler*, No. 66, near the end.

ALSÓ, with accent on the last syllable, was not unfrequently used.

Lest as the blame of yll succeeding thinges
Shall light on you, so light the harmes *also*.

O. Pl., i, 113. See also 117.

†**ALTOGETHER**. Entirely.

Hereupon it cometh that they which have this disease, are neither like the freneticke *altogether*, nor like them that have the lethargy. This disease is caused sometime of abundance of blood flowing to the head and replenishing it. *Borrough, Method of Physick*, 1624.

†**ALTRICATION**. Altercation; squabbling. "I love not to fall into *altrication*." *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 394.

That is tit for tat in this *altrication*.

Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

†**ALUFFE**. More nearly to the wind; aloof. An old nautical term.

Sound, sound, heave, heave the lead, what depth, what Fadom and a halfe, three all; [depth?
Then with a whiffe the winds againe doe puffe,
And then the master cries *aluffe*, *aluffe*.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**ALVARY**.

An *alvary* for the spleene.

Take a pinte of ale clarified, and put therein a crust of bread, then take the powder of gentiana, spignard, gallingal, of each two pennyworth, let them have a boyling or a walme, then take it off the fire, and drinke thereof morning and evening, and it will cure the spleene. *The Pathway to Health*.

ALWAY. This too is not uncommon [with the accent on the last syllable.]

Thereby a crystall streame did gently play,
Which from a sacred fountain welled forth *alway*.

Spens., F. Q., I, i, 84.

AMAIMON. The supposed name of a fiend.

Amaimon sounds well! Lucifer, well; &c. but cuckold!

Mer. W., ii, 2.

He of Wales, that gave *Amaimon* the bastinado, made Lucifer cuckold, &c. *1 Hen. IV, ii, 4.*

Amaymon, says R. Holmes, "is the chief whose dominion is on the north part of the infernal gulf." *Acad. of Arm.*, b. ii, ch. 1. But he gives Sidonay or Osmoday the rank above him, § 5.

†**AMARITUDE**, *s.* Bitterness. The Latin *amaritudo*.

As sweet as galls *amaritude*, it is;
And seeming full of pulchritude, it is.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**AMASS**, *s.* A heap. From the French.

This pillar is nothing in effect but a medlie or an *amasse* of all the precedent ornaments, making a new kinde by stealth.

Wotton's Elements of Architecture, 1624, p. 38.

AMATE, *v.* To daunt, or dishearten; to astonish. See **TO MATE**.

Upon the wall the Pagans old and young
Stood hush'd and still, *amated* and amaz'd. *Fairf. T.*, xi, 12.

No more appall'd with fear

Of present death, than he whom never dread

Did once *amate*.

O. Pl., ii, 214.

For never knight, that dared warlike deed,

More luckless dissadvantages did *amate*.

Spens., F. Q., I, ix, 45.

Which, when the world she meanneth to *amate*,

Wonder invites to stand before her there.

Drayt. Ecl., 5, p. 1407.

†Through which mischaunce the residue of the Cumyns were so *amated*. *Holinshed's Chronicles*.

†That I amazed and *amated* am

To see Great Brittain turn'd to Amsterdam.

Taylor's Mad Fashions, Od Fashions, 1643.

†A crew of armed men breaketh forth: and . . . entred into the palace, plucked Silvanus forth of a little chappell, whither hee was fled all *amated* and breathlesse, and as he was going to a congregation of the Christian religion, with many strokes of swords slew him outright. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

Also, to bear company; which is only *mate* with a prefixed. See **A**.

†**AMATORIOUS**, *adj.* Amatory.

Any secret sleight, or cunning, as dringes, drugges, medicines, charmed potions, *amatorious* philters, figures, characters, or any such like paltering instruments, devises, or practices.

Newton, Tryall of a Man's owne Selfe, 1602, p. 116.

AMBAGE. Circumlocution. From the Latin *ambages*.

Epigramma, in which every mery conceited man might, without any long studie or tedious *ambage*, make his frend sport, and anger his foe, and give a prettie nip, or shew a sharpe conceit in a few verses.

Puttenham, Art of Poesie, L. i, ch. 27.

†Umh! y'are ful of *ambage*.

Decker's Whore of Babylon, 1607.

†Thus from her cell Cumæan Sibyll sings

Ambiguous *ambages*, the cloyster rings

With the shrill sound thereof, in most dark strains.

Virgil, translated by Picars, 1632.

†**AMBASSADE**, and **AMBASSAGE**.

An embassy. From the French.

These Scottish men being thus troubled in Irelande, finally addressed an *ambassade* unto Metellus, . . . requiring him of ayde and succour agaynste theyr enemyes. *Holinshed's Chronicles*, 1577.

The 8. of Octob. being the 4. day after our coming to Musco, the prestaves came to his lordship to let him understand they heard he should goe up the next day, wherefore they desired his speech and *ambassage* to the emperour.

Sir Thomas Smith's Voyage to Russia, 1605.

When she saw opportunity, she asked me whether the Italian were my messenger; or if he were, whether his *ambassage* were true, which question I thus answered. *Lylie's Euphues and his England*.

AMBERGREASE, *Amber gris*. Literally gray amber, from its colour and perfume. Long known, and formerly

much used in wines, sauces, and perfumes. It is found floating on the sea in warm climates, and is now generally agreed by chemists to be produced in the stomach of the *physeter macrocephalus*, or spermaceti whale. There is no doubt that it is an animal secretion. Various other conjectures of its origin were formerly suggested. *Thoms. Chem.*, v.

'Tis well, be sure
The wines be lusty, high, and full of spirit,
And amber'd all. *B. & Fl., Cust. of Country*, iii, 2.
I had clean forgot; we must have *ambergrise*,
The greyest can be found. *O. Pl.*, vii, 167.

This is for furnishing a banquet.
Milton has inverted the word; in the banquet produced by the devil to tempt our Saviour, he tells us,

Meats of noblest sort, &c.
Gris-amber steam'd. *Par. Reg.*, ii, 341.

It was considered also as provocative:

Or why may not
Your learn'd physician dictate *ambergrease*,
Or powders, and so obey him in your broths?
Have you so strange antipathy to women? *O. Pl.*, ix, 49.
And to maintain his goatish luxury, (i. e. lewdness)
Eats capons cookt at fifteen crowns apiece,
With their fat bellies stuff'd with *ambergrise*.

Drayt. Mooncalf, p. 483.

It was sometimes called merely *amber*.

See Warton on *Comus*, l. 368.

AMBES-ACE. See AMES-ACE.

†AMBODEXTER. One who keeps fair with both parties, who is the friend of whoever is uppermost.

But at this word me thought a number fled,
Some others wishte them fishes in the sea;
An other sorte began to hyde their head,
And many other did *ambodexter* play.

Golden Mirrour, 1589.

AMBREE, MARY. An English heroine, immortalised by her valour at the siege of Ghent in 1584. The ballad composed to her honour is in Percy's *Reliques of ancient English Poetry*, vol. ii, p. 218. She is mentioned also by Beaumont and Fletcher in the *Scornful Lady*, act. v; and several times by Ben Jonson, who, in his masque of the *Fortunate Isles*, particularly mentions the ballad:

That *Mary Ambree*
Who marched so free
To the siege of Gaunt,
And death could not daunt,
(As the ballad doth vaunt,) &c.

Her name was therefore proverbially applied to women of strength and spirit.

My daughter will be valiant,
And prove a very *Mary Ambry* i' the business.

B. Jons., Tale of a Tub, i, 4.

†Oh, *Mary Ambree*! good, thy judgement, wench;
Thy bright elections cleere; what will he proove?
Marston, Anton. & Mellida, Part I, i, 1.

AMBRY. Corrupted from almonry.

A street in Westminster is so called, being the place where the alms of the abbey were distributed; it is situated to the west of the Broad Sanctuary.

†AMEBLY. Apparently means a simpleton.

Hea. Till that you have undone yourself you mean.
Mo. Ey save you both: for derne love sayen sootily.
Where is thyk *amebly*, Francklin, cleped Meanwel?
Hea. Hee's gone abroad.

Mo. Lere me whylk way he wended.

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

AMEL. Enamelling.

Heav'ns richest diamonds, set in *amel* white.

Fletch., Purple Isl., x, 33.

Marke how the payle is curiously inched,
In these our daies such workes are seldome found.
The handle with such anticks is imbraced,
As one would thinck they leapt above the ground;
The *ammell* is so faire and fresh of hew,
And to this day it seemeth to be new.

An ould fashioned love, by J. T., 1594.

A husband like an *ammel* would enrich
Your golden virtues. *Dutchess of Suff.*, A. 4.

†Inriching, with such change

His powerfull stile; and with such sundry *ammell*
Paynting his phrase, his prose or verse enammel.

Du Bartas, by Sylvester.

†Then he admires his silver-boots most light,
With gold and *ammell* wrought, and well refin'd.

Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

†He seemes a full student, for hee is a great deairer
of controversies, hee argues sharply and carries his
conclusion in his scabard, in the first refining of
mankind this was the gold, his actions are his *ammel*.

Oterbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

Amelled for enamelled. See Todd.

AMENAGE and AMENAUNCE. Carriage; behaviour; conduct.

And with grave speech and grateful *amenance*
Himself, his state, his spouse, to them commended.

Ph. Fletcher's Purp. Is., xi, 9.

To AMENAGE, v. To manage.

With her, whoso will raging furor tame,
Must first begin, and well her *amenage*.

Sp., P. Q., II, iv, 11.

†AMENDSFUL. Atoning; making amends.

He said, and his *amendsful* words did Hector highly please.

Chapman, Il., iii, 83.

AMERCE. To punish. Originally to punish by fine, and so still used.

Where every one that misseth then her make
Shall be by him *amerst* with penance dew.

Sp. Sonnet, 70.

Now, daughter, see'st thou not how I *amerce*
My wrath, that thus bereft thee of thy love,
Upon my head.

O. Pl., ii, 228.

AMES-ACE, or AMBS-ACE. Two aces on the dice. *Ambesas*, Fr. *Ambes* being the old French for *both*. See *Roquefort, Glossaire*.

I had rather be in this choice, than throw *ames-ace*
for my life.

All's W., ii, 3.

May I

At my last stake, when there is nothing else
To lose the game, throw *ames-ace* thrice together!

Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 238.

This expression was already current in Chaucer's time [and long before]:

O noble, O prudent folk, as in this cas
Your bagges ben not filled with *ambes as*,
But with *sis cink*, that renneth for your chance.
Man of Lawes Tale, l. 25.

And it has been used so lately as the time of Wollaston:

No man can certainly foretell that sice-ace will come up upon two dies fairly thrown before *ambis-ace*: yet any one would choose to lay the former, because in nature there are twice as many chances for that as for the other. *Religion of Nature*, sect. 3, prop. xvi.

†AMIDMONGE, *adv.* Meanwhile.

Myne ended welth now turnde to endles wo,
Amidmonge hir false flaterie proveth so.
Heywood's Spider & Fly, 1556.

AMICE, or AMIS. Properly a priest's robe, but used also for any vest, or flowing garment.

Aray'd in habit blacke, and *amis* thin
Like to a holy monk, the service to begin.
Sp., F. Q., I, iv, 18.

A word not quite obsolete, being used by Milton, and even by Pope.

AMISS. Used as a substantive. A fault or misfortune.

To my sick soul, as sin's true nature is,
Each toy seems prologue to some great *amiss*.
Ham., iv, 5.

See Sh. Sonnet, 35.

Thou well of life, whose streames were purple blood
That flowed here, to cleanse the soule *amisse*
Of sinful man. *Fairf. Tasso*, iii, 8.

Soul, for *foule*, is a mere error of the press in the reprint of 1749. In the edition of 1624, it stands as above.

Let slip such lines as might inherit fame
And from a volume cull some small *amisse*.
Browne's Brit. Past., ii, 2, p. 44.

Yet love, thou'rt blinder than thyself in this,
To vex my dove-like friend for my *amiss*.
Donne, Eleg., xiv, 29.

†To AMIT. To admit; to restore.

Kynge Edwardys tyme were annullede, and kynge
Herry was *amitted* to his crowne and dignite ageyne,
and alle his men to there enherytaunce.
Warkworth's Chronicle.

†AMNER. An almoner.

For the rich are but Gods *amners*, and their riches
are committed to them of God to distribute and doe
good, as God doth himselfe. *Smith's Sermons*, 1609.

†AMONG. *To and among* was equivalent to here and there.

Shee travels *to and among*, and so becomes a woman
of good entertainment, for all the follie in the countrie
comes in cleane linen to visit her.

Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

†AMORET. A form of poetical composition; a love sonnet.

Observe one thing, there's none of you all no sooner
in love, but he is troubled with their itch, for he will
be in his *amorets*, and his canzonets, his pastorals, and
his madrigals, to his Phillis, and his Amaryllis.

Heywood's Love's Mistress, p. 27.

AMORT. *All amort*, in a manner dead, spiritless. Fr.

How fares my Kate? what, sweeting, all *amort*?
Tam. Shr., iv, 3.

What, all *amort*? what's the matter? do you hear?
O. Pl., v, 448.

See ALAMORT.

†AMPHIBOLOGICAL. Ambiguous.

Hortensius replied, that, on every demand that should be propounded to him, he would provide him with such *amphibological* answers, that although they were nothing but the truth, yet they should conduce much to prove that which he desired.

Comical History of Francion, 1655.

†AMRALL. An admiral.

Whan with their fleets in goodly aray, the Greekish armies
soone

From Tenedos were come (for than full friendly shone the
moone),

In silence great their wonted shore they tooke, and then a
flame

Their *amrall* ship for warning shewed, whan kept all Gods
to shame. *Phaer's Virgill*, 1600.

†To AMUSE. To divert.

And all this you must ascribe to the operations of love, which hath such a strong virtual force, that when it fastneth upon a pleasing subject, it sets the imagination in a strange fit of working, it imployes all the faculties of the soul, so that not one cell in the brain is idle, it busieth the whole inward man, it affects the heart, *amuset* the understanding, it quickneth the fancy. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

ANADEM. A crown of flowers or other materials, apparently distinguished by Drayton from a chaplet.

Upon this joyful day, some dainty chaplets twine:
Some others chosen out with fingers neat and fine
Brave *anadems* do make: some bauldricks up do bind.
Drayt. Polyolb., song 15, p. 945.

Yet he elsewhere speaks of *anadems* of flowers:

And for their nymphs building amorous bowers,
Oft drest this tree with *anadems* of flowers.
Dr. Works, 8vo, p. 1320.

The lowly dales will yield us *anadems*
To shade our temples.

Browne's Brit. Past., ii, 1, p. 30.

[Chapman concludes his Hymus of Homer,]

†Make me of palm, or yew, an *anadem*.

†ANASTOMIZE, *v.*

That too inferiour branch, which strove to rise
With the basilick to *anastomize*;
Thus drain'd, the states plethorick humours are
Reduc'd to harmony.

Chamberlayne's Pharonnida, 1659.

†ANATOMY. A skeleton.

I verily did take thee for some sp'rite:
Thou lookst like an *anatomy*.

Timon, ed. Dyce, p. 52.

ANCHOR. An abbreviation of anchoret, a hermit.

To desperation turn my trust and hope,
An *anchor's* cheer in prison be my scope.

Ham., iii, 2.

This couplet is wanting in the first two folios. The phrase is used also by Bishop Hall.

Sit seven yeares pining in an *anchor's* cheyre.

Sat. B. iv, s. 2.

From the expression *sit in*, it seems that an *anchor's* chair, or seat, is meant, in the latter passage. But that would make nonsense in the

former, and therefore was injudiciously proposed by Mr. Steevens as the probable reading. In the chair of an hermit there is nothing characteristic, but in his cheer or fare there is.

†ANCHOR. A Dutch liquid measure. See the notes of the commentators on *Merry Wives of Windsor*, i, 3.

ANCIENT. A standard, or flag.

Ten times more dishonourably ragged than an old fac'd ancient.

1 *Hen. IV.*, iv, 2.

Also the ensign-bearer, or officer now called an ensign. Thus, Pistol was Falstaff's ancient or ensign.

Are you not, bawd, a whore's ancient? and must I not follow my colours? O. Pl., iii, 481.

Skinner says the word *ancient* is only a corruption of *ensign*.

ANCOME. A kind of boil, sore, or foul swelling in the fleshy parts. *Kersey's Dict.*

Swell bigger and bigger till it has come to an ancome.

O. Pl., iv, 238.

AND. The participial termination, prior to *ing*. [More correctly a dialectic form.]

His glitterand armour shined far away.

Sp., F. Q., I, vii, 29.

It is very common in that author.

ANELE, *v.* To anoint, or give extreme unction; from *ele*, Saxon, for oil.

So when he was houseled and aneled, and had all that a Christian man ought to have.

Mort d'Arthur, p. iii, c. 175.

Cited *eneled* by Capel, School of Sh., p. 176.

The extreme unction or *anelynge*, and confirmation, he sayed be no sacraments of the church.

Sir Thos. More's Works, p. 345.

Also, *aneyling* is without promise.

Ib., 379.

To *anoyle* was also used:

The byshop sendeth it to the curates, because they should therewith annoynt the sick, in the sacrament of *anoyling*.

Sir Thos. More's Works, p. 431.

Also children were christen'd, and men houseled and *annoyled* thorough all the land. *Holinsh.*, vol. ii, n. 6.

See UNANELED, and HOUSEL.

ANENST. Against. A Chaucerian word.

And right *anest* him a dog snarling-er.

B. Jon., *Achem.*, act ii.

ANGEL. A gold coin worth about ten shillings. Shakespeare puns on it:

You follow the young prince up and down like his ill-angel.

Not so, my lord; your ill *angel* is light; but I hope he that looks on me will take me without weighing.

2 *Hen. IV.*, i, 2.

So Donne too:

O shall twelve righteous *angels*, which as yet No leaven of vile solder did admit; &c.

Angels which heav'n commanded to provide

All things for me, &c. &c. *Elegy*, xii, 9—22.

It appears from the following epigram, that a lawyer's fee was only an *angel*:

Upon Anne's Marriage with a Lawyer:
Anne is an angel, what if so she be?
What is an angel but a lawyer's fee?

Wit's Recreations, Epigr. 594.

†There spake an angel, was a common phrase of approval of a proposal made by another. See the Play of Sir Thomas More, p. 6.

†ANGEL-GOLD. Gold used for coining angels was so termed, being of a finer kind than crown gold.

†ANGELICA. The virtues of this plant are constantly alluded to by Elizabethan writers. Gerard, p. 147, says, "The rootes of garden angelica is a singular remedie against poison, and against the plague, and all infections taken by evill and corrupt aire; if you do but take a peece of the roote, and holde it in your mouth, or chew the same betweene your teeth, it doth most certainly drive away the pestilentiall aire."

Angellica, which, eaten every meale,

Is found to be the plagues best medecine.

The Newe Metamorphosis, MS. temp. Jac. I.

ANGELOT. A kind of small cheese made commonly in France. *Kersey*. So also Skinner.

Your *angelots* of Brie,

Your Marsolini, and Parmasan of Lodi.

O. Pl., viii, 483.

[The following are receipts for making angelots.]

†To make *angelots*. Take a quart of milk and a pint of cream, and put two spoonfuls of runnet to it, and when it curdles, put it into a fat by spoonfuls, and then let it remain till it is stiff, so sprinkle it with a little salt, and let it dry for use.

The Accomplish'd Female Instructor, 1719.

†To make *angellets*. Take a quart of new milk and a pint of cream, and put them together with a little runnet, when it is come well take it up with a spoon, and put it into the vate softly and let it stand 2 days till it is pretty stiff, then slip it out and salt it a little at both ends, and when you think it is salt enough, set it a drying, and wipe them, and within a quarter of a year they will be ready to eat.

A True Gentlewoman's Delights, 1676, p. 21.

ANGELS. The fanciful division of the celestial angels into nine hierarchies, adopted by Heywood and others, and even by Milton, was derived from a Latin work, entitled, *Dionysius de Cælesti Hierarchia*.

†ANGEL-TOUCHE. An earth-worm. Sometimes written *angle-twitch* or *angle-twache*. From the Fr. *anguille*.

Take *angell-towchis*, and grinde them small, but first wash them as cleane as ye may, then put thereto a quantity of neates-foote oyle, and a quantity of vineger, drinke this medicine cold three times, and it will cause you to cast out all the sicknes in your body presently.

The Pathway of Health, bl. let.

†ANGEL-WATER. A very fashionable perfume in the seventeenth century.

Can. I met the pretty'st creature in New Spring-Garden ! her gloves right marshal, her petticoat of the new rich Indian stuffs, her fan colambor: *angel-water* was the worst sent about her.—I am sure she was of quality.

Sedley's Bellamira.

The following receipt for making it is given in the Accomplished Female Instructor :

Angel-water, an excellent perfume ; also a curious wash to beautify the skin. Prepare a glaz'd earthen pot, and put into it 16 ounces of orange-flower-water, a quarter of a pound of benjamin, two ounces of storax, half an ounce of cinnamon, and a quarter of an ounce of cloves grossly bruised with three drams of calamus aromaticus ; set them over hot embers, or a gentle fire to simmer or bubble up well ; when about a fifth part is consumed, add a bladder of musk, and a few minutes after take it off, and let it cool, pour it off by inclination from the settlings, and put it into a thick glass bottle, and of the dross, you may make perfumed cakes, or sweet bags, to lay amongst cloaths.

†ANGINE. The quincy. Lat. *angina*.

But as they say of great Hyppocrates, Who (though his limbs were numm'd with no excess, Nor stopt his throat, nor vext his fantasie) Knew the cold cramp, th' *angine*, and lunacy, And hundred els-pains, whence in lusty flowr He lived exempt a hundred yeers and foure.

Sylvester's Du Bartas.

†ANGLING-WAND. A fishing-rod.

I dowt not but though you shall be farr off, you will use a long *anglyng-wand* to catch some knowledg.

Letter dated 1565.

†ANGRINESS. Inflammation of the skin.

They yeeld great substance, and their sweate by reason of the usuall heate, takes away the *angrinesse* and rednesse of skars, as doth fresh virgin parchment.

The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

ANGRY BOYS. See Boys.

AN-HEIRS. This uncommon expression of Shakespeare has puzzled all the commentators. Nothing can be made of it without alteration. The best conjecture seems to be, that it should be, Will you go *aneirst* ? a provincial term for the nearest way, or directly. This makes the sense perfect. The passage is,

Will you go *an-heirs* ? *Shak.* Have with you, mine host.

Mer. W., ii, 1.

[The conjecture of Dyce, which seems now to be the approved reading, is *mynheers*.]

AN IF. Used for *if*.

No, no, my heart will burst, *an if* I speak.

3 Hen. VI, v, 5.

The expression is very common in old writers.

†ANIMALLILIO. A diminutive animal ; an animalcule.

As I was musing thus, I spyed a swarm of gnats waving up and down the ayr about me, which I knew to be part of the univers as well as I, and me thought it was a strange opinion of our Aristotle to hold that the least of those small insected *ephemerans* should

be more noble than the sun, because it had a sensitive soul in it, I fell to think that the same proportion which those *animalillias* bore with me in point of bignes, the same I held with those glorious spirits which are near the throne of the Almighty.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†ANNIVERSE. An anniversary.

Hence sweep the almanack ; Lilly, make room, And blanks enough for the new saints to come, All in red letters ; as their faults have bin Scarlet, so limbe their *anniverses* of sin.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 142.

†ANNOISE.

Thus Panthus : straight my heaven-spurr'd spirit me threw

Into the hottest flame, and fight ; I view Angry Erinnys, noise, *annoise* ; me guide Rhipheus and valiant Iphitus, beside.

Virgil, by Vicers, 1632.

ANNOYE. Annoyance.

For Helen's rape the city to destroy Threat'ning cloud-kissing Ilion with *annoy*.

Shak., Rape of Lucrece, p. 551.

But pin'd away in anguish, and self-will'd *annoy*.

Sp., F. Q., I, vi, 17.

When his fair flocks he fed upon the downs, The poorest shepherd suffered not *annoy*.

Drayt. Ecl., 6, p. 1414.

†ANNULET. A ring.

Who can conceive, or censure in what sort One loadstone-touched *annulet* doth transport Another iron-ring, and that another, Till foure or five hang dangling one in other ?

Sylvester's Du Bartas.

ANON, SIR. Immediately, or presently, sir. The customary answer of waiters, as they now say, "Coming, sir." This appears not only in act ii, scene 4, of the first part of Henry IV, where it is the constant reply of Francis, the waiter, when called, but in these lines :

Like a call without *anon, sir*, Or a question without an answer, Like a ship was never rigged, &c.

And again,

Th' *anon, sir*, doth obey the call. Speak in the Dolphin, speak in the Swan, Drawer ; *anon, sir, anon*.

Witts Recreations, sign. T. 7 ; it is there incorrectly printed *non-sir*, but the meaning is plain.

†ANOPTICAL. Dim-sighted.

But as touching the shaddowes above our eie in the *anopticall* sight, I holde, that howe much the more the pictures seeme to be shortned, and their inward parts to rise higher and lower, that the lights and shaddowes may be scene, so much the more or lesse light they have towards their upper parts.

Lomatius on Painting, 1598.

†ANOTHER. To become another man ; i. e. to reform.

He is nowe become *another man*, he hath nowe recovered himselfe againe.

Terence in English, 1614.

ANOTHER-GATES. Another sort.

And his bringing up *another-gates* marriage than such a minion.

Lyly's Mother Bombie, act i.

See OTHERGATES.

†ANOTHER-GUESS. Another sort.

Whereas at present I am constrained to make *another guess* divertisement, for that I cannot light

upon any one author that pleases me, unless I could pass by his extravagance.

Comical History of France, 1655.

†To ANSWER. To agree with what has been foretold.

This put me in mind of a story in the legend, &c., of king Edward the Confessor being forewarned of his death by a pilgrim, to whom St. John the Evangelist revealed it, for which the king gave the pilgrim a rich ring off his finger. And the event answered.

Aubrey's Miscellanies, p. 88.

†ANTE-SUPPER. A meal best described in the following extract:

And amongst these the earl of Carlisle was one of the quorum, that brought in the vanity of *ante-suppers*, not heard of in our forefathers' time. The manner of which was to have the board covered at the first entrance of the guests with dishes as high as a tall man could well reach, filled with the choicest and dearest viands sea or land could afford: and all this once seen, and having feasted the eyes of the invited, was in a manner thrown away, and fresh set on to the same height, having only this advantage of the other, that it was hot. *Osborne's Works*, ed. 1873, p. 333.

ANTHROPOPHAGINIAN. A mock word, formed for the sake of the sound, from *anthropophagus*, a man-eater, a cannibal.

Go knock, and call; and he'll speak like an *anthropophagines* unto thee. *Mer W.*, iv, 5.

The *anthropophagi* are mentioned also in Othello.

ANTICKS. Odd imagery, and devices.

All bar'd with golden benches, which were entayl'd
With curious *anticks*, and full layre aumayld
Sp. P. Q. II, iii, 37.

†ANTIDOTARY, *s.* An antidote.

Of *antidotaries*: And first of such as be made in a solide forme, by taking whereof the principall parts of the body be comforted and strengthened.
Barrrough's Method of Physick, 1612.

†ANTIKE. Ancient.

Whereon was graven in golden works the stories all
by row,
And deeds of lords of *antike* fame a long discourse to know.
Virgil, by Phaeor, 1600.

ANTIKE, *adj.* Grotesque.

A foule deform'd, a brutish cursed crew,
In body like to *antike* work devised
Of monstrous shape, and of an ugly hew.
Harr Arist., vi, 81.

ANTIMASQUE. Apparently a contrast to the *masque*, being a ridiculous interlude, dividing the parts of the more serious *masque*. Yet Jonson himself gives it *antick-masque*, in the *Masque of Augurs*. They were, in effect, *antick*; and were usually performed by actors hired from the theatres, the *masque* being often by ladies and gentlemen (Gifford). But the court was fond of them.

Sir, all our request is, since we are come we may be admitted, if not for a *masque* for an *antick-masque*.

Vol. vi, p. 124.

†They meete and contend. then Mercurius, for his part, brings forth an *anti-masque* all of spirits or divine natures.

The Masque of the Inner Temple and Gregeas Lane, 1612.

Jonson has given his opinion of these devices, and at the same time some insight into the nature of them, in another passage, speaking of *anti-masques*:

Neither do I think them

A worthy part of presentation,

Bring things so heterogene to all devices,

Mere by works, and at best outlandish nothings.

Neptunus's Triumph, vol. vi, p. 100.

Lord Bacon has best elucidated them:

Let *anti-maske* not be long, they have been commonly of fools, satyrs, lubbers, wild men, *antiques*, beasts, spirits, witches, Ethiops, pygmies, tarquetts, nymphs, rustics, cupids, statanes moving, and the like. As for *anticks*, it is not comical enough to put them in *anti-maske*, and anything that is hideous, as devils, giants, is on the other side as unfit. But chiefly let the music of them be recreative, and with strange changes. Some sweet odours suddenly coming forth, without any drops falling, are in such a company, as there is steam and heat, things of great pleasure and refreshment. *Essay 37*.

They resembled the *exodia* of the Romans. The editors of B. and Fl., 1750, vol. ix; p. 247, say that the true reading is *ante-mask*; but this is a palpable mistake.

ANTIPHONER, or ANTIPHONARYE.

An anthem book, in the Popish service. It contained also "the invitations, hymns, responses, versicles, collects, chapters, and other things pertaining to the chanting of the canonical hours." *Gutch. Collectan. Curios.*, ii, p. 168. *Anthem*, originally ant-hymn, is of similar derivation; a responsive hymn.

ANTIPIHONS. Alternate singing; from *ἀντι* and *φωνή*.

In *antiphons* thus tune we female plaints. O FL, vii, 407.

†To ANTIPODISE. To turn upside down.

This shewes meane wits are monstrously disguis'd,
Or that our country is *antipodis'd*.

Taylor's Mad Fashions, Of Fashions, 1642.

†ANTIQUATION, *s.* A rendering obsolete.

You bring forth now, great queen, as you foresew
An *antiquation* of the oblique law.

Cartwright's Poems, 1661.

ANTIQUÉ. Ancient. Accented on the first syllable.

Show me your image in some *antique* book.

Shak. Son., 89.

I see their *antique* pen would have express'd
Even such a beauty as you master now. *Id.*, 106.
Not that great champion of the *antique* world.

Spens., I, xi, 37.

ANTIQUÉ, or ANTIC. A burlesque and ridiculous personage, such as are mentioned above in ANTIMASQUE, which meant, in fact, an *antic-mask*;

or one performed by ridiculous characters.

ANTLING, SAINT, for ST. ANTHOLIN, or rather **ANTONINE.** A church in Budge Row, Watling Street, is named from him. The accounts of London in general say, corrupted from St. Antony; but Stowe expressly calls it *S. Anthonine's*, pp. 200 and 201.

Sh' has a tongue will be heard further in a still morning than *St. Antling's* bell. O. Pl., vi, 87.

There was a lecture at that church early in a morning, much frequented by puritans, who are therefore called sometimes, "disciples of Saint Antling." In Randolph's *Muses' Looking Glass*, Mrs. Flowerdew, a puritan, says,

But this foppishness
Is wearisome; I could at our *Saint Antline's*,
Sleeping and all, sit twenty times as long. O. Pl., ix, 210.

The feast of St. Antonine was May 10.

†I do hope
We shall grow famous; have all sorts repaire
As duly to us, as the barren wives
Of aged citizens do to *St. Antholins*.

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

ANTRE. A cavern; *antrum*, Lat.

Wherein of *antres* vast, and desarts idle,
Rough quarries, rocks, and hills whose heads touch
heaven,

It was my hint to speak. Oth., i, 3.

†**ANT-WART.** A painful kind of wart.

An *ant-wart*, which, being deepe-rooted, broad below,
and little above, doth make one feeble, as it were, the
stinging of ants. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

†**To ANVIL.** To form on the anvil.

But e're you heare it, with all care put on
The surest armour *anvil'd* in the shop.

Beaumont and Fletcher.

†**ANVILD, s.** An anvil. Anglo-Saxon *anfilt*.

She was sette naked upon a smythes colde *anvylde*
or stythie. *Holinshed's Chronicles*.

†**ANY-TIME.** In the sense of continually.

He has been at me for a bit out of my master's
flock, *any time* these three weeks; I'll pleasure him
with her for ready money.

Richard Brome's Northern Lass.

APAY, or APPAY. To pay, satisfy, or content. Usually with *well* or *ill*. [*Well apaid*, glad; *ill apaied*, sorie."] *Rider's Dictionarie*, 1640.]

'Till thou have to my trusty ear
Committed what doth thee so ill *apay*.

Spens. Daphnaida, 69.

Glad in his heart, and inly well *apaid*
That to his court so great a lord was brought.

Fairf. T., ix, 5.

They buy thy help: but sin ne'er gives a fee,
He gratis comes; and thou art well *apay'd*,
As well to hear as grant what he hath said.

Shak. Rape of Lucrece, p. 526.

†The Christians contenting themselves to have distressed the chiefe cities the Turkes held in Hungarie, and the Turkes no lesse *apaid* to have relieved the same.

Knolles' History of the Turks, 1603.

†Howbeit, as bloudie and mortall as this conflict was, it ended with the day: and when as many as could any waies make shift departed in disorder, the rest every one recovered their tents again, heavily *appayed*.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†For plenteousnes is but a naked name,
And what sufficeth use of mortall men
Shal best *apay* the meane and modest hearts.

Gascoigne's Works, 1587.

†In solutum accipere, to compe a thing *a-pried*.

Eliote's Dictionarie, 1559.

APE, for a fool. To put an ape into a person's hood or cap was an old phrase, signifying to make a fool of him.

Two eies him needeth for to watch and wake,
Whom lovers will deceive. Thus was *the ape*
By their faire handling put into *Malbeccoes* cape.

Spens., P. Q., III, ix, 31.

Chaucer had used it before:

Aha, felowes, beth ware of swiche a jape,
The monke put in *the mannes* hode an *ape*,
And in his wife's eke, by Saint Austin.

Prioresses Prologue.

†**APE.** A familiar word very commonly used in proverbial phraseology.

It is hard making a horne of an *apes* tayle.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634.

†**APERNE.** Apron.

Semicinctium, Martial. quod et succinctorium.
ὑπόζωμα. Tablier. A womans *aperne*; an artificers or
handicrafts mans *aperne*. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

APERNER. One who wears an apron; a drawer.

We have no wine here methinks; where's this *aperner*?
Draw. Here, sir. *Chapm. May-day, Anc. Dr.*, iv, p. 74.

†**Apron-man** is sometimes used in the same sense.

†We had the salute of welcome, gentlemen, presently:
Wilt please ye see a chamber? It was our pleasure,
as we answered the *apron-man*, to see, or be very neare
the roomes where all that noise was.

Rowley's Search for Money, 1609.

†**APERTION.** An opening; an incision. An old surgical term.

The seventh, that *apertion* being made, the place be
wiped very cleane, and filled with flesh againe, and
brought to a scarre, after the manner of ulcers. But
Galen, lib. xiii, Therap., warneth us chiefly to marke
two things in the incision of a suppurated abscession,
writing after this manner. (Two things considered of
Galen in the *apertion* of a mattered tumour. *Marg.*
note.) *Barrough's Method of Physick*, 1624.

†**APERTIVE, adj.** Opening; aperient.

A. Let us then eat some almonds, or sweet almonds.
P. They are hot and moist in the first degree: the
bitter ones are dry in the second, and are more abster-
sive, and more *apertive*, and doe therefore better purge
the passages of the bowels in rectifying the grosse
humours. *The Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

†**APERTLY, adv.** Openly; without concealment.

He durst not *apertly* contradict him.

Knolles' History of the Turks, 1603.

And they of Genua no lesse cunning than the rest,
supplanted the strongest factions, by giving aid both
apertly and covertly unto the weaker. *Ibid.*

APIECES. For *to pieces*.

Or daughter, pinch their hearts *apieces* with it.

B. & Fletch., Island Princess, iv.

Nay if we faint or fall *apieces* now
We're soules.

Ibid., v, 1.

†APIZE, *v.* To turn into the resemblance of an ape.

Thus *apising* in shape and hew the spiry fire,
Like stying doth to his like element aspire.

A Herrings Tayle, 1598.

†APOLLO. A banqueting-room.

We moved slowly towards the sultan's palace, all the way passing through a rank or file of archers and musquetiers on either side doubled, and being alighted, usherd him into his *Apollo*, where upon rich carpets was plac'd a neat and costly banquet.

Herbert's Travels, 1638.

APOSTATA. An apostate. Before such words were completely naturalised, it was common to write them in the original form. But the practice was not uniform. Lord Bacon, in his *Essays*, sometimes writes *statua*, and sometimes *statue*. Mr. Gifford would restore *apostata*, in all the passages of Massinger where the modern editors have changed it to apostate; and in most instances the verse requires it, as

To punish this *apostata* with death.

Unnat. Combat., act i.

But in the following the effect is the contrary:

Had'st thou not turn'd *apostata* to those gods
That so reward their servants.

Virgin Martyr, act iv.

Here, therefore, I would read, with the modern editors, *apostate*.

†Therefore Julian the *apostata*, who had a flood of invention, although that whole flood could not wash or rinse away that one spot of his atheisme.

Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

†Of an *apostata*. 1. An *apostata* can not make a testament. 2. An *apostata* woorse than an heretike. 3. Who is an *apostata*. 4. The state of the heretike and of the *apostata* damnable.

Swinburne on Willes, 1591.

APOSTEM. An abscess, ἀπόστημα. The regular word, but now corrupted into *imposthume*.

A joyful casual violence may break
A dangerous *apostem* in thy breast.

Donne, Progr. of Soul, ii, 479.

†APOSTLES'-LOTS. An old method of divination.

Or take hede to the judicial of astronomy—or dyvyne a mans lyf or deth by nombres and by the spere of Pythagorus, or make any dyvyning therby, or by songuary or sompnarye, the boke of dremes, or by the boke that is clepid the *Apostles lottis*.

Dialogue of Dives and Pauper, Pynson, 1493.

APOSTLE SPOONS. Spoons of silver gilt, the handle of each terminating in the figure of an apostle. They were the usual present of sponsors at christenings. Some are still to be seen in the collections of the curious. It is in allusion to this custom that, when Cranmer professes to be un-

worthy of being sponsor to the young princess, the king replies, "Come, come, my lord, you'd spare your *spoons*." *Hen. VIII*, v, 2. These *spoons* are often mentioned by the writers of that time.

And all this for the hope of two *apostle spoons*, to suffer! and a cup to eat a cradle in! for that will be thy legacy.

B. Jons. Bartholomew Fair, i, 3.

See SPOONS.

†APOSTOLICON. A universal remedy.

For to make a white treate, called *apostolicom*. Take oyle olive, litarge of lead, golde and silver, stampe it, and put it in the oyle through a cloth, and stirre it til it be hard, and this is a good treate for to heale all manner of wounds, be they new or old: this kind of treate hath often bin proved good.

Pathway to Health, bl. 1.

†APPARENCE. Probability; credible evidence.

And with such *apparence*

Have prov'd the parts of his ingratefull treasons,
That I must credit, more then I desir'd.

Byron's Tragedy.

†To APPART.

Neverthelesse, there are some brothers, cousins, and nephewes so tedious in speech, so importunate in visiting, and so without measure in craving, that they make a man angry, and also ahhorre them; and the remedy to such is to *appart* their conversations and succour their necessities.

Rich Cabinet furnisht with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions, 1616.

APPEACH. To impeach, or accuse.

Now by mine honour, by my life, my troth,
I will *appeach* the villain.

Rich. II, v, 2.

And again in the same scene. So Spenser,

She, glad of spoyle and ruinous decay,
Did her *appeach*.

P. Q., V, ix, 47.

APPEAL. To accuse.

We thank you both: yet one but flatters us,

As well appeareth by the cause you come;

Namely t' *appeal* each other of high treason. *Rich. II*, i, 1.

He gan that lady strongly to *appele*

Of many haynous crimes by her enured.

Sp. P. Q., V, ix, 39.

This was the proper forensic term; whence the accuser was called the *appellant*.

†APPEAR. "Do I now appear," i. e. am I now understood. *Cotgrave*.

†APPENDANCES. Accessories.

Where if they were forced by necessitte to raise an habitacle, it might be so marshalled in discretion, that it should not exceed the qualitie of the person, neither stand without such supply of all convenient *appendances*, as might both argue the party provident, and adde means unto all necessities for a like families reliefe.

Norden's Survicors Dialogue, 1610.

To APPEYRE. To impair or make worse; *empirer*, Fr. I do not find that *appirer* was ever in use.

Himself goes patched like some bare cottyer,
Lest he might ought the future stock *appeyre*.

Bp. Hall's Sat., iv, 2.

See APEIRE, in Tyrwhitt's Glossary to Chaucer.

†APPLAUSEFUL, *adj.* Laudatory.

And yet to see beyond all expectation
All France and Britaine ring with acclamation,
And with *applausefull* thanks they doe rejoyce,
That great Navarre, and Burbon, and Valoyes,
Guize, Lorraine, Bulleine, all the Gallian peeres,
Like fixed starres, are setled in their splicares.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

The same writer uses the adverb *applausefully*.

Queene Guendoline was allowed the government in her sonne Madan's minority, whose prudent reigne is *applausefully* recorded in histories.

†APPLAUSIBLE, *adj.* Deserving of praise.

His wise-seeming and *applausible* raigne, till the late demaunde made by Demetre, when he had governed 8 yeares, and therupon his sudden death and other occurrents.

Sir Thomas Smith's Voiage in Russia, 1605.

†APPLAUSIVE. Applauding; laudatory.

For which the souldiers, as you heard, my lord,
Did fill the ayre with their *applausive* shoutes.

Weakest goeth to the Wall, 1618.

None of these (I say) are limed out, as if there were the like in eminencie and dignity, but either for affection, or a fume of glory, by their *applausive* description, or else for a *debere*, to shew what they ought to be.

Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

†APPLE. There is an allusion to some superstitious practice with apples in the following passage:

This is the poyson, Philautus, the enchantment, the potion that creepeth by sleight into the minde of a woman, and catcheth her by assurance, better then the fond devices of old dreames, as an *apple with an Ave-Mary*, or a hasell wand of a yeere old, crosses with sixe characters, or the picture of Venus in virgin waxe, or the image of Camilla upon a moul-warps skin. *Lylis's Euphues and his England*, 1623.

APPLE-JOHN, or JOHN-APPLE. A good-flavoured apple, which will keep two years. *Kersey*. It will, consequently, become very withered.

I am wither'd like an old *apple-John*.

2 Hen. IV, iii, 8.

'Tis better than the pome-water or *apple-John*.

O. Fortun. Anc. Dr., iii, 192.

It is well described by Phillips:

Nor *John-apple*, whose wither'd rind, entrench'd
By many a furrow, aptly represents
Decrepid age.

Cider, B. i.

†APPLE-MONGER. Literally a dealer in apples; but applied to a dealer in fruit in general. The sellers of fruit seem to have been not unfrequently employed in love intrigues, and hence *apple-monger* is sometimes used in the sense of a bawd, or *apple-squire*. See COSTARD-MONGER.

Pomarius, Horat. *δραποσιώλης, δραποσίης*, Demost. qui poma venalia prostituit. Fruitier. An *apple-monger*; a pearemonger; one that selleth fruit; a fruterer.

Nomenclator, 1585.

†APPLE-PEAR. A kind of pear which is not very clearly defined.

Pirum ampullaceum, Plin. colla ampullae instar tumido. A tankard peare, so called of his likeness; or an English *apple-peare*.

APPLE SQUIRE. A cant word, formerly in use to signify a pimp.

And you, young *apple squire*, and old cuckold maker,
I'll ha' you every one before a justice.

B. Jon. Every Man in his H., iv, 10.

Together with my lady's, my fortune sell, and of her gentleman usher I became her *apple squire*, to hold the door and keep centinel at taverns.

O. Pl., ix, 162. See also, xi, 290.

See SQUIRE OF THE BODY, which was a synonymous term. There is an obscure allusion to this term in B. Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, where Littlewit encourages Quarlous to kiss his wife, upon which Quarlous himself remarks "she may call you an *apple-John*, if you use this." Act i, 3. Here apple-John evidently means a *procuring John*, besides the allusion to the fruit so called. *Apple-squire* is used also for a kept gallant. *Hall, Sat.*, iv, l. 112. *Apple-wife* perhaps sometimes meant bawd. See COSTARD-MONGER, where it is conjectured that apple-sellers, being frequently assistants in intrigues, the title of *apple-squire* was first applied to them.

Are whoremasters decaid, are bawds all dead,
Are pandars, pimps, and *apple-squires* all fled?

Taylor, Disc. by Sea (Workes, ii, 21).

†And so I leave her to her hot desires,
'Mongst pimps and pandars, and base *apple-squires*,
To mend or end, when age or pox will make her
Detested, and whore-masters all forsake her. *Ibid.*

†And even of stocks and stones enquire
Of Atya, her small *apple-squire*,
Is such a thing (my graceless son)
As certainly was never done.

Burlesque upon Burlesque, 1675.

†Munday trenchers make good hay,
The lobster wears no dagger,
Meal-mouth'd, the peacocks powle the stars,
And make the low bell stagger;
Blew crocodiles foam in the toe,
Blind meal-bags do follow the doe,
A rib of *apple-brain-spire*,

Will follow the Lancashire dire. *Poor Robin*, 1713.

†Now to conclude our judgment upon the four quarters, they do all in general predict more plenty of knavery than honesty, that little truth will be found amongst cut-purses, liars, bawds, whores, pimps, pandars, and *apple-squires*; only the pimp pretends to something more of truth than the other, for if he promise to help you to a whore, he will be sure that she shall not be an honest woman. *Poor Robin*, 1738.

†APPLIABLE. Capable of being applied.

But yet when the worlde framed contrary (peradventure) to his purpose, he didde his best to advaunce Edward, trusting to beare no small rule under him, being knowne to be a man more *appliable* to be governed by other than to trust to his owne wit.

Holinshed's Chronicles.

†To APPLIQUATE. To apply.

The filth of a mans care, called carewaxe, being ap-

pliguated to our nostrils, serve instead of dormitories and provoketh sleepe.

The Theatre or Rule of the World, n. d.

†APPLY. To visit.

And he *applied* each place so fast.

Chapman, R, xi, 61.

APPOINTED. Armed; accoutred; furnished with implements of war.

What well *appointed* leader fronts us here?

2 Hen. IV, iv, 1.

Naked piety,

Dares more than fury well *appointed*.

O. Pl., x, 206.

It is generally used with *well* or *ill*, and is sometimes considered as forming one word with them: *well-appointed*, *ill-appointed*.

†APPORTION, v. To give as a share.

Divided the Turkes kingdome: *apportioning* unto Mesoot, &c.

Knolles' Hist. of the Turks, 1603.

†APPOSE. To dispute with, or object to.

How on the sixteenth day of August last King Fredericke to his royall army past, How fifty thousand were in armes araid, Of the kings force, beside th' Hungarian ayde, And how Bohemia strongly can *oppose*, And cusse and curry all their daring foes.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

For the *opposing* each other, as I have directed in the end of the second booke, emulation and feare of discredit, will make them envy who shall excell. By this meanes also every one in a higher forme shall be well able to helpe those under him, and that without losse of time, seeing thereby hee repeateth that which hee lately learned.

Coote's English Schoolemaster, 1632.

APPREHENSIVE. Quick of apprehension; of a ready understanding.

A good sherris sack—ascends me into the brain—makes it *apprehensive*, quick, forgetive, full of nimble, fiery, and delectable shapes.

2 Hen. IV, iv, 3.

Thou art a mad, *apprehensive* knave; dost think to make any great purchase of that?

O. Pl., iv, 343.

APPRENTICE AT LAW. A counsellor, the next in rank under a serjeant.

He speaks like Mr. Practice, one that is The child of the profession he is vowed to, And servant to the study he hath taken, A pure *apprentice at law*.

B. Jon. Magn. Lady, iii, 3.

See Fortesc. de leg., c. 8; Du Cange; Minshew in Sergeant; Coke's Inst.; and note also that the preceding line contains the technical expression for a serjeant, who was called *Serviens ad legem*, a servant to the law; or one who was serving his time to the law.

Nowe from these of the same degree of counsellors, (or utter barresters) having continued therein the space of fourteene or fifteene years at the least, the chiefest and best learned are by the benchers elected, to increase the number (as I said) of the bench among them, and so in their time doe become first single, and then double readers to the students of those houses of court, after which last reading they be named *apprentices at the lawe*, and in default of a sufficient number of sargeants at law, these are (at the pleasure of the prince) to be advanced to the *places of sergeantes*. *Stowe's Survey of Lond.*, p. 60.

†APPREST, s. A preparation. From the French.

They likewise made theyr *apprestes* to meete with them in the field, and thereupon raising theyr powers.

Holinshed's Chronicles.

All the winter following, Vespasian laye at Yorke, making his *apprestes* agaynste the nexte spring to go against the Scottes and Pictes.

Ibid.

APPRINZE. Capture, apprehension. From *apprins*, for *appris*, in old Fr.

I mean not now th' *apprins* of Pucell Jone,

In which attempt my travail was not small

Though Burgoyne duke had then the praise of all.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 341, ed. 1610.

†APPROACHMENT. An approach.

Such an expectation, *approchment*, readinesse to fall, imminencia. *Withals' Dictionary*, ed. 1608, p. 384.

APPROOF. Approbation.

So in *approof* lives not his epitaph

As in your royal speech.

All's W., i, 3.

A man so absolute in my *approof*

That nature hath reserv'd small dignity

That he enjoys not.

Cupid's Revenge.

†To APPROVE. To try.

The eager anguish did *approve* his princely fortitude.

Chapman, R., xi, 231.

To APT. To dispose, or render fit.

And some one *apteth* to be trusted then,

Though never after.

B. Jon. Forest Ep., xii.

And here occasion *apteth* that we catalogue awhile.

Warner, Alb. Engl., ix, 44, p. 212.

Though birth hath given me

The larger hopes and titles, 'twere unnatural,

Should he not strive t' indow thee with a portion

Apted to the magnificence of his off-spring.

Chapman's Revenge for Honour, 1654.

AQUA-VITÆ. Formerly in use as a general term for ardent spirits.

Does it work upon him? Sir To. Like *aqua-vitæ* upon a midwife.

Twel. N., ii, 5.

In Beaum. and Fl. Beggar's Bush, iii, 1, it is evidently used for brandy; or, as it is there termed, *brand wine*; for the cry of the *aqua-vitæ* man is, "Buy any *brand wine*, buy any *brand wine*!" and the boors who drink it say, "Come, let us drink then, more *brand wine*." In the following passage it may be supposed to mean *usquebaugh*, or perhaps whisky:

I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter, parson Hugh the Welchman with my cheese, an Irishman with my *aqua-vitæ* bottle, &c.

Mer. W., ii, 2. See also *O. Pl.*, iii, 481.

AQUA-VITÆ MAN. A seller of drams. See the above passage of Beaum. and Fl., and Ben Jons., Alch., i, 1.

Sell the dole beer to *aqua-vitæ* men.

†ARBORAGE. An arbour.

The scene, an *arborage* of palms and lawrels, consisting of nine arches, environ'd with stotoons of flowers, bound with ribbons of gold, and held up with flying cupids.

The World in the Moon, 1697.

†ARBORIST. A gardener.

As for grafting, it is accounted the nicest peice of skill belonging to an *arborist* or gardener; but by good instruction and practice becomes easie, and is done with much success. *Meager's New Art of Gardening*.

ARCADIA. Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia* was, in its time, as much the model for refined conversation as Lily's *Euphues*.

She does observe as pure a phrase, and use as choice figures in her ordinary conferences, as any be in the *Arcadia*.

B. Jon. Every Man out of H., ii, 3.

See **EUPHUISM**.

Will you needs have a written palace of pleasure, or rather a printed court of honor, (says Gabriel Harvey) read the countess of Pembroke's *Arcadia*, a gallant legendary, full of pleasurable accidents, and profitable discourses.

Pierce's Supererogation, 1693, p. 63.

ARCH. A chief, or master.

The noble duke my master,

My worthy arch and patron, comes to-night. *Lear, ii, 1.*

People, that arch for truth and honesty. *Heywood.*

ARCH-DEAN, seems to be put, by Gascoigne, for archdeacon.

For bishops, prelates, arch-deans, deans, and priors.

Steel. Glas. Chalm. Poets, ii, 443, n.

ARCHES, Court of. The chief and most ancient consistory court of the archbishop of Canterbury in London; being held at Bow Church, in London, called St. Mary de Arcubus, or St. Mary le Bow, from being built on arches. It is alluded to in the following rather obscure witticism of Beaumont and Fletcher:

If he be civil, not your powder'd sugar nor your raisins shall persuade the captain to live a cozcomb with him; let him be civil and eat in the arches, and see what will come on't.

Scornful Lady, iv.

It seems there was a prison belonging to this court:

Let me alone, sweet heart, I have a trick in my head shall lodge him in the arches for one year, and make him sing peccari, e'er I leave him, and yet he shall never know who hurt him neither.

B. & F. Knight of Burning Peatle, act iv.

In Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, Littlewit, the proctor, is called "one o' the arches." *Induction*. Hence the pun of civil, alluding to the profession of a civilian.

ARCHITECT, for architecture, or building.

To find an house ybuilt for holy dead,
With goodly architect, and cloisters wide.

Browne, Brit. Past., l, 4.

†**ARCH-TYPE**. A chief model, or type.

Yet some there are belere their wits so ripe,
That they can draw a map of the arch-type,
And with strange opticks tutor'd they can view
The emanations of the mystique Jew

Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

ARCHY, or **ARCHIE**. The court fool in the year 1625, and before. His real name was *Archibald Armstrong*. Of his jests see an account in Granger, ii, 399, 8vo, 1775.

A cabal

Found out but lately, and set out by Archie,
Or some such head, of whose long coat they have heard,
And being black desire it. (Margin) Archie mourn'd then.

Ben Jon. Staple of News, iii, 2.

Archie accompanied Charles prince of Wales into Spain in 1624; hence, in the masque performed on his return, Jonson jocularly calls him a sea-monster.

That all the tales and stories now were old
Of the sea-monster *Archie*, or grown cold.

Neptune's Triumph, vol. vi, p. 150.

We learn from Howell that this illustrious personage had more privileges at the court of Spain than any other Englishman.

Our cousin *Archie* hath more privilege than any, for he often goes, with his fool's coat, where the infants lie with her marinas, and ladies of honour, and keeps a blowing and blustering amongst them, and flirts out what he list.

The instance subjoined shows rather the wit than the good manners of *Archie*:

One day they were discoursing what a marvellous thing it was that the duke of Bavaria, with less than 16,000 men, after a long toyleome march, should dare to encounter the Palgrave's army consisting of above 25,000, and to give them a total discomfiture, and take Prague presently after. Wherunto *Archie* answered, that he would tell them a stranger thing than that: Was it not a strange thing, quoth he, that in the year 68 there should come a fleet of 140 sails from Spain to invade England, and that ten of these could not go back to tell what became of the rest?

Letters, I, § 3, L. 18.

Cousin was a customary appellation for such personages from those of equal age. Persons older than himself the fool called *uncle*. See *Lear*.

Archie is called *Archee Armstrong* by Sir A. Weldon; and another court fool, David Droman, is mentioned with him. *Curios. of Lit., vol. ii, p. 286, 5th edit.*

Archie is honorably mentioned in a passage where B. Jonson gives a specimen of the art of well apparelling a lie:

That an elephant, in 1630, came hither ambassador from the great Mogul, who could both write and read, and was every day allowed twelve cast of bread, twenty quarts of canary sack, besides nuts and almonds the citizens wives sent him. That he had a Spanish boy to his interpreter, and his chief negotiation was, to confer or practise with *Archie*, the principal fool of state, about stealing Windsor Castle, and carrying it away on his back, if he can. *Discoe., vol. vii, p. 80.*

He is also mentioned with Garret by Bp. Corbet:

Although the clamours and applaus were such
As when salt *Archie* or Garret doth provoke them
And with wide laughter and a cheat-loafe choke them.

Poems, p. 63.

See **GARRET**.

It has been conjectured that *arch*, in the sense of witty, is derived from *Archie*, but I believe it is older.

AREAD, or **AREBD**. Declare; explain.

Therefore more plain *aread* this doubtful case.

Spenser, Daphnaida, l. 182.

Me all too meane the sacred Muse *areeds*. *P. Q.*, I, Prol.

And many perils doth to us *areed*

In that whereof we seriously entreat.

Drayt. Moses B., ii, p. 1584.

†A gentleman that had beene long in the Indies, being returned home with a great scarre in his face, went to visit a friend of his, who knew him not of a good while, till at last the gent discoursing unto him his name and kindred, in the end he called him to minde, and said: Sir, you must pardon me, for (I assure you) your superscription being blur'd I could not well *aread* you.

Copley's Wits, Fils, and Fancies, 1614.

†*Jocast.* Brother, *aread*, what meanes his grations favour?

Mop. It signifies you beare the bell away,

From all his graces nobles. *Randolph's Amyntas*, 1640.

†He sees and knowes (for us) what's bad or good,

And all things is by him well understood;

Mens weake conjectures no way can *areed*,

What's in th' immortall Parliament decreed.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†To read.

†Come sit we downe under this hawthorne tree,

The morrowes light shall lend us daie enough,

And tell a tale of Gawen or Sir Guy,

Of Robin Hood, or of good Clem a Clough.

Or else some romant unto us *areed*,

Which good olde Godfrey taught thee in thy youth,

Of noble lords and ladies gentle deede,

Or of thy love, or of thy lasses truth.

Drayton's Shepherd's Garland, 1593.

†To counsel, or advise.

And stood before the steeds

Of old Neleides, whose estate thus kingly he *areeds*.

Chapman, Il., viii, 85.

AREARE, or ARREAR. Behind; in default.

To tilt and turney, wrestle in the sand,

To leave with speed Atlanta in *arrear*.

Fairf. T., ii, 40.

But when his force gan faile, his pace gan wex *areare*.

Sp. F. Q., III, vii, 24.

†To ARERE. To raise.

Saith, Is your master waking, gentle swaines?

If not, *arers* him, tell him all the plaines.

Scots Philomythis, 1616.

†AREST. To stop.

Constraining them by word and deede to tarris and *arest*.

A. Hall's Homer, 1581, p. 20.

AREW. In a row.

Her hew

Was wan and leane, that all her teeth *arew*

And all her bones might through her cheekes be red.

Sp. F. Q., V, xii, 29.

†ARG. To argue.

He *arg*, as I did now, for credance againe.

Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

ARGAL. A vulgar corruption of the Latin word *ergo*, therefore.

But if the water come to him, and drown him, he drowns not himself: *argal*, he that is not guilty of his own death, shortens not his own life. *Ham.*, v, 1.

Also a name for the tartar of wine.

Jonson's Alchem.

†*Argo* was sometimes used similarly.

Our countrie is a great eating country; *argo* they eate more in our country than they do in their owne.

The Play of Sir Thomas More, p. 44.

†ARGENT. Silver; and, in a more general sense, money.

Flowers were framd of flints, walls rubies, rafters of *argent*; Pavements of chrisolite, windows contriv'd of a christall; Vessels were of gold, with gold was each thing adorned.

Barnesfield's Affectionate Shepherd, 1594.

The helhound whelpes the shoulder-clapping serjant,
That cares not to undoe the world for *argent*.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

Her full broad eye did sparkle fire,

Her breath was sweet as kind desire,

And in her beauteous crescent shone,

Bright as the *argent-horned* moone.

Lovelace's Lucasta, 1649.

†ARGENTIER. A silversmith.

And some said (how truly I cannot assert) the ambassadors horse was shod with silver-shoes, lightly tackt on; and when he came to a place where persons or beauties of eminency were, his very horse prancing, and curveting, in humble reverence flung his shoes away, which the greedy understanders scrambled for, and he was content to be gazed on, and admired, till a farrier, or rather the *argentier* in one of his rich liveries, among his train of footmen, out of a tawny velvet bag took others, and tackt them on, which lasted till he came to the next troop of grandies: and thus with much ado he reached the Louvre.

Wilson's History of King James I.

†ARGENTRY. Silver work; plate.

No medalla, or rich stuff of Tyrian dy,

No costly bowls of frosted *argentry*,

No curious land-skip, or som marble piece

Digg'd up in Delphos, or else-where in Greece.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

Having preserv'd count Mansfields troupes from disbanding, by pawning his own *argentry* and jewells, he pass'd this way.

Ibid.

ARGIER, or ARGIERS. The ancient English name for Algiers.

Pros. Where was she born? speak; tell me.

Ari. Sir, in *Argier*.

Temp., i, 2.

Could with the pirates of *Argiers* and Tunis

Acquire such credit, as with them to be

Made absolute commander.

Massing. Unnat. Comb., act 1.

He toke his way unto Affrique, towards the towne of *Argiers*.

A Tract of 1542: reprinted in Harl. Misc., iv, p. 582, ed. 1809.

†ARGIN. An embankment, or rampart. From the Italian.

It must have high *argins* and cover'd ways,

To keep the bulwark fronts from battery.

Marlowe's Works, i, 128.

†ARGIVE, v. To argue.

Hereupon, the philosopher comparing the Grecians with the Africanes, and those of Europa, he *argives* that their customes were divers, through the remotion and distance of place.

The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

ARGOSIE. A large ship, either for merchandise or war. Of this sense there is no doubt, but the etymology is very obscure. Sir Paul Rycaut supposed it a corruption of *Ragosie*, for a ship of *Ragusa*, but this seems a mere conjecture, and rests on no other known authority (as Mr. Douce tells us) than Roberts's Marchant's Map of Commerce. Besides, we want proof of the Ragusan vessels being particularly large. Pope and others have, with much more probability, supposed it to come from the classical ship *Argo*, as a vessel eminently famous. Which is confirmed by the use of

Argis, for a ship, in low Latin. See Du Cange.

Your mind is tossing on the ocean,
There where your *argosies*, with portly sail,
Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood,
Or as it were the pageants of the sea,
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Merch. Ven.*, i, 1.

See also 3 Hen. IV, act ii.

Who sits him like a full-sail'd *argosie*
Danc'd with a lofty billow. *Chapm. Byron's Consp.*
That golden traffic love,
Is scantier far than gold; one mine of that
More worth than twenty *argosies*
Of the world's richest treasure.

Rowley's New Wonder, Anc. Dr., v, 236.

Drayton uses it for a first-rate man of war, which favours the classical etymology:

My instance is a mighty *argosie*,
That in it bears, besides th' artillery
Of fourscore pieces of a mighty bore,
A thousand soldiers. *Noah's Flood*, iv, p. 1539.

Sandys also speaks of it as a ship of force. Describing the boldness of pirates in the Adriatic, he observes, that, from the timorousness of others, they

Gather such courage, that a little frigot will often not
scare to venter on an *argosie*: nay some of them will
not abide the incounter, but run ashore before the
pursuer, as if a whale should flee from a dolphin.

Travels, p. 2.

Ragozine has been shown by Mr. Douce to have no reference to it. See *Illustr.*, i, p. 248. *Argousin* is a French term for an officer of the galleys, who superintends the slaves; but is supposed by Menage to be a corruption of the Spanish *alguazil*.

†ARISE, *n. s.* A rising, or getting up, applied especially to the sun-rise.

Bright morning sunne, who with thy sweet *arise*
Expell'st the clouds, &c.

Drayton's Shepherd's Garland, 1593.

Her starry lookes, her christall eyes,
Brighter than the sunnes *arise*.

Greene's Never too Late, 1621.

†ARISTIPPUS. A kind of wine.

O for a bowl of fat canary,
Rich *Aristippus*, sparkling sherry!
Some nectar else from Juno's dairy;
O these draughts would make us merry!

Middleton's Works, ii, 422.

ARK. A chest or coffer. The original and etymological sense.

Then first of all forth came sir Satyrane,
Bearing that precious relick in an *arke*
Of gold, that bad eyes might not it profane.

Sp. P. Q., IV, iv, 15.

ARMADO. Properly *armada*, Spanish. A fleet of war; a fleet of merchants being *flota*. Not known here, probably, before the Spanish invasion in 1588.

So by a roaring tempest on the flood
A whole *armado* of collected sail
Is scatter'd and disjoint'd from fellowship. *John*, iii, 4.

Spread was the huge *armado* wide and broad.

Fairf. Tasso, i, 79.

The whole *armado* coming often in view, yet not so hardy as to adventure the onset.

Sandys' Travels, p. 51.

B. Jonson spells it correctly, *armada*. It is now rarely used, except historically, in speaking of that one fleet.

ARM-GAUNT. A word peculiar to Shakespeare, of which the meaning has been much disputed. Some will have it *lean-shouldered*, some *lean with poverty*, others *slender as one's arm*; but it seems to me that Warburton, though he failed in his proof, gave the interpretation best suited to the text, *worn by military service*. This implies the military activity of the master; all the rest of the senses are reproachful, and are therefore inconsistent with the speech which is made to display the gallantry of a lover to his mistress. The passage is this:

So he nodded,

And soberly did mount an *arm-gaunt* steed,
Who neigh'd so high that what I would have spoke
Was beastly dumb'd by him. *Ant. & Cl.*, i, 5.

ARMIN. A beggar; made from the Dutch *arm*, poor, to suit an assumed Dutch character.

O hear God!—so young an *armin*!

M. Flow. Armin, sweet heart, I know not what you mean
By that, but I am almost a beggar.

London Prod, Supp. Sh., ii, 519.

†ARMING-COAT. A coat of defence.

Armed with an anima of steele, made with scalloppe
shelles, shining like the sunne, and upon that an
arming coate fringed round about. *Plutarch*, 1579.

†ARMING-GIRDLE. A soldier's belt.

Baltheus, Liv. Militare cingulum. *ζώνη*. Baudrier,
ceinture d'espee. An *arming girdle*, or girdle for
warre. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

†ARMING-SLEEVES. Defensive sleeves.

The habit of the masquers was close bodies of carnation,
embroydered with silver, their *arming sleeves* of
the same. *Britannia Triumphans*, 1637.

†ARMING-SWORD. A large two-handed sword.

Xiphomachæra, romphæa, Nebrissensi. *ξίφομάχαιρα*,
Polluci. Espee à deux mains. A two hande sworde:
an *arming sword*.

But comming neere them, they weaved to leeward
with their bright *arming swords*, and we the like to
them, they saluted us with a whole broadside.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

Take a fayre bright sword with a crosse like an *arming sword*.

Magical MS.

ARMLET. An ornament encircling the arm; a bracelet.

Not that in colour it was like thy hair,
Armlets of that thou still mayest let me wear.

Donne, Eleg., xii, v. 1.

ARMOUR. The principal pieces of a knight's armour are thus enumerated in verse, by Warner—

To them in complete armour seem'd the green knight
to appear.

The burgonet, the beaver, buffe, the collar, curates, and
The poldrons, grangard, rambraces, gauntlets for either
hand.

The tushes, cushions, and the graves, staff, penceill,
bairns, all

The green knight enet had tyllid with, that held her love
his thrall. *16. Engl. B. 12, p. 201.*

See those several words.

ARMS. Stabbing or daggering of arms, is an expression founded on a curious piece of romantic gallantry. To show their devout attachment to their mistresses, young men frequently punctured their arms with daggers, and mingling the blood with wine, drank it off to their healths. The drinking a liquor mixed with blood was in very ancient times esteemed a rite of high solemnity, as may be seen in Sallust and Livy: of such ceremonials this seems to have been an imitation. This explains an obscure passage in the Litany to Mercury, at the end of Cynthia's Revels:

From stabbing of arms, sap-dragons, healths, whiffs,
and all such swaggering humours, good Mercury
deliver us.

Have I not been drunk to your health, swallowed
sap-dragons, eat glasses, drank urine, stab'd arms,
and done all the offices of protested gallantry for your
sake? *Marston's Dutch Courtesan.*

How many gallants have drunk healths to me
Out of their dagger'd arms?

Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 299.

I will fight with him that dares say you are not fair;
stab him that will not pledge your health, and with a
dagger pierce a vein, to drink a full health to you.

Green's Tu Quoque, O. Pl., vii, 81.

In a character of England, written by a French nobleman in 1699, it is said:

Several encounters confirmed me that there was a sort
of perfect debauchees, who style themselves Hectors,
that in their mad and unheard of revels, pierce their
veins to quaff their own blood, which some of them
have done to that excess, that they died of the in-
temperance. *Hart. Misc., x, p. 194, Park's ed.*

ARNDERN. Evidently used by Drayton for the evening.

When the sad arndorn shutting in the light. *Owl, p. 1318.*

Connected therefore with *aandorn*, merenda, in Ray's Glossarium North-anbymbrium, p. 105, and *Orndern* Cumb. "Afternoon's drinkings," p. 47. *Coll. of Engl. Words.* In the specimen of Mr. Boucher's Suppl. to Johnson, it stands under *aardorn*, *orndorn*, or *orn-dinner*. Also *avander*, Chesb. Afternoon. Ray. N. C. Words, p. 15. It must therefore be fully distinguished from *UNDERN*. See that, and *ORNDERN*. See also Jamieson's Dict., v. *Orntren*.

AROINT, or AROYNT THEE. A word of averaion, to a witch or infernal spirit; of which the etymology is uncertain; though some critics subjoin *Dii averruncati*, The gods forefend! as if they thought it might probably be deduced from thence. It occurs only twice in Shakespeare, and in an old print in Hearne's collections, cited by Johnson, where it is written *'aroynt*, but in no other author yet discovered.

Give me, quoth I;—

Aroint thee, witch, the rump-fed ronyon cries. Mac., i, 2.

Bed her alight

And her troth plight,

And aroynt thee, witch, aroynt thee. *Leam, iii, 4.*

Mr. Pope seems to have thought that it might be of the same original with *arount*.

A lady well acquainted with the dialect of Cheshire, informed me that it is still in use there. For example, if the cow presses too close to the maid who is milking her, she will give the animal a push, saying at the same time, *'Roint thee!* by which she means, stand off. To this the cow is so well used, that even the word is often sufficient; the cow being in this instance more learned than the commentators on Shakespeare. Mr. Boucher has given the same explanation in his Specimen.

†**AROMATIZATE, v.** To spice.

Let it be boiled upon the coals without any smoke
long time together, wringing the reubarbe strongly,
being bound in a peece of linnen cloth, clarify it, and
aromatizate it. *Barrrough's Method of Physick, 1694.*

AROW. In a row, successively. The same as Spenser's *arow*.

My master and his man are both broke loose,
Besten the maids arow, and bound the doctor.

Gen. of R., v, 1.

See *Elvira*, O. Pl., xii, 212.

Dr. Johnson quotes Sidney and Dryden as using it. It is also in Chaucer's Wife of Bathes Tale and Rom. of Rose, 7609.

To come off twice a-row

Thus rarely from such dangerous adventures.

AROWZE, v. Mr. Seward interprets this *bedew*, from the French *arroser*.

The blissful dew of heaven does arowze you.

D. & Pl. 2 Noble Kings., v, 4.

But unless some other instance of such a use can be brought, this can hardly be admitted; and the word must be

taken, however singular the construction, in the common sense, excite, awaken.

†ARPENT. A French acre.

Acre. An aker of land; Norm. (It is most commonly larger than the *arpent*.) *Colgrave*.
We have 4 or 5 horses, or 2 or 3 yoke of oxen, to till an acre a day, where the former *jugerum* hath but 2. But the French have another kind of acre, which they call an *arpent*, which amongst them differeth in quantity, as ours does differ in several kinds of poles: and their *arpent* is 100 pole, however the poles do differ. *Norden's Surveiers Dialogue*, 1610.

Sometimes written *arpine*.

If he be master
Of poor ten *arpines* of land forty hours longer,
Let the world report me an honest woman.
Webster's Devil's Lane Case.

†ARRANT. An errand.

Go, soul, the bodyes guests,
Upon a thankless *errant*,
Fear not to touch the beast,
The truth shall be thy warrant.
Poems of 17th cent.

ARRAS. The tapestry hangings of rooms, so called from the town in Artois, where the principal manufacture of such stuffs was. Dr. Johnson thought that Shakespeare had outstepped probability in supposing Falstaff to sleep behind the hangings, on account of his bulk (2 Hen. IV, ii, 4); but an author quoted by Mr. Malone proves that still larger bulks might be concealed there. "Pyrrhus, to terrify Fabius, commanded his guard to place an elephant behind the *arras*." *Braith. Survey of Histories*, 1614. Denham, in his *Sophy*, conceals a guard there. Hamlet suspects the king to be behind the *arras*; and other royal personages have been thus concealed. In an interview between Queen Mary and Elizabeth, Philip of Spain was hid behind the tapestry. *Nichols's Progr. of Eliz.*, vol. i, p. 13. Thus it is clear that there was often a very large space between the *arras* and the walls.

ARRAUGHT. Reached; seized by violence; from *arreach*; which however is not met with.

His ambitious sons unto them twynne
Arraught the rule, and from their father drew.
Sp. F. Q., II, x, 34.

ABREAR, *adv.* Behind.

To leave with speed Atlanta in *abrear*.
Fairf. Tasso, ii, 40.
No ever did her eye-sight turn *abrear*.
Sp. Virgil's Gnat., v, 468.

When he hath gotten ground (the kennel cast *abrear*).
Drayt. Polyolb., xiii, p. 917.

To ARRET. To decree, or appoint; from *arrêter*, French. I believe pecu-

liar to Spenser, but often used by him, and always with the final letters pronounced as in English; rhyming to *set*, &c. See Todd.

ARRIDE. An affected Latinism, for to please; from *arrideo*.

If her condition answer but her feature,
I am fitted. Her form answers my affection,
It *arrides* me exceedingly *O. Pl.*, x, 32.

It is here used in ridicule, and is introduced also by B. Jons. in *Cynthia's Revels*, and Every Man out of his Humour, but only to be ridiculed in both places. I do not know that it has been seriously used anywhere. [Yet we may cite the following examples:]

†Your opinion *arrides* me, following more the spirit, the other sense and vain glory of no moment, but opposing myself to you before, I understood it of certain observations and rules of diet.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†Thine *amphitritean* muse grows more *arrident*,
And Phœbus trips stoopes to Neptune's trident.
Taylor's Works, 1630.

†Riders Library.

What means *arrident* Riders book, thus staid
A library, altho' but one book's compil'd,
And that of words? It therefore should not carry
The name of library, but dictionary.

Owen's Epigrams.

ARRIERE. The hinder part, Fr. This foreign word was formerly in use as a military term, instead of *rear*. See Johnson. *Rereward* also was used in the same sense. [It is also used for *arrear*.]

†Dec. I'll show thee how to pay this debt, and leave
Me in *arrier* get dancers, and this evening
Make me a serenade, 'tis only a round
Well-danc'd, and a short song or two.

The Slighted Maid, p. 27.

To ARRIVE, *v.* In an active form.

But ere we could *arrive* the point propos'd,
Cæsar cry'd, Help me, Cassius, or I sink.

Jul. C., i, 2.

See also 3 Hen. IV, v, 3.

Milton has adopted this form:

Ere he *arrives*

The happy Isle.

Par. Lost, ii.

ARRIVE, *s.* Arrival. Often used by Drayton.

Whose forests, hills, and floods, then long for her *arrive*
From Lancashire. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, song 22, p. 1192.

†Before I speak to my most sacred lord,
I joyne my soft lipps to the solid earth,
And with an honor'd benison I bless
The bower, the place, the time of your *arrive*.

The Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

ARSEDINE, or ARSADINE. A vulgar corruption of arsenic: sometimes made into *oreden*. It is spoken of as a colour, and in that case means orpiment, or yellow arsenic. Poor Ritson, who could neither be right

nor wrong with good humour, sneered at Mr. Lysons for so explaining *orsden* in his Environs of London. See Mr. Gifford's excellent note on the following passage:

Are you puffed up with the pride of your wares? your *arsedine*.
B. Jon. Barth. Fair, ii, 1.

Mr. G. quotes also:

A London vintner's signe, thick jagged and round fringed, with theaming *arsadine*.
Nash's Lenten Stuff, p. 172, *Harl. Misc.*

†ARSIE-VERSIE. Upside down.

Oh, but there's great difference betwixt in deed and being so reputed. Dost thou not know that from the beginning the world goes *arsie-versie*?

The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†ARTED. Constrained.

And as in her which *arted* lookes does ware,
Men looke for natures steps, and cannot trace her.
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638.
Wherthruh they be *artyd* by necessité, so to watch,
labour, and grub in the ground, for their sustenance,
that their nature is much wastid, and the kynd of
them brought to nowght.

Portescus's Absolute and Limited Monarchy.

†ARTHUR-A-BRADLEY. One of the old popular heroes of the Robin Hood class. A song which went under this title seems to have been very popular, and is often alluded to by old writers. One of the oldest references to it which we have met with occurs in the play of the Marriage of Witt and Wisdome, p. 49 (edit. by Halliwell).

For the honour of *Artrebradle*,
This age wold make me swere madly.

ARTHUR'S SHOW. An exhibition of archery by a toxophilite society in London, of which an account was published in 1583, by Richard Robinson. The associates were fifty-eight in number, and had assumed the arms and the names of the Knights of the Round Table. *Drake's Shakspeare*, &c., i, 562. See DAGONET.

ARTICHOKE. Formerly supposed to be of an inflammatory nature.

Of forage in your lusty pye
Of *artichoke* or potatoe. O. Pl., ix, 49.

But Langham, in his Garden of Health, imputes no such quality to the plant, though he allows it many others. Among other things, he says,

Artichokes, eaten raw, do amend the savour of the mouth. p. 38.

Few perhaps will try the experiment. They were, however, much esteemed.

Artichokes grew sometimes only in the isle of Sicily, and since my remembrance they were so dainty in England, that usually they were sold for crowns apiece, &c. *Moffat's Health's Improvement*.

ARTICULATE. To exhibit in articles.

To end those things *articulated* here
By our great lord the mighty king of Spain,
We with our counsel will deliberate.

O. Pl., iii, 161.

See also 1 Hen. IV, v, 1.

Also, to enter into articles of agreement:

Send us to Rome

The best, with whom we may *articulate*
For their own good and ours. *Cor.*, i, 9.
And e're we do *articulate*, much more
Grow to a full conclusion, instruct us.

Mass. City Madam, ii, 2.

How to give laws to them that conquer'd were,
How to *articulate* with yielding wights.

Dan. Civ. Wars, v, 20.

†ARTSMAN is used in the sense of artificer in Chapman's Homer.

ARVAL, or ARVIL. A funeral supper or feast, of which examples are cited within a few years past, as happening in Yorkshire. See Douce's *Illustr.*, ii, pp. 202, 203. Baily derives it from the French. It seems to have no relation to the *arvales fratres* of the Romans.

ARVIRA'GUS. This false accentuation prevails throughout Cymbeline, which, say the critics, is a proof that Shakespeare had not read Juvenal's "Aut de temone Britanno excidet *Arvira-gus*." *Sat.*, iv, 126.

The younger brother, Cadwal,
(Once *Arviragus*) in as like a figure
Strikes life into my speech. *Cym.*, iii, 3.

The mistake, however, was not peculiar to Shakespeare:

Windsor a castle of exceeding strength
First built by *Arviragus*, Britain's king.
B. Chester's Meeting Dialogue-wise, &c.

From this composition Shakespeare is thought to have borrowed some other names in that play. See *Suppl.*, i, p. 247.

So Warner in his Albion's England:

Duke *Arviragus* using then the armor of the king,
Maintained fight, and won the field. B. iii, ch. 18.

AS, conj. Was currently used by ancient authors in the sense of *that*. Johnson has given some instances under 3 *as*, but does not observe that this usage is obsolete, which it is.

Divers Roman knights
So threaten'd with their debts, *as* they will now
Run any desp'rate fortune for a change.
B. Jon. Catiline, i, 3.

My five years absence has kept me a stranger
So much to all th' occurrents of my country,
As you shall bind me for some short relation
To make me understand the present times.

B. & Fl. Begg. Bush, i, 1.

In both places we should now say *that*. Such instances are very frequent.

†ASAILE. To sail away.

Sere Jhon Veere, erle of Oxenforde, that withdrew hym frome Barnet felde, and rode into Scottlonde, and frome thens into Fraunce *asailed*, and ther he was worachipfully received. *Warkworth's Chronicle.*

ASCAPART. The name of a famous giant, conquered by Sir Bevis of Southampton, the subject of a legendary ballad, alluded to in the following passage:

Therefore, Peter, have at thee with a downright blow, as Bevis of Southampton fell upon *Ascapart*.

2 Hen. VI, ii, 3.

Ascapart, according to the legend, was "ful thyrtty fote longe;" and when he became servant to Sir Bevis, carried him, his wife, and horse, under his arm. These combatants, we are told, are still to be seen on the gates of Southampton.

Donne alludes to him and his size:

Being among
Those *Ascaparts*, men big enough to throw
Charing-cross for a bar. *Sat., iv, 233.*

Drayton speaks of his overthrow, in relating the exploits of Sir Bevis, but calls him *Ascupart*.

And that (Goliath like) great *Ascupart* infore'd
To serve him for a slave, and by his horse to run.
Polyolb., S. ii, p. 694.

†ASCAUNCE, *adv.* Obliquely.

At this question Rosader, turning his head *ascance*, and bending his browes as if anger there had ploughed the furrowes of her wrath, with his eyes full of fire, hee made this replie. *Euphues Golden Legacie.*

ASCAUNT, *prep.* Across. This use is not noticed in the dictionaries.

There is a willow grows *ascant* the brook
That shews his hoar leaves in the glassy stream.
Ham., iv, 7.

I have observed no other instance of it.

ASCENDANT. A term in judicial astrology, denoting that degree of the ecliptic, which is rising in the eastern part of the horizon at the time of any person's birth: supposed to have the greatest influence over his fortune. Commonly used metaphorically for influence in general, or effect.

'Tis well that servant's gone; I shall the easier
Wind up his master to my purposes;
A good *ascendant*. *O. Pl., vii, 137.*

†ASCERTAINED. Assured; certain.

But the nearer we approach'd, the more *ascertain'd*
I was that he must have it under his arm. Whither
carry you that child? (said I to him) Whose is it?
The Comickall History of Francion.

†ASHE-CAKE. Explained thus:

Panis subcinericius. An *ashcake*, or bread baked under ashes or hot embers. *Nomenclator.*

†ASHIED. Made white, like ashes.

Old Winter, clad in high furies, showers of raine
Appearing in his eyes, who still doth goe
In a rug gowne, *ashed* with flakes of snow.

Heywood's Marriage Triumphe, 1613.

†To go ASIDE. To absent one's self.

Phaedra being overcome by the flattering speech of Thais, promiseth to *goe aside* for the space of two daies, that Thrazo in the meane while might have her company. *Terence in English, 1614.*

ASINEGO. See ASSINEGO.

†ASKEW. Awry.

But as one scabbed sheepe a flocke may marre,
So there's one man, whose nose did stand a jarre,
Talk'd very scurvily, and look'd *askew*,
Because I in a worthy towns-mans pue
Was plac'd at church. *Taylor's Workes, 1630.*
His bodie was well brawned, musculous, and strong,
the haire of his head shining bright, the colour of his
complection cleere and faire: he had with his gray
eyes *a-skew* cast at all times, and looked sterne.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus.

ASKILE. Askew; aslant; obliquely.

What tho' the scornful waiter looks *askile*
And pouts and frowns and curseth thee the while.
Bp. Hall, Sat., v, 2.

To ASLAKE, *v.* To slacken, or mitigate. This word was used by Spenser and others, but Drayton shows us when it became obsolete. In the first 4to edition of his *Matilda* (1594) he had written,

Now like a roe, before the hounds imbost,
Who overyoyl'd his swiftness doth *aslake*.

In the second (1610) he banished that word as obsolete, and wrote worse lines to avoid it:

When like a deere before the hounds imboste,
When him his strength beginneth to forsake.

ASPECT. Almost always accented on the last syllable in the time of Shakespeare.

And then our arms, like to a muzzled bear,
Save in *aspect* have all offence seal'd up. *John, ii, 1.*
Seems it no crime, to enter sacred bow'rs;
And hallow'd places, with impure *aspect*
Most lewdly to pollute? *B. Jon. Cynth. Rev., v, 11.*
†For whilst I gave her sister leave to walk
From hand to hand by stealth, she heard men talk
Of gracious favours, and *aspects*, cast on her
By noble persons, and by men of honour.

Phyllis of Scyros, 1655.

The following exception occurs in a poem by Markham, entitled "Devereux," &c., 1597:

Under whose gracious *aspect* I did hope
My lawes should take new vertue, larger scope.
St. 30.

Much good remark, founded upon this now obsolete accent, may be seen in Farmer's Essay on Shakespeare, pp. 26-8, 2d edit.

ASPERSION. Sprinkling. The primitive sense of the word, but not now used.

No sweet *asperision* shall the heav'ns let fall
To make this contract grow. *Temp., iv, 1.*

Mr. Todd quotes Lord Bacon for it.

†ASPIRE, *n. s.* Aspiration.

And mock the fondling for his mad *aspire*.
Chapman, Hymns of Homer.

†ASSAIL. An assault, or attack.

My parts had power to charm a sacred sun,
Who disciplin'd and dieted in grace,
Believ'd her eyes when I th' assail begun.
Shaksp. Lover's Complaint.

†ASSAULTABLE. That may be taken
by assault.

The Englishmen perceyving they were too rash in
assaulting the towne, beeing not *assaultable*.
Holinshead's Chronicles.

ASSAY. See SAY.

†ASSAYE. At all assayes, i. e., by all
means, at all risks.

When up the stranger ryseth, and thus sayes:
Madam, for your sake was I hither guided,
Whom I will freely serve at all assayes,
For you this dyet have I here provided.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

For that is vile idolatrie, farre from a learned lore,
Which thing we ought at all assayes to lothe and to
abhorre.

Stubbes, Two Wonderfull and Rare Examples, 1581.

ASSASSINATE, s. Assassination; the
act of assassinating.

What hast thou done,
To make this barbarous base *assassinate*
Upon the person of a prince? *Dan. Civ. Wars, iii, 78.*
Touching the foule report
Of that *assassinate*. *Ibid., iv, 29.*

Mr. Todd notices this sense, and gives
other examples.

ASSECURE, v. To make certain or safe.

And so hath Henrie *assecur'd* that side,
And therewithall his state of Gasconie.
Dan. Civ. Wars, iv, 9.

Mr. Todd has the word from Bullokar,
but without an example.

†ASSEVERE, v. To assert.

So I *assevere* this the more boldly, because while I
maintaine it, &c. *Dr. Donne.*

ASSINEGO, more properly ASINEGO.

A Portuguese word, meaning a young
ass; used for a silly fellow; a fool.

Thou hast no more brains than I have in my elbows;
an *assinego* may tutor thee. *Tro. & Cress., ii, 1.*
When in the interim they apparell'd me as you see,
Made a fool, or an *asinigo* of me, &c. *O. Pl., x, 109.*
All this would be forsworn, and I again an *asinego*, as
your sister left me. *B. & Pl. Scornf. Lady.*

B. Jonson has a very unjust and
illiberal pun against Inigo Jones,
couched in this word:

Or are you so ambitious 'bove your peers,
You'd be an *ass-inigo* by your years.
Epigrams, vol. vi, p. 290.

ASSOILE, v. To absolve, acquit, or
set at liberty. From the old French
assoilé, or absoilé; absolutus. Roque-
fort.

I at my own tribunal am *assoil'd*,
Yet fearing others censure am embroil'd.
O. Pl., xii, 64.

Soon as occasion felt herself unty'd,
Before her son could well *assoiled* be.
Spens. F. Q., II, v, 19.

Here he his subjects all, in general,
Assoyles, and quites of oath and fealtie.
Dan. Civ. Wars, ii, 111.

But secretly *assoiling* of his sin,
No other med'cine will unto him lay.
Mirror for Mag., p. 544.

Pray devoutly for the soule, whom God *assoyle*, of one
of the most worshipful knights in his dayes.

Epitaph, in Camden's Rem., p. 331.

†Notwithstanding I will *assoile* myself, and make
answer unto thy former either secret surmises or
open cavils. *Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.*

Once used by Spenser for to decide.

In th' other hand

A pair of waights, with which he did *assoyle*
Both more and lesse, where it in doubt did stand.
On Mutab., canto vii, 38.

†And you among the rest, because you would be
accounted courtly, have *assoiled* to feele the veine you
cannot see, wherin you follow not the best phisitions.
Lylie, Euphues and his England, 1623.

ASSOILE, s. Confession.

When we speake by way of riddle (enigma) of which
the sence can hardly be picked out, but by the
owne *assoile*. *Puttenham., iii, p. 157.*

ASSOT, v. To besot, or infatuate. A
word used by Spenser, though obso-
lete in his time, and therefore ex-
plained by him in the glossary to his
eclogues. He uses it, also, for the
participle *assotted*.

Willye, I ween thou be *assot*. *Ecl. March, v, 25.*

†ASSUETUDE. Custom.

Why they doe not follow temperature, neither
doth this stand with them by nature, but they are in
our owne power, and are obtained by use and *assue-*
tude. *The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.*

†ASSUMMON. To call, to summon.

Some other pastimes then they would begin;
And to locke hands one doth them all *assummon*.
Barleybreake, or a Warning for Wantons, 1607.

†ASSUMPT, n. s. A taking up.

Only I say now that the *assumpt* or addition of a
witch hath deprived me of the compassion I should
otherwise have. *History of Don Quixote, 1675, f. 45.*

ASSURANCE. Affiance; betrothing
for marriage.

The day of their *assurance* drew near.
Pembr. Arc., p. 17.
But though few days were before the time of *assur-*
ance appointed. *Ibid.*

Johnson has not this sense.

ASSURE, v. To affiance, or betroth.

The following passage has it both in
this and in the common sense:

Young princes close your hands.
Aust. And your lips too, for I am well *assur'd*
That I did so when I was first *assur'd*. *John, ii, 2.*
Called me Dromio, swore I was *assur'd* to her.
Com. of E., iii, 2.

†ASTAT. Estate.

Incontynent after the birth, Te Deum with procession
was songe in the cathedrall chirche, and in all the
chyrches of that citie; great and many fiers made in
the streets, and messengers sent to al the *astats* and
cities of the realme with that comfortable and good
tydyngs, to whom were geven great giftes.

†ASTE. An old cant term for money.

These companions, who in the phisionomie of their
forehead, eyes, and nose, carry the impression and
marke of the pillerie galley, and of the halter, they
call the purse a lease, and a fleece; money, cuckoes
and *aste*, and crownes.

The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

ASTERT, or ASTART, v. From *start*
or *startle*; to alarm, or take un-
awares.

No danger there the shepherd can *assert*.

Spens. Ecl. Nov., ver. 187.

"Befall unawares." Spenser's own glossary. In Mr. Todd's excellent edition, it is misprinted *assert*, which seems to have escaped the notice of the very accurate editor. Yet he has it correctly in his dictionary, and illustrates it.

ASTONIED, *part.* Astonished.

The rest,

Wondring at his stout heart, *astonied* stand
To see him offer thus himself to death. *O. Pl.*, ii, 815.

Also stunned:

Gave him such a blow upon the head as might have killed a bull, so that the emperor therewith *astonied* fell down from his horse. *Knolles' Hist. of the Turks*.

The verb to *astony* was also used.

This word was often used in our authorised translation of the Bible (as in *Dan.* v, 9, &c.), but has been tacitly changed for *astonished* in the more modern editions.

†ASTONYING, or ASTONNING. Astonishing; stunning.

Astonying with the suddenness thereof, both their friends and their enemies.

Knolles' Hist. of the Turks.

By the *astonning* terror of swart night.

Antonio and Mellida, 1602.

†ASTONISHABLE. Astonishing.

Heere this lodging-power was more dreadful to the devil, and *astonishable* to the people, by ods then the dispossessing was.

Declaration of Popish Impostures, 1603.

ASTOUND, or ASTON'D. Astonished.

Th' else therewith *astown'd*

Upstart'd lightly from his looser make.

Spens. F. Q., I, vii, 7.

Aston'd he stood, and up his heare did hove.

Ibid., I, ii, 31.

†ASTRAL. Derived from the stars.

What *astral* vertues vegetables drew
From a celestial influence.

Chamberlayne's Pharonnida, 1659.

ASTRINGER, or AUSTRINGER. A falconer. In All's Well that ends Well, act v, sc. 1, the stage direction says, "Enter a gentle *astringer*."

We usually call a falconer who keeps that kind of hawks, an *austringer*.

Cowell's Law Dict.

They were called also *ostregiers*, the derivation being *ostercus* or *austercus*, a goshawk, in low Latin. See Du Fresne in *Astur*.

A goshawk is in our records termed by the several names of *osturcum*, *hostricum*, *estricium*, *asturcum*, and *austurcum*, all from the French *astour*.

Blount's Tenures, ed. 1784, p. 166.

ASTROPHELL, or ASTROFEL. A bitter herb; probably what the old botanists called star-wort. *Lyte's Dodoens.*, p. 41.

My little flock, whom earst I lov'd so well,
And wont to feed with finest grasse that grew,
Feede ye henceforth on bitter *astrofell*
And stinking smallage and unsaverie rue.

Spens. Daphn., 344.

It seems to be carefully described by a contemporary of Spenser, who celebrated Sir Ph. Sidney, under the name of *Astrophell*:

The gods, which all things see, this same beheld,
And pitying this paire of lovers trew,
Transformed them, there lying on the field,
Into one flowre that is both red and blew:
It first growes red, and then to blew doth fade,
Like *astrophel*, which thereinto was made.
And in the midst thereof a star appeares,
As fairly form'd as any star in skyes:—

That hearbe of some *starlight* is cald by name,
Of others Penthia, though not so well:
But thou, where ever thou doest find the same,
From this day forth do call it *astrophel*;
And when so ever thou it up doest take,
Do pluck it softly for that shepheard's sake.

Todd's Spenser, vol. viii, p. 60.

ASTUN, *v.* To stun.

Who with the thundring noise of his swift courser's feet
Astun'd the earth.

Dray. Pol., xviii, p. 1011.

Also in the *Mirr. for Mag.*, &c. See Todd.

†On the solid ground

He fell rebounding: breathless and *astunn'd*
His trunk extended lay.

Somerville's Hobbinol.

†A'TER. A popular contraction of after.

And bring you to your parish *a'ter*,
In the mean time pray free my daughter.

Homer à la Mode, 1665.

†A-TILT. At a tilt.

He that does love would set his heart *a-tilt*,
Ere one drop of his lady's should be spilt.

Butler's Works.

†ATOE-SIDE. On one side.

Thus wandering out of the right way, unto the path
of equitie, as oftentimes sober and peaceable govern-
ours have done, but himselfe also followed him, wind-
ing *atoe-side* and going crosse.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

ATOMY. An atom.

Drawn with a team of little *atomies*
Athwart men's noses, as they lie asleep. *Rom.*, i, 4.
That eyes that are the frail'st, and softest things,
Who shut their coward gates on *atomies*,
Should be call'd tyrants, butchers, murderers.

As you L., iii, 5.

And freely men confess that this world's spent,
When in the planets and the firmament
They seek so many new; they see that this
Is crumbled out again t' his *atomies*.

Donne, Anat. of the W., i, 209.

Also, a corruption of anatomy:

Dol. Goodman death, goodman bones.

Host. Thou *atomy* thou.

2 Hen. IV., v, 4.

Otamy was also used by old writers, without any design to burlesque their language. *Anatomy* is used itself for skeleton, in King John. Speaking of the ideal personage of death, Constance says,

Then with a passion would I shake the world,
And rouse from sleep that fell *anatomy*.

Act iii, 4.

ATONE, or ATTONE, *v. a.* To reconcile; from at one. So in *Acts* vii,

26. "He showed himself to them as they strove, and would have set them *at one* again," or, have reconciled them.

The present need

Speaks to *alone* you.

Ant. & Cl., ii, 2.
Nay if he had been cool enough to tell us that, there had been some hope to *atone* you, but he seems so implacably enraged.

B. Jon. Episcopus, iv, 51.

Also *v. n.* 'To come to a reconciliation; to agree.

Then there is mirth in heav'n

When earthly things made even

Alone together.

As you L. it, v, 4

He and Aufidius can no more *alone*

Than violentest contrariety.

Cor., iv, 6.

†You never shall with hated man *atone*,

But lie with woman, or else lodge alone.

Heywood, The Golden Age, act ii, sc. 1.

ATONE, *adj.* United; agreed.

So beene they both *atone*, and doen upreare
Their bevers bright each other for to greet.

Sp. F. Q., II, i, 29.

ATONEMENT. Reconciliation.

I am of the church, and will be glad to do my benevolence to make *atonements* and compromises between you.

Mer. W., i, 1.

If we do now make our *atonement* well,

Our peace will, like a broken limb united,

Be stronger for the breaking.

2 Hen. IV, iv, 1.

Since your happiness,

As you will have it, has alone dependence

Upon her favour, from my soul I wish you

A fair *atonement*.

Massing. D. of Milan, iv, 3.

Mr. Todd has well exemplified this sense in all this class of words, from writers of prose as well as poetry; but he has omitted to say, what might be necessary for some readers, that it is an obsolete sense.

†**ATOP**, *prep.* On the top of.

Atop the chappell is a globe (or steele mirrour) pendant, wherein these linx-eyed people view the deformity of their sinnes.

Herbert's Travels, 1638.

ATTACH, *v.* To join.

Ten masts *attach'd* make not the altitude

Which thou hast perpendicularly fallen.

Lear, iv, 6.

This however is only the conjectural correction of Pope; the old editions have *at each*. The sense of *attach*, however, is right.

ATTAINT, *s.* Taint; or anything hurtful, as weariness.

But freshly looks and overbears *attaint*,

With cheerful semblance and sweet majesty.

Hen. V, iv, Chor.

I will not poison thee with my *attaint*,

Nor fold my fault in cleanly coin'd excuses.

Shakesp. Rape of Lucr., p. 535.

†**ATTAME**, *v.* To tame; to overcome.

Let not the greede of gaine your hearts *attame*,

To leave the right, preferre not feare to shame.

Du Bartas.

†**ATTEMPERED**. Moderate.

Among all the humours the sanguine is to be preferd, saith the antiquary; first, because it comes neere unto the principles and groundworks of our life, which stands in an *attempted* heate and moisture.

Optick Glasses of Humors, 1639.

†**ATTEND**. To wait.

Clo. Shall I ever see

That day, when I may see him once again?

Mel. Thou shalt, if thou wilt but *attend* the time.

Phillis of Scyros, 1655.

†**ATTERR**. To overwhelm; to overthrow. From the French *atterrer*.

Great Strong-bowe's heir, no self-conceit doth cause

Mine humble wings aspire to you, unknowne:

But, knowing this that your renown alone

(As th' adamant, and as the amber draws:

That, hardest steel; this, easie-yeelding straws)

Atterrs the stubborn, and attracts the prone.

Sylvesters Du Bartas, Dedic. Sonnet.

†**To ATTICE**. To entice; to draw to.

The damnable lust of cardes and of dice

And other games prohibite by lawe,

To great offences some fooles doth *attice*.

Northbrooke's Treatise against Dicing, 1577.

And to expresse my minde in short sentence,

This vicious game oft times doth *attice*

By his lewde signes chast heartes unto vice. *Ibid.*

ATTONCE, *adv.* Once for all; at once.

And all *attonce* her beastly body rais'd

With double forces high above the ground.

Sp. F. Q., I, i, 18.

ATTONE, *adv.* Altogether.

And his fresh blood did frieze with fearfull cold,

That all his senses seem'd bereft *attone*.

Sp. F. Q., II, i, 42.

†**ATTONEMENT**. A reconciliation.

See **ATONEMENT**.

In very truth Chremes too-too grievously afflicteth the young man, and dealeth too-too unkindly. Therefore I am comming forth to make *attonement* betwixt them.

Terence in English, 1614.

Affinity setteth whole families many times at variance, even to the drawing of strangers to take part, but when an *attonement* is contrived, the rest are not only condemned but pay for the mischief, when a mans blood returns, and feare of overthrowing the whole family keepes malice in restraint.

Rich Cabinet Furnished with Varietis of Excellent Discriptions, 1616.

ATTORNE, or **ATTURNE**, *v.* To perform service.

They plainly told him that they would not *attorne* to him, nor be under his jurisdiction.

Holingsh. Rich. II, 481.

Here we see the origin of the word *attorney*. See Du Fresne in *attornare* and *attornatus*. Warburton conjectured, with some show of probability, that this word should be substituted for *returned* in the following passage:

I would have put my wealth into donation,

And the best part should have *return'd* to him.

Tim. A., iii, 2.

However, it is common to speak of the returns of money and income for their regular produce.

†**ATTRACTIVE**, *n. s.* A thing which attracts, or causes attraction.

Ith' van of a wel-orderd troop rides forth

Lov'd Aminander, whose unquestiond worth,

That strong *attractive* of the peoples love,

Expung'd suspicion.

Chamberlayne's Pharonnida, 1659.

†**ATTRACK**. To attract.

So the smallle needle of my heart

Mov's to her maker, who doth dart

Atomes of love, and so attracts
All my affections which like sparks
Fly up, and guid my soul by this
To the tru centre of her bliss.

Howell's Familiar Letters.

ATTRIBUTE, v. This accentuation on the first syllable, which is now confined to the noun, was anciently given to the verb also.

Right true: but faulty men use oftentimes
To *attribute* their folly unto fate.

Sp. F. Q., V, iv, 28.

The modern accentuation is however in the same author:

Ye may *attribute* to yourselves as kings.

Id. 1, Cant. on Mulab., st. 49.

†**AVAIL.** Profit; value.

Howe'er, I charge thee,
As heaven shall work in me for thine *avail*,
To tell me truly.

Shakesp. All's W. that ends W., i, 3.

The *avail* of the marriage cannot be craved but at the perfect yeares of the apparent heir, because he cannot pay the *avail*, but by giving security of his landes.

Hope's Minor Practicks.

AVALE, AVAILE, or AVAYLE, v. To lower; bring down.

By that the welked Phoebus gan *avails*

His weary wain. *Spens. Shep. Cal., Jan., 1, 73.*

Vail is more commonly used in this sense, *q. v.*

†Hym . . . they counts not in the numbre of men,
as one that hath *availed* the hyghe nature of his sowle
to the vielnes of brute beastes bodies.

More's Utopia, 1551.

†**AU-ALL.**

His onely eye, fixt on his frowning brow,
Like Sol, or Grecian shield in's *au-all* bow.

Virgil, by T. Cars, 1632.

†**AVANT-GARD.** The van-guard.
French.

He that is sent out, or goeth before an armie to desle
and provoke the enemy, the scout, or *avant-gard*, the
foreward.

Nomenclator.

†**AVANTAGEABLE.** Advantageous.

Will never be withholden by any respecte from attempt-
ing or procuring to be attempted any most hie and
hainous treason and mischiefs against our soveraigne
ladies safetie if *avantageable* opportunitie may serve
them.

Norton's Warning agaynst Papistes, 1569.

†**AVAUNCE.** Perhaps for *avaunte*.

Nor *avaunce* them selves to have verry often gotte the
upper hande and masterye of your newe made and
unpractysed soldiours.

More's Utopia, 1551.

AVAUNT, v. To boast, or vapour in a
boastful manner; being only *vaunt*
with the *a* prefixed.

To whom *avaunting* in great bravery,
As peacocke that his painted plumes doth pranck,
He smote his courser in the trembling flank.

Sp. F. Q., II, iii, 6.

They rejoyse and *avaunte* themselves yf they vanquyshe
and oppresse their enemyes by crafte and deceyt.

More's Utopia, by R. R.

AUBURN, quasi ALBURN, from white-
ness. A colour inclining to white.
In confirmation of this etymology,
which Mr. Todd has suggested, the
following passage is strong:

His *faire* auberne haire—had nothing upon it but
white ribbin.

Pembr. Arcadia, p. 459.

Modern ideas of auburn are very
fluctuating and uncertain; often taken
for brown.

†**AUCUPATE.** To hunt after anything.

Some till their throats ake cry alowd and hollo,
To *aucupate* great favors from Apollo.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**AUDIENT.** A hearer. This word
occurs in the History of Don Quixote,
1675, p. 70.

To speake to your coactors in the scene,
You hold interloquutions with the *audients*.

Brome's Antipodes, 1640.

†**AVENARY.** The office of him who
has care of the provender for the
horses.

The master of the horse preferres to the *avenarie*, and
other clarkeships offices and places about the stable.

Tom of all Trades, 1631.

AVENTRE, v. To throw a spear; clearly
from *aventare*, Ital., which means the
same. Peculiar to Spenser, I believe.

Her mortal speare

She mightily *aventred* towards one,
And down him smot ere well aware he weare.

F. Q., III, i, 29.

Here it seems to signify to push.

And est *aventring* his steele-headed lance,
Against her rode.

F. Q., IV, vi, 11.

†**AVICED.** "The bryde was very much
aviced as ever I saw." *Letters of*
James Earl of Perth, p. 24. The
editor explains it "full of life."

†**AVISEMENT.** Counsel; good advice.

Now in the name of our Lord Jhesus,
Of right hool herte and in our best entent,
Our lys remembryng froward and vicious,
Ay contrarye to the comaundement
Of Crist Jhesu, now with *avisement*
The Lord beseching of mercy and peté,
Our youth and age that we have mispent,
With this woord mercy knelyng on our kne.

Verses on a Chapel in Suffolk, 1530.

†**AVISO.** An information, or piece of
news.

According to promise, and that portion of obedience I
ow to your commands, I send your lordship these few
avisos, som wherof I doubt not but you have received
before.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

AVIZE, AVISE, or AVYSE, v. To
advise; also to consider or bethink
one's self.

A word used by Spenser, both as an
active and a neuter verb. See Todd.

AUMAYL'D. Enamelled or embroi-
dered; *emillé*, Fr.

In gilden buskins of costly cordwayne,
All bard with gulden bendes, which were entayld
With curious antickes, and full fayre *aumayl'd*.

Sp. F. Q., II, iii, 27.

†**AUNCIENTIE.** Antiquity.

The Scottish men, according to the maner of other
nations, esteeming it a glorie to setche their beginning
of great *auncientie*.

Holinshed's Chronicles.

An exact draught of things memorable in Egypt: and

first as touching the *ancientis* of the people, the site and limits of the kingdome, then the heads, courses, mouthes, or issues, and strange wonders of Nilus.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus.

AUNT. A cant term for a woman of bad character, either prostitute or procuress.

The lark that tirra-lirra chaunts

With, hey! with, hey! the thrush and the jay,
Are summer songs for me and my *aunts*,
While we lie tumbling in the hay.

W. Tale, iv, 2. Also *Mids.*, ii, 1.

To call you one o' mine *aunts*, sister, were as good as to call you arrant whore. *O. Pl.*, iii, 260.

Naming to him one of my *aunts*, a widow by Fleet-ditch, her name is Mistress Gray, and keeps divers gentlewomen lodgers. *O. Pl.*, vii, 410.

And was it not then better bestowed upon his uncle, than upon one of his *aunts*? I need not say bawd, for every one knows what *aunt* stands for in the last translation. *Middleton's Trick to catch the Old One*, ii, 1.

Aunt was also the customary appellation addressed by a jester or fool, to a female of matronly appearance; as *uncle* was to a man. This appears in the justice's personification of a fool, Barth. Fair, act ii, 1, where he by no means intends to provoke the old lady, nor does she take offence. See **UNCLE**.

AVOID, *v. n.* To go, depart, or retire: as in the translation of the Bible, 1 Sam. xviii, 11.

Let us *avoid*.

W. Tale, i, 2.

Thou basest thing, *avoid*, hence from my sight.

Cym., i, 2.

Saw not a creature stirring, for all the people were *avoided* and withdrawn

Holinshed.

†Master Lieutenant gives a strait command,

The people be *avoided* from the bridge.

The Play of Sir Thomas More, p. 87.

†Moreover 'tis a handkerchief's high place

To be a scavenger unto the face,

To cleanse it cleane from sweat and excrements,

Which (not *avoided*) were unsavory scents;

And in our griefes it is a trusty friend,

For in our sorrow it doth comfort lend.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

AVOUCH, *s.* Proof; testimony.

Before my God, I might not this believe

Without the sensible and true *avouch*

Of mine own eyes.

Ham., i, 1.

Shakespeare uses *avouchment* also.

AVOURE, *s.* Confession; acknowledgment.

He bad him stand t' abide the bitter stowre

Of his sore vengeance, or to make *avoure*

Of the lewd words and deeds, which he had done.

Sp. F. Q., VI, iii, 48.

AVOURY, *s.* An old law term, nearly equivalent to justification. Not exemplified in Johnson.

Therefore away with these *avouries*: let God alone be our *avouree*, what have we to doe to runne hither and thither, but onely to the Father of heaven?

Latimer, Sermon, f. 81, b.

†When Troy was destroyed by the Greekes, and most of their nobilitie slaine, Aeneas being sonne to prince Anchises, and begotten of Venus, a man of most valiant courage and vertue (after great slaughter made on his enemies) was forced to flee his country, and

taking with him his images and gods, whom he then worshipt for his *avouries*, withdrew himselfe to the sea.

Virgil, by Phaeer, 1600.

AVOUTRY. See **ADVOWTRY**.

†**AUSPICATE.** Auspicious.

They puffed up (as their usuall manner was) the emperor, of his owne nature too high minded, ascribing whatsoever was in the world fortunatly exploited, unto his *auspicate* direction and happie government.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus.

†**AUSTRICH.** Austria. The French form of the name.

Where it on Italy doth next confine,

Closing with Hungary, doth *Austrich* rest:

Renowned *Austrich*, whose prince-branching line

Stretcht through the yielding and declining west.

Zouche's Dove, or Passages of Cosmography.

AUTEM MORT. Cant language, a married woman. *Jovial Crew*.

AUTHENTIC, seems to have been the proper epithet for a physician regularly bred or licensed. The diploma of a licentiate runs "*authenticè licentiatius*." So says Dr. Musgrave, on the following passage:

To be relinquished of Galen and Paracelsus—

And all the learned and *authentic* fellows.

All's Well that ends W., ii, 3.

The accurate Jonson also uses it, in the person of Puntarvolo, who, though pompous, is not incorrect:

Or any other nutriment that by the judgment of the most *authenticall* physicians, where I travel, shall be thought dangerous.

Every Man out of H., iv, 4.

†**To AUTHOR.** To be the cause or author of. Frequently used by Chapman.

And charge ingloriously my flight, when such an overthrow

Of brave friends I have *author'd*. *Chapman, Il.*, ii, 99.

AUTHORIZE. This accentuation was anciently prevalent.

One quality of worth or virtue in him

That may *authorize* him to be a censorer

Of me, or of my manners.

B. & Fl. Spanish Curate, act. i, sc. 1.

All men make faults, and even I in this

Authorizing thy trespass with compare.

Sh. Sonnet, 35.

AUTOR. An author; a beginner.

The serpent *autor* was, Eve did proceed:

Adam not *autor*, auctor was indeed.

Owen's Epigrams.

To AWAY WITH, *v.* To bear with. It seems originally to have meant, to go away contented with such a person or thing.

She could never *away with* me. *2 Hen. IV.*, iii, 2.

Of all nymphs i' the court I cannot *away with* her.

B. Jon. Cynthia Revels, iv, 5.

And do not bring your eating player with you there:

I cannot *away with* him. *Poetaster*, iii, 4.

I cannot *away with* an informer.

Cure for a Cuckold, sig. F.

†**Away the mare**, *i. e.*, begone.

Adew, sweteharte, Christe geve the care!

Adew to the, dewll! *Away the mare!*

MS. Corp. Christ. Coll. Cantab., 168.

†AWEERIED. Wearied, or tired.

The reverende fathers of the spiritualtie, and other
godly men addict to vertue, . . . *aweryd* and abhorring
this woode madnesse. *Holinshed's Chronicles.*

AWFUL, for lawful; or under due awe
of authority.

We come within our *awful* banks again,
And knit our powers to the arm of peace.
2 Hen. IV, iv, 1.
Such as the fury of ungovern'd youth
Thrust from the company of *awful* men.
2 Gent., iv, 1.

This usage is perhaps peculiar to
Shakespeare. It occurs, however, in
the doubtful play of Pericles, which
is probably his:

A better prince and benign lord,
That will prove *awful* both in deed and word.
Suppl., ii, 88.

AWHAPE, or AWAPE, *v.* To terrify
or confound. Saxon.

Ah my dear gossip, answered then the ape,
Deeply do your sad words my wits *awhape*.
Spens. Moth. Hub. Tale, 71.

The word is used by Chaucer.

AWORK. On work; into work. See A.

A provoking merit set *awork* by a reprobable badness
in himself. *Lear, iii, 5.*

So after Pyrrhus' pause
Aroused vengeance set him new *awork*. *Ham., ii, 2.*

See also Rape of Lucrece, Suppl., i,
p. 558.

I'll set his burning nose once more *a-work*
To smell where I remov'd it.

B. Jon. Cass is Alter'd, ii, 5.
And this I have already set *a-work*.

Dan. Queen's Arc., iii, 1, p. 357.
Set a good face on't, and affront him; and I'll set my
fingers *awork* presently.

Holiday's Technogamia, iv, 5.

†AWSOME. Respectful; having re-
spect for.

I see they are wise and wittie, in due place *awsome*;
loving one the other: a man may knowe their free na-
ture and heart: any daie when you will you may re-
claime them. *Terence in English, 1614.*

AX. To ask. This word, which now
passes for a mere vulgarism, is the
original Saxon form, and used by
Chaucer and others. See Tyrwhitt's
Glossary. We find it also in bishop
Bale's God's Promises,

That their synne vengeance *axeth* continuallye.
O. Pl., i, 18.

Also in the four Ps by Heywood:

And *axed* them this question than. *O. Pl., i, 84.*

An *axing* is used by Chaucer for a
request. Ben Jonson introduces it
jocularly:

A man out of wax
As a lady would *ax*. *Masques, vol. vi, p. 85.*

AX-TREE, for AXLE-TREE.

Such a noise they make,
As tho' in sunder hear'n's huge *ax-tree* brake.

Drayt. Mooncalf, p. 476.

†Axis. Essieu. The axeltree, or the *axeltree* where
about the wheel's turne. *Nomenclator.*

AY-MEE. A lamentation; from crying
ah me, or ay-me!

No more *ay-mees* and misereris, Tranio,
Come near my brain. *B. & Fl. Tamer Tam'd, iii, 1.*

Misereris is a correction of the
editor, 1750, for *mistresses*, which in
the first edition was *miseris*: his
conjecture was nearly right, - but
misereres would be more intelligible.

†Aachée, *f.* A dolefull crie, lamentation, *ay-mee*.
Cotgrave.

I can hold off, and by my chymick pow'r
Draw sonnets from the melting lover's brain,
Ay-mees, and elegies.

B. & Fl. Woman Hater, act ii, p. 241.

To be transform'd, and like a puling lover
With arms thus folded up, echo *ay-me's*.
Mass. Baskf. Lover, iv, 1.

Cupid is called,

Hero of hie-hoes, admiral of *ay-me's*, and monsieur of
mutton lac'd *Heywood's Love's Mistress.*

AYE, or AY, *adv.* Ever. Saxon.

Whiles you doing thus

To the perpetual wink for *ay* might put
This ancient morsel, this sir Prudence. *Temp., ii, 1.*
Her house the heav'n by this bright moon *aye* clear'd.
Fairf. T., ii, 14.

The word is hardly yet obsolete in
poetry.

AYGULET. See AIGULET, and AGLET.

AZYMENE. An astrological term.

Asot. And can there be no weddings without prodigies?
This is th' impediment the *Asymenes*
Or planetary hindrance threat'ned me.
By the Almutes of the seventh house,
In an aspect of Tetragon radiation,
If Luna now be corporally joyn'd,
I may o'recome th' averseness of my starres.
Randolph's Jealous Lovers, 1646.

B.

B. To know a B from a battledoor.

A cant phrase, apparently very sense-
less, but which probably depends upon
some anecdote now forgotten. Used
for having a very slight degree of
learning; or for being hardly able to
distinguish one thing from another.
Perhaps only made for the sake of the
alliteration, as we still speak of know-
ing *chalk* from *cheese*. [*Battledoor*
was properly the name for a hornbook,
from which children learnt the alpha-
bet, and this is no doubt the origin of
the phrase.]

You shall not neede to buy bookes; no, scorne to dis-
tinguish a *B* from a *battledoor*; onely looke that your
eares be long enough to reach our rudiments, and you
are made for ever. *Guls Horne-booke, 1609.*

For in this age of criticks are such store,
That of a *B* will make a *battledoor*.
J. Taylor's Motto. Dedie.

To the gentlemen readers that understand a *B* from a *battledoor*. *Ibid.*, *Dedic. to Odcomb's Compl.*

†Again, I affirm that thus being no scholler, but a simple honest dunce, as I am, that cannot say *B* to a *battledore*, it is very presumptuously done of me to offer to hey-passe and repasse it in print so.

King's Halfpennyworth of Wit, 1613, *ded.*
†Neque nature neque literas novit: hee knoweth not a *B* from a *battle-dore*.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 567.

BABIES IN THE EYES. The miniature reflection of himself which a person sees in the pupil of another's eye, on looking closely into it, was sportively called by our ancestors a little boy or baby, and made the subject of many amorous allusions. Thus Drayton:

But O, see, see we need enquire no further,
Upon your lips the scarlet drops are found,
And in your eye the boy that did the murder. *Idea 2.*

Thus also an anonymous writer, in an ode which Mr. Ellis inserted in his beautiful compilation from the old English poets:

In each of her two crystal eyes
Smileth a naked boy;
It would you all in heart suffice
To see that lamp of joy.

Specimens, 1st ed., p. 7.

Quoted also by Warton, *Hist. P.*, iii, 48.

And Herrick:

Or those *babies* in your eyes,
In their christall nunneries.

P. 138. Also p. 150.

Shakespeare is supposed to have alluded to this notion in the following passage:

Joy had the like conception in our eyes,
And, at that instant, like a *babe* sprung up.

Timon of Ath., i, 2.

As it requires a very near approach to discern these little images, poets make it an employment of lovers to look for them in each other's eyes.

See *To LOOK BABIES*, &c.

BABION, or **BABIAN**, the same as **BAVIAN**. A baboon. "Our old writers," says Mr. Gifford, "spell this word in many different ways; all derived, however, from *bavaan*, Dutch." He adds, "We had our knowledge of this animal from the Hollanders, who found it in great numbers at the Cape." *Note on the following passage.*

I am neither your minotaur, nor your centaur, nor your satyr, nor your hyæna, nor your *babion*.

B. Jon. Cynthia's Revels, i, 1.

See **BAVIAN**.

Of all the rest, that most resembles man,
Was an o'ergrown ill-favoured *babian*.

Drayt. Moonc., p. 500.

For which he afterwards uses baboon, as equivalent. See p. 503.

Out dance the *babions*. *B. Jons. Epigr.*, 280.

In the reprint of Marston's Satires by J. Bowle (1764) we read,

Fond affectation

Befits an ape, and mumping *babion*.

Sat. ix, b. 8, p. 218

This error arose from ignorance of the word *babion*. Omit the *l* in *babilon*, and all is right.

Befits an ape, and mumping *babion*.

†And is it possible so divine a goddess
Should fall from heaven to wallow here in sin
With a *babion* as this is?

Randolph's Jealous Lovers, 1646.

BABLE, the same as **BAUBLE**, *q. v.* In the edition of Drayton's Works printed in 1753, 8vo, this word is ignorantly changed to *Babel*.

Which with much sorrow brought into my mind
Their wretched souls, so ignorantly blind,
When ev'n the great'st things in the world unstable,
That climb to fall, and damn them for a *bable*.

The Owl, Drayt., vol. iv, p. 1290.

Mean while, my Mall, think thou it's honourable
To be my soole, and I to be thy *bable*.

Herring. Epig., ii, 96.

†**BABLE**, *adj.* Empty; chattering; frivolous. As a *n. s.*, idle talk; in which sense the word *bablery* was also used, and *babblement*. It seems to be only another form of *bauble*, and was also used to signify glass or metal ornaments of dress.

Languard, *babillard*. A *babblor*: a pratter: a tatler: one that is full of vaine talke. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

I list not write the *bable* praise
Of apes, or owles, or popinjaies,
Or of the cat Grimmalkin.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

That woorthie Booke of Martyrs made by that famous father and excellent instrument in God his church, maister John Fox, so little to be accepted and all other good books little or nothing to be revered; whilst other toyes, fantasies, and *bableries*, wherof the world is full, are suffered to be printed.

Stubbes' Anatomie of Abuses.

The word *babelavant*, which occurs in the following passage of the Chester Plays, is probably from the same source.

Sir Cayphas, harcken nowe to me,
This *babelavante* our kinge would be;
Whatsoever he sayes nowe before thee,
I harde hym saye full yore
That prince he was of such postee,
Destroye the temple well mighte he,
And bulde it up in dayes three,
Righte as it was before.

BACCARE. A cant word, meaning, *go back*, used in allusion to a proverbial saying, "*Backare*, quoth Mortimer to his sow;" probably made in ridicule of some man who affected a knowledge of Latin without having it, and who

produced his Latinized English words on the most trivial occasions.

Saving your tale, Petruchio, I pray
Let us, that are poor petitioners, speak too:
Baccare! you are marvellous forward.

Tam. Shr., ii, 1.

The masculine gender is more worthy than the feminine. Therefore, Licio, *baccare*. *Lyly, Mydas*, v, 2.

It is often used by Heywood the Epigrammatist, as,

Shall I consume myself, to restore him now;
May *Baccare*, quoth Mortimer to his sow. *Poems*, p. 34.

Upon this proverb the same author made several things that he called epigrams. This word was unpropitious to the conjecturing critics, who would have changed it to *Baccalare*, an Italian term of reproach.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON. A flower; the campion, or *lychnis sylvestris* of Johnson's Gerard, p. 472.

Now the similitude that these flowers have to the jagged cloath buttons, antiently worn in this kingdom, gave occasion to our gentlewomen and other lovers of flowers in those times, to call them *bachelor's buttons*. *Loc. cit.*

Supposed, by country people, formerly, to have some magical effect upon the fortunes of lovers. [They practised a sort of divination with them, to try whether they should marry their mistresses or not.] Perhaps alluded to in this passage:

Master Fenton,—he will carry't, he will carry't: 'tis in his *buttons*, he will carry't. *Mer. W.*, iii, 2.

It seems to have grown into a phrase for being unmarried, "to wear *bachelors buttons*," in which probably a quibble was intended:

He wears *bachelors buttons*, does he not?

Heyw. Fair Maid of the West.

[*Bachelors' buttons* are described as having been sometimes worn also by the young women.]

†Thereby I saw the *bachelors' buttons*, whose virtue is to make wanton maidens weep when they have worn it forty weekes under their aprons, for a favour.

Greene's Quip for an Upstart Courtier, 1620.

BACK AND EDGE, *phr.* for completely, entirely; the back and the edge being nearly the whole of some instruments.

By the influence of a white powder, which has wrought so powerfully on their tender pulse, that they have engaged themselves ours, *back and edge*.

Lady Alimony, act iii, sign. II, 1.

†To set one's back up, to provoke his indignation.

That word set my back up, and I said, As master had not brib'd to be close, so I hop'd he would not betray his trust. *Dame Huddle's Letter*, 1710.

†To ride on one's back, to deceive him successfully.

Thy father made an ass off, wilt thou goe?
And I in triumph riding on his back.

The Wizard, a Play, 1640.

†*Back bear*, an old term of forest law.

Back beare is, where any man hath slaine a wild beast in the forrest, and is found carrying away of the same, this the old forresters do call *back beare*.

Manwood's Treatise of the Lawes of the Forrest, 1598.

†**BACKNAL.** In the Mock Songs, 1675, p. 123, is one "to the tune of the new French dance called *backnal*."

BACKRACK, or BACKRAG. A sort of German wine, sometimes mentioned with Rhenish. The name is corrupted from that of the place of its growth. In a modern book of travels I find the following account:

The finest flavour is communicated by soils either argillaceous or marly. Of this sort is a mountain near *Bacharach*, the wines of which are said to have a muscadine flavour, and to be so highly esteemed, that an emperor, in the fourteenth century, demanded four large barrels of them, instead of 10,000 florins, which the city of Nuremberg would have paid for its privileges.

Mrs. Radcliffe's Journey in 1794.

Also in Dr. Ed. Brown's Travels, 1687:

On the 19th we came to *Baccharach*, or *ad Bacchi aras*, belonging to the elector palatine; a place famous for excellent wines. P. 117.

I'll go afore, and have the bon-fire made,
My fireworks, and flap-dragons, and good *backrack*,
With a peck of little fishes, to drink down
In healths to this day. *B. & Pl. Beg. Bush*, v, 2.
I'm for no tongues but dry'd ones, such as will
Give a fine relish to my *backrag*.

City Match, O. Pl., ix, 282.

A beautiful view of *Bacharach* is given in some late views on the Rhine.

BADDER, from *bad*. This analogous, but unauthorised comparative, is used by Lyly, in his preface to *Euphues*.

But as it is, it may be better, and were it *badder*, it is not the worst. *Euph.*, B. 1, b.

Mr. Todd found *baddest*, in Sir E. Sandys.

BADGE. In the time of Shakespeare, &c., all the servants of the nobility wore silver badges on their liveries, on which the arms of their masters were engraved. To this Shakespeare alludes in the following passage:

To clear this spot by death, at least I give
A badge of fame to slander's livery.

Rape of Lucrece, p. 534.

The colour of the coat was universally blue, which made this further distinction necessary. See **BLUE**.

A blue coat with a badge does better with you.

Gr. Tu Quoque. O. Pl., vii, 33.

That is, a servant's dress. It was also called a cognizance; and vulgarly corrupted into *cullisen*. See **CULLISEN**.

Attending on him he had some five men; their *cognizance*, as I remember, was a peacocke without a taylor.

Greene's Quip, Harl. Misc., v, p. 412.

BADGER. It is a vulgar error, still inveterately maintained, by many who have sufficient opportunities of informing themselves better, that this animal has the two legs on one side shorter than those on the other. It is noticed as an error by Brown, *Pseudodox.*, b. iii, ch. 5. It is alluded to as a supposed fact, by W. Browne, in *Britannia's Pastorals*, b. i, song 4:

And as that beast *hath legs* (which shepherds feare,
Ycleep'd a *badger*, which our lambs doth teare)
One long, the other short, that when he runs
Upon the plains he halts, but when he wons
On craggy rocks, or steepy stills, we see
None runs more swift, nor easier than he.

Drayton also calls him "*th' uneven legg'd badger*," and speaks of his *halting*, in *Noah's Flood*, p. 1534.

We are not *badgers*,
For our legs are one as long as the other.

Lyly, Midas, i, 2.

BAFFLE, v. To use contemptuously; to unknight. It was originally a punishment of infamy, inflicted on recreant knights, one part of which was hanging them up by the heels. In French, *baffouer* or *baffoler*. It is thus described by Spenser:

And after all for greater infamie
He *by the heels him hung upon a tree*,
And *bafful'd* so, that all which passed by
The picture of his punishment might see.

P. Q., VI, vii, 27.

The coward Bessus, in *King and no King*, confesses that he had met with this treatment:

In this state I continued, 'till *they hung me up by th' heels*, and beat me wi' hasle-sticks, as if they would have bak'd me. After this I railed and eat quietly: for the whole kingdom took notice of me for a *baffled* and whip'd fellow.

Act ii, sc. 2.

There is a passage in *Hall's Chronicle*, *Hen. VIII*, p. 40, wherein the practice is spoken of as then retained in Scotland. The word occurs in *Shakespeare*, *Rich. II*, i, 1, in the more general sense; but in the following passage seems to refer to the particular species of ignominy:

An I do not, call me villain, and *baffle* me. *1 Hen. IV*, i, 2.

Something of the same kind is also implied, where *Falstaff* says,

If thou do it half so gravely, so majestically, both in word and matter, *hang me up by the heels* for a rabbit-sucker, or a poulter's hare.

Ibid., ii, 4.

The subsequent allusions are added, only by way of contrast to the figure he would make when thus baffled. See also *Muses' Looking Glass*, O. Pl., ix, 183.

BAG, to give the, to a person; a colloquial phrase for to cheat.

You shall have those curses which belongs unto your craft; you shall be light-footed to travel farre, light witted upon every small occasion to *give* your masters *the bag*. *Greene's Quip, &c., Harl. Misc.*, v, 411.

To BAG, v. To breed, to become pregnant.

Well, Venus shortly *bagged*, and ere long was Cupid bred. *Alb. Engl.*, vi, p. 148.

†**Bag and bottle**, a common phrase for provisions.

Arise, arise, said jolly Robin,

And now come let me see

What's in thy *bag and bottle*, I say?

Come tell it unto me.

Ballad of Robin Hood and the Shepherd.

An ill contriving rascal, that in his younger years should choose to lug *the bag and the bottle* a mile or two to school; and to bring home only a small bit of Greek or Latin most magisterially construed.

Bechard's Observations, 1671.

†**BAGATELL.** A thing of small worth.

Fr. A word which is hardly obsolete.

Your trifles and *bagatells* are ill bestowed upon me, therefore heereafter I pray let me have of your best sort of wares.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

I rummag'd all my stores, and search'd my cells,

Wher nought appear'd, God wot, but *bagatells*. *Ibid.*

†**BAG-PUDDING.** A pudding made evidently of flour and suet, with plums, and of an elongated shape, as it had two ends. It probably represented our rolly-polly puddings, and seems from the frequent allusion to it to have been a very popular dish at the tables of the middle and lower classes.

A big *bag-pudding* then I must commend,

For he is full, and holds out to the end;

Sildome with men is found so sound a friend.

Davies, Scourge of Folly, 1611.

First to break fast, then to dine,

Is to conquer Bellarmine:

Distinctions then are budding.

Old Sutcliff's wit

Did never hit,

But after his *bag-pudding*.

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

Since the first putting of plumbs into *bag-puddings*,

Since men first wore perriwigs,

Since the pox was first invented. *Poor Robin*, 1699.

There are several reasons to be given, that the grocer's trade will be *currant* this year; a *fig* for care, their calling will never be out of *date* so long as men eat plumbs in their puddings. Were it not for their trade, we should have no Christmas pies, and a posset without sugar, would look like a *bag-pudding* without suet.

Ibid.

True love is not like to a *bag-pudding*; a *bag-pudding* hath two ends, but true love hath never an end.

Ibid., 1709.

†**BAGGAGE.** Apparently synonymous with scum.

Fill an egg-shell newly emptied with the juice of sin-green, and set it in hot embers; scum off the green *baggage* from it, and it will be a water.

Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.

†**BAGGAMMON.** The game of backgammon.

That's not well, though you have learnt to play at

baggammon, you must not forget Irish, which is a more serious and solid game.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†**BAILIWICK.** Stewardship.

We shall come to give an account of our *bailiwick*, and to be reckoned withall for the employment of our talents.

Dent's Pathway to Heaven, p. 173.

BAINÉ, s. A bath. *Bain*, Fr.

And so sir Launcelot made faire Elaine for to gather herbs for him to make a *baine*.

Hist. of K. Arthur, 4to, 1634.

And hath him in the *baine*

Of his son's blood, before the altar alaine.

Mirr. Mag., p. 268.

†*Vallet de bain*. A boy or servant attendant about such businesse as belonged to the *baynes* or stoves.

Nomenclator, 1585.

†To conclude, as the old walls of Chalcedon were in pulling downe, for to build up a *baine* in Constantinople, when the raunge and course of the stone-works was loosened, upon a foure square stone which lay couched in the middle of the worke, these Greeke verses following were found.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

BAINÉ, v. To bathe. *Baigner*, Fr.

Hoping against hope, and fayning by and by some joy and pleasure, wherein he *bained* himself with great contented minde.

Palace of Pleasure, vol. ii.

To *baine* themselves in my distilling blood.

Wounds of Civil War, F. Lodge.

BAISEMAINS. Compliments salutations. Fr. *Spenser*.

BAIT, v. Term in falconry. See **BATE**.

†**BAITING-STOCK.** An object to be baited by everybody. Analogous with laughing-stock.

Whereby my credit hath been blemished, the good opinion which many held of me lost, my name abused, and I a common reproach, a scorne, a bye-word, and *baiting-stocks* to the poysonous teeth of envy and slander.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**BAKE** means, apparently, a wanton boy.

How unequall judges be fathers against all yong men: who think it meete, we should of little *bakes* by and by become sage olde men.

Terence in English, 1614.

†**BAKER'S-DOZEN.** Thirteen. It was originally called a *devil's-dozen*, and was the number of witches supposed to sit down at table together in their great meetings or sabbaths. Hence the superstition relating to the number thirteen at table. The baker, who was a very unpopular character in former times, seems to have been substituted on this account for the devil.

Pair-royall headed Cerberus his cozen;
Hercules labours were a *baker's dozen*

Cleaveland's Poems, 1651.

That all the prodigies brought forth before
Are but dame Nature's blush left on the score.
This strings the *baker's dozen*, christens all
The cross-legd hours of time since Adam's fall.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 131.

BAK'D-MEAT, means generally, meat prepared by baking, but in the common usage of our ancestors it signified more usually a meat pie; or perhaps any other pie. This significa-

tion has been a good deal overlooked. Dr. Johnson says only "meats dressed by the oven;" yet the very quotation he employs, from Bacon, leads to a suspicion of the truth; for there they are classed with sweetmeats. In *Romeo and Juliet*, as soon as the nurse has said,

They call for dates and quinces in the *pastry*;

Capulet exclaims,

Look to the *bak'd meats*, good Angelica,
Spare not for cost.

iv, 4.

This also suggests the same idea. But R. Sherwood puts it out of all doubt: by whom, in the English part of Cotgrave's dictionary, *bak'd meats* are rendered by *pastisserie*, i. e. *pâtisserie*; and, on the other hand, *pastisserie* is translated "all kind of pies, or *bak'd meats*."

You speak as if a man

Should know what fowl is coffin'd in a *bak'd meat*
Afore it is cut up.

White Devil, O. Pl., vi, 312.

Coffin'd means incrusted. See **COFFIN**. Prior speaks of *bak'd-meats*, in an imitation of Chaucer:

Full oft doth Mat with Topaz dine. Eateth *bak'd meats*, &c.

But whether he meant it in this sense is not so clear.

BALDRICK, or BAULDRICK, s. A belt.

But that I will have a recheat winded in my forehead,
or hang my bugle in an invisible *baldrick*, the ladies shall pardon me.

Much A., i, 1.

Athwart his breast a *bauldrick* brave he ware.

Sp. F. Q., I, vii, 29.

The zodiac is called by Spenser the *bauldrick* of the heavens:

That like the twins of Jove they seem'd in sight
Which deek the *bauldrick* of the heavens bright.

Prothalamion, 174.

†**BALDUCTUM.** A mediæval word meaning literally buttermilk, but it was used apparently in a burlesque sense for a paltry affected writer, and also for his compositions.

And because every *balductum* makes divine poetrie to be but base rime, I leave thee (sacred eloquence) to be defended by the Muses ornaments, and such (despised) to live tormented with endless povertie.

Polimanteia, 1595.

BALE, s. Sorrow. Sax.

Rome and her rats are at the point of battle,
The one side must have *bale*.

Cor., i, 1.

Let now your bliss be turned into *bale*.

Spens. Daphnida, 320.

BALE OF DICE. A pair of dice.

For exercise of arms, a *bale of dice*,
Or two or three packs of cards to shew the cheat,
And nimbleness of hand.

B. Jon. New Inn, i, 3.

A pox upon these dice, give's a fresh *bale*.

Greene's Tu Quoque, O. Pl., vii, 60.

†**BALIST.** Ballast, both as a n. and v.

And when he comes there, poor soule, hee lyes in brine,
in *balist*, and is lamentable sicke of the scurvyca.

Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

And as a wolfe, beeing about to devoure a horse, doth
balist his belly with earth, that he may hang the heavier
upon him. *Ibid.*

† **BALISTIER.** A crossbow-man.

And, because no delay might impeach this project,
taking with him none but the men of armes and *balis-
tiers*, unmeet souldiers to protect and defend their
ruler, passed the same way through, and came to
Autosidorum. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

BALKE, s. A beam, or rafter.

Many a piece of bacon have I had out of their *balkes*.

Gammer Gurton's N., O. Pl., ii, 7.

In its swift pullies oft the men withdrew
The tree, and oft the riding *balk* forth threw.
The mighty *beam* redoubled oft its blows.

Fairf. T., xviii, 80.

Also a ridge in ploughed land, or
rather a space left between the lands
in a common field; still used in the
midland counties.

And as the plowman when the land he tills
Throws up the fruitfull earth in ridged hils,
Between whose chevron form he leaves a *balke*;
So twixt those hils had nature fram'd this walke.

Browne's Brit. Past., i, 4.

No griping landlord hath inclos'd thy walkes,
Nor toying plowman furrow'd them in *balkes*.

Ibid., ii, 2, p. 61.

See Junius and Minshew.

BALKE, v. To raise into ridges; to
pile up.

Minshew has this word, "to balke, or
make a balk in *earing* (i. e. plowing)
of land." Thus some explain this
passage of Shakespeare:

Ten thousand bold Scots, two and twenty knights
Balk'd in their own blood did sir Walter see
On Holmedon's plains.

1 Hen. IV, i, 1.

Others would change the reading to
bak'd in the sense of incrusted, which
is not without authority from Shake-
speare himself. See *Hamlet*, ii, 2.
There however the blood is *bak'd* by
the fire of the houses, not the person
bak'd in blood. The following quo-
tation from Heywood is more appo-
site:

Troilus lies embak'd

In his cold blood.

Iron Age.

† **To BALKE.** To relinquish; to pass
off a bargain; to overlook.

Learn'd and judicious lord, if I should *balke*
Thyne honor'd name, it being in my way,
My muse unworthy were of such a walke,
Where honor's branches make it ever May.

Davies, Scourge of Polly, 1611.

How? let her go? by no means, sir. It shall never
be read in chronicle, that sir Arther Addel (my re-
nowned friend) *baw'd* a mistress for fear of rivals.

Caryl, Sir Salomon, 1691.

This was my man, but I was to try him to the bottom;
and indeed in that consisted my safety, for if he
balked, I knew I was undone as surely as he was
undone if he took me.

Fortunes of Moll Flanders, 1722.

† **BALLETRY, or BALLATRY.** A song.

From the Ital. The word is used by
Milton.

Were their stuffe by ten millions more Tramontani or
Transalpine barbarous than *balletry*, he would have
prest it upon Wolfe whether he would or no.

Nash's Have with you to Saffron Walden, 1596.

BALLIARDS, for BILLIARDS, from a
mistaken opinion concerning the ety-
mology, which has been adopted by
Dr. Johnson. It is really from *bil-
liard*, Fr.

With dice, with cards, with *balliards* far unfit,
With shuttlecocks misceming manly wit.

Spenser, Moth. Hub. Tale, 803.

† **BALLINGER, or BALINGER.** A sort
of small sailing vessel.

For in the same haven two *balyngers* and two great
carickes laden with marchaundise wer drowned, and
the broken maste of another caricke was blown over
the wall of Hampton.

Hall's Union, 1548, *Hen. V*, fol. 26.

That by such a daye every port town do furnish in
commun, at the charges of the town, so many fisher
boates or *ballingars*.

Egerton Papers, p. 12.

BALLOON, or BALOON, s. A large
inflated ball of strong leather, used in
a game of the same appellation. The
game was French.

While others have been at the *balloon*, I have been at
my books.

Ben. Jon. Fox, ii, 2.

All that is nothing, I can toss him thus.

G. I thus: 'tis easier sport than the *balloon*.

Four Prentices of Lond., O. Pl., vi, 497

In the above passage of Ben Jonson,
the word is erroneously printed *balloo*,
in Whalley's edit. In the game of
balloon, the ball was struck with the
arm, like the *foliis* of the ancients.
Minshew in *Bracer*, speaks of a
wooden bracer worn on the arm by
baloone players. Bailey says, "Also
a great ball with which noblemen and
princes use to play." In the play of
Eastward Hoe, Sir Petronel Flash
says, "We had a match at *baloon* too
with my Lord Whackum, for four
crowns;" and adds, "O sweet lady,
'tis a strong play with the arm."
O. Pl., iv, 211. This game is thus
described in a book entitled *Country
Contents*:

A strong and moving sport in the open fields, with a
great ball of double leather filled with wind, and
driven to and fro with the strength of a man's arm,
armed with a bracer of wood.

Strutt, who quotes this description,
adds that it was the same sport which
was revived not many years ago at
Pimlico under the title of the *Olympic
game*. Vol. iii, p. 148. That the bal-
loon was filled with wind, appears in
this quotation:

The more that *ballones* are blown up with winde, the higher they rebounde.

Defence of the Regiment of Women, Harl. MS., 6257, fol. 20.

Packe, foole, to French *balloons*, and there at play
Consume the progresse of thy sullen day.

R. Anton. Phil. Satyres, p. 20.

It is described by Coryat as played at Venice. *Crud.*, ii, 15, *repr.*

†Mounsieur de Gallia writes all night till noone,
Commending highly tennis or *balloone*.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†Yet lose we not the hold we have,
But faster graspe the trembling slave;
Play at *balloon* with's heart, and winde
The strings like scaines, steale into his minde
Ten thousand hells, and feigned joyes
Far worse than they, whilst like whipt boys,
After this scourge hee's hush with toys.

Lovelace's Lucasta, 1649.

BALLOW, *adj.* Explained in the margin, gaut; that is, bony, thin.

Whereas the *ballow* nag outstrips the wind in chase.

Drayton, Polyolb., iii, p. 704.

I do not find the word elsewhere.

†**BALL-STELL**. A geometrical instrument.

Radius, Cicer. Tusc. 5. Virgil. Virga geometrarum,
qua linearum ductus judicant. A geometrical staffe
or *ballstell*. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

BAN, *s.* A curse; from *ban*, a public sentence of condemnation. Germ.

Take thou that too with multiplying *banns*,

Timon will to the woods. *Tim. A.*, iv, 1.

Sometime with lunatic *bans*, sometime with prayers.

Lear, ii, 3.

[The word *banning* is used in the same sense.]

†She used no other wourdes but cursynges and *ban-ninges*, crying forthe plague and pestilence.

Riche his farwell to Militarie Profess., 1581.

To BAN, *v.* To curse.

All swoln with chafing, down Adonis sits

Banning his boisterous and unruly beast.

Sh. Venus and Adonis, i, 325.

And here upon my knees, striking the earth,

I *ban* their souls to everlasting pains.

Marlow's Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 139.

†*Stud.* *Band* be those cosening arts that wrought our woe,

Making us wandring pilgrimes too and fro.

Phi. And pilgrimes must we bee without reliefe,

And where so ere we run there meetes us griefe.

The Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

BANBURY. This town in the beginning of the 17th century, was much infested with Puritans. Zeal-of-the-land Busy, the puritanical Rabbi in Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, is called a *Banbury man*, and described as one who had been a baker, but left that trade to set up for a prophet.

Quer. I knew divers of those *Banburians* when I was in Oxford. *Act. i*, sc. 3.

She is more devout

Than a weaver of *Banbury*, that hopes

To intice heaven, by singing, to make him lord

Of twenty looms. *Wils.*, by Sir W. Dav., O. Pl., viii, 410.

From the loud pure wives of *Banbury*, &c.

Bless the sov'reign and his hearing.

B. Jon. Masque of Gipsies, vol. vi, p. 113.

[*Banbury* has been celebrated for its

cakes ever since the time of queen Elizabeth.]

BAND was formerly synonymous with *bond*.

See Jonson's Staple of News throughout, where *Band*, an allegorical personage, is one of the attendants on Pecunia.

Sister, prove such a wife

As my thoughts make thee, and my utmost *band*

Shall pass on thy approof. *Ant. & Cl.*, iii, 2.

That is, "such as I will pledge my utmost bond that thou wilt prove."

The expression is rather obscure. See also Com. of E., iv, 2, and Rich. II, i, 1.

Since faith could get no credit at his hand,

I sent him word to come and sue my *band*.

Churchyard's Challenge, p. 152.

I knew his word as currant as his *band*,

And straight I gave to him three crowns in hand.

Harringt. Epig., iv, 16.

We should doubtless read *band* for bond in the following stanza:

The bloudie Jew now ready is

With whetted blade in hand,

To spoyle the blood of innocent

By forfeit of his *bond*.

Reliques of Anc. Poetry, vol. i, p. 215.

Band is, by Fairfax, licentiously used for bound:

Erotimus prepar'd his cleansing gear,

And with a belt his gown about him *band*.

Tasso, xi, 71.

See also Spanish Tragedy, O. Pl., iii, 202.

BAND, as an article of ornament for the neck, was the common wear of gentlemen. The clergy and lawyers, who now exclusively retain them, formerly wore ruffs. The assumption of the *band* was, doubtless, originally a piece of coxcombry, as was the wearing of large wigs, though both are now thought to be connected with professional dignity. See Todd.

Ruffs of the bar,

By the vacations power, translated are

To cut-work *bands*.

Habington, p. 110, and *Cens. Lit.*, vii, 407.

That is, the lawyers were turned fine gentlemen.

See CUT-WORK.

Then his *band*

May be disordered, and transformed from lace

To cut-work.

Beaum. & Fl. Coron., act i.

It is rather remarkable, that what, from the old usage, was within these forty years called a *band*, at the universities, is now called a *pair of bands*, probably from a supposed resemblance to a pair of breeches.

†**BAND-STRINGS.** Tassels or strings to the band of the neck.

Unless I should be dumb!—sob,—sob, Aetius.
Sob till thy buttons break, and crack thy *bandstrings*.
Randolph's Jealous Lovers, 1646.
You have put me upon such an odd intricate piece of business, that I think there was never the like of it. I am more puzzled, and entangled with it, than oftentimes I use to be with my *bandstrings* when I go hastily to bed, and want such a fair small hand as you have to untie them.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.
No foreign buttons, &c., shall be imported, upon pain of such penalties and forfeitures as are mentioned in 14 Car 2. Entitled, An Act prohibiting the importation of foreign bone-lace, cut-work, embroidery, fringe, *band-strings*, buttons, and needlework.
Kilburn's Choice Presidents, 1708.

BANDELEER. A broad belt of leather, worn by a musqueteer, over the left shoulder, to which were hung, besides other implements, ten or twelve small cylindrical boxes, each containing a charge of powder. *Bandouillere*, Fr.

My cloak I must change for a cap and feather, my *bandilero* to a scarf to hang my sword in.

Meyo. Royal R., &c., Anc. Dr., vi, 303

Sylvester calls the zodiac a *bandeleer*.

What shall I say of that bright *bandeleer*?

Which twice six signs so richly garnish here?

De Barl., p. iv, day 2, week 2

According to Minshew and Kersey, the charge boxes were also called *bandeleers*.

†There's 12. a police, serjeant take their names—I shall order them too—I'll teach 'em to roar and bully up and down the town. Get their coats and *bandeleers* on.
Woman Captain, 1680.

BANDOG. Properly *band-dog*, or bound-dog. A dog always kept tied up on account of his fierceness, and with a view to increase that quality in him, which it certainly would do. Coles and others render it *canis catenarius*. [The early vocabularies explain it by the Latin *molossus*.] In French *chien bandé*, which in the following passage is played upon; *chien* meaning also the cock of a gun or pistol.

*Le chien bandé qui les guettoit,
En s'abattant les attrapoit.*

Toutinley's Hudibr., canto i.

These were the dogs kept for baiting bears, when that amusement was in vogue; and therefore were probably the same as those by which bulls also were baited, the true old English *bull-dogs*, than which a dog of greater courage cannot exist. Mr. Gifford seems to think they were German mastiffs. From the word being usually written and spoken *bandog*, it has been sometimes supposed, but

erroneously, to be formed from to *ban*, or curse. From the terrific howling made by such large dogs, they are occasionally introduced in descriptions of night, to heighten the horror of the picture:

The time when scritch-owls cry, and *bandogs* howl,
When spirits walk, and ghosts break up their graves.

3 Hen. VI., i, 4.

A man had better, twenty times, be a *bandog* and bark, than here, among such a sort, be parish-ward or clerk,
Summer Gurl., O Pl., ii, 50.

With warrens of starv'd fens that bite like *bandogs*.
B. & F. Wit v. M., iii, 2.

In the following passages I find it spelt according to its etymology:

Hush now ye *band-dogs*, bark no more at me,
But let me slide away in secrecy.

Marston, Sat., 5, ad fin.

Walking late in the evening he was assailed by *band-dogs*, and by them worried and torne in pieces.

Heywood's Hierarchie, p. 82.

On the queen (Eliz.) going to Kenilworth,

A great sort of *bandogs* were there tyed in the utter court, and thirteen bears in the inner. *Progr. of Eliz.*

BANDORE. A musical instrument, very similar in form to a guitar, but whether strung with wires like that, or with catgut, like the lute, we are not told. It is figured in Hawkins's *Hist. of Music*, vol. iii, p. 345. Sir John says, on the authority of Stowe (*Ann.*, p. 369), that it was invented by John Rose, or rather Ross, a famous viol-maker; but, as it so much resembles the Italian *pandura*, both in form and name, it is most probable that Ross worked from an Italian model; though he might not choose to disclose the fact to his English customers. See *Hawk.*, iv, p. 111. Minshew describes it as "a musical instrument with three strings;" but, if the figure be right, he is very wrong; for the strings there are numerous. Howell, in his vocabulary, translates it *Pandura*, Ital.

One Garchi Sanchez, a Spanish poet, became distraught of his wits with overmuch levities, and at the time of his distraction was playing upon a *bandore*.

Wits, fits, and fancies, K. 4, 1614.

BANDY, v. Originally a term at tennis; from *bander*, Fr., of the same signification.

Had she affections and warm youthful blood,
She'd be as swift in motion as a ball;
My words would *bandy* her to my sweet love,
And his to me.
That while he had been *bandying* at tennis,
He might have sworn himself to hell, and struck
His soul into the hazard.

Webster's Vittoria Corombona.

The other senses seem to be metaphorical: and if so, Skinner's interpretation *lotis viribus se opponere*, and his derivation from *se bander contre*, fall to the ground.

[Perhaps the modern game is alluded to in the following:]

†Hur was the prettiest fellows,
At *bandy* once and cricket.

D'Urfey's Richmond Heiress, 1698.

†**BANDY-BALL.** A Yorkshire game, played with a crooked bat and a ball. It is the same as the Scottish game of golf. It is uncertain whether the following passage relates to this sport. See Stowe's Survey, ed. 1720, i, 251.

Justinian ordeyned certayne kinde of playes, as throwing a round ball into the aire, which play is at this day much used among my countrymen of Devonshire.
Northbrooke's Treatise, 1577.

†**BANES.** The bans of marriage. It appears to be the subject of a pun in the following passage. The original meaning of the word *bans* was a proclamation.

Andr. Would that were the worst.
Fosc. The very best of our *bans*, that have prov'd Wedlock—Come, I'll sing thee a catch I have made on this subject. *The Women's Conquest*, 1571.

†**BANGLED, part.** Embarrassed; cumbered.

I do not like th' assurance of thy lands,—
Thy titles are so *bangled* with thy debts,—
Which thou wouldst have my daughters portion pay.
Sampson's Fox Breaker, 1686.

†**BANKET.** An old form of banquet.

Accumbere, to lie downe, to lie by, to lie or sit downe at feastes or *bankettes*.
Abbigurio, to consume goodes in *bankettyng* and faryng debately.
Blot's Dictionary, 1669.

BANKROUT, or BANQUEROUT, s. A bankrupt.

Time is a very *bankrout* and owes more than he's worth to season. *Com. of E.*, iv, 2.
Nor shall I e'er believe or think thee dead,
Though mist, until our *bankrout* stage be sped, &c.
Leon. Digges, Prolog. to Sh., p. 228.
Of whom, I think, it may be truly said,
That he'll prove *bankrout* in ev'ry trade.
Hon. Ghost, p. 4.

Also bankruptcy:

An unhappy master is he, that is made cunning by many shipwracks; a miserable merchant, that is neither rich nor wise, but after some *bankrouts*.
Ascham, Scholem., p. 69.

To **BANKROUT.** To become bankrupt.

He that wins empire with the loss of faith
Out-brices it, and will *bankrout*.

Byron's Conspiracy, by Thorpe.

BANKS'S HORSE, or CURTALL. A learned horse, whose name was Morocco (see Drayt., ii, 186), more celebrated in his time than even the learned pig in ours. He has the

honour to be mentioned by sir Walter Raleigh in his History of the World:

If *Banks* had lived in older times, he would have shamed all the enchanters in the world, for whose ever was most famous among them, could never master or instruct any beast as he did his horse.

Part i, p. 178.

She governs them with signs, and by the eye, as *Banks* breeds his horse.

Parson's Wedd. by Killgrew, O. Pl., xi, 507.

†Employment is the drudge of prodigality, made sawie through the mud of their owne minds, where they so often stick fast, that *Banks* his horse, with all his strength and cunning, cannot draw them out.

Armin, Nest of Ninnies, 1608.

One of his qualifications was dancing, for which reason he is supposed to have been alluded to in Love's Labour Lost, act i, sc. 2, under the title of *The dancing horse*. Many quotations concerning this horse are collected in the note on that passage, in Johnson and Steevens's Shakespeare; where one of his exploits is said to have been going up to the top of St. Paul's church. This feat is alluded to in some verses by Gayton, from *Banks his horse to Rosinante*:

Let us compare our feats, thou top of nowles
Of hills, hast oft been seen, I top of *Pauls* (prom. *Powles*),
To Smithfield howes I stood there the wonder.

Pastor. Notes, p. 290.

If we may trust the chronology of the Owle's Almanack, this happened in 1601:

Since the *dancing horse* stood on the top of *Powles*, whilst a number of asses stood braying below, 17 yeares.
F. 6, publ. in 1618.

It was given out that he was a spirit. See CURTAL.

[The first mention of Banks's horse occurs about 1590. In 1595, a supposed dialogue between Banks and his horse appeared under the title of *Maroccus Extaticus*. The horse was exhibited not only in England, but abroad, where it became suspected that the horse was a demon, and his exhibitor a sorcerer, and it is said that eventually both were burnt at Rome by the Inquisition.]

BANKSIDE. A part of the borough of Southwark where were once four public theatres, the Globe, the Swan, the Rose, and the Hope. Of the first, which was famous for being the original stage on which most of the plays of Shakespeare appeared, there is an account in the Prolegomena to the edition of Shakespeare, by Mr.

Malone. The *Bank-side* was also a noted place for ladies of more complaisance than virtue:

Come, I will send for a whole coach or two
Of *Bank-side* ladies, and we will be jovial.

Randolph's Muses' L. Glass, O. Pl., ix, 206.

I fear our best zeal for the drama will not authorise us to deny that these circumstances are too often combined. Covent-garden and Drury-lane have succeeded to the *Bank-side* in every species of fame.

In the time of Shirley the theatres on the *Bank-side* seem to have been considered as of an inferior order, chiefly fit for noise and show. Thus the prologue to his *Doubtful Heir* begins:

All that the prologue comes for is to say,
Our author did not calculate this play
For this meridian; the *Banck-sides*, he knows,
Are far more skillful at the ebbs and flows
Of water than of wit, he d'd not mean
For th' elevation of your poles this scene.
No shows, no dance, and what you most delight in,
Grave understanders, [those in the pit] here's no
target fighting
Upon the stage, all work for cutlers barr'd,
No bawdery, nor no ballets; this goes hard.

BANQUEROUT. See **BANKROUT**.

BANQUET, what we now call a dessert, was in earlier times often termed a *banquet*; and Mr. Gifford informs us that the *banquet* was usually placed in a separate room, to which the guests removed when they had dined.

We'll dine in the great room, but let the musick
And *banquet* be prepared here *Massing. Unnat. Comb.*
The dishes were raised one upon another
As woodmongers do billets, for the first,
The second, and third course; and most of the shops
Of the best confectioners in London ransack'd
To furnish out a *banquet*. *Mass. City Madam*, ii, 1.

"The common place of *banqueting*, or eating the dessert," the same critic says, "was the garden-house or arbour, with which almost every dwelling was furnished." To this Shallow alludes, when he says,

Stay, you shall see mine orchard, where, in an arbour,
we will eat a last year's pippin of mine own grafting, &c.

2 *Hen. IV.*

Every meale foure long tables furnished with all varieties: our first and second course being threescore dishes at one board, and after that alwayes a *banquet*.

J. Taylor's Penniless Pilgr., p. 137, a.

For *banqueting* stuff (as suckets, jellies, sirrups,)

I will bring in myself. *Middl. Witch*, act i, p. 9.

Evelyn used it in this sense so late as in 1685:

The *banquet* [dessert] was twelve vast chargers pil'd up so high, that those who sat one against another could hardly see each other. Of these sweetmeats—the ambassadors tasted not. *Memoirs*, vol. ii, p. 620.

It must be observed, however, that the distinction marked in these pas-

sages is not always made by authors of that time. *Banquet* is often used by Shakespeare, and there seems always to signify a feast, as it does now. Massinger himself uses it so in the latter part of the *City Madam*. [It was not uncommon to have the performance of a play, or some other amusement, between the dinner and the banquet. See the play of Sir Thomas More.]

†Oh, easy and pleasant way to glory! From our bed to our glass; from our glass to our board; from our dinner to our pipe; from our pipe to a visit; from a visit to a supper; from a supper to a play; from a play to a *banquet*; from a *banquet* to our bed.

Bp. Hall's Works.

†**BANQUIER.** An old name for goldsmiths in London.

The *banquiers* commonly call'd goldsmiths, are in Lombard-street, about the Royal-Exchange, and on each side of Temple-Bar. They may very properly be call'd *banquiers*, rather than goldsmiths, for they keep all the private cash of the nation; and in every shop you will see daily receipts and payments made as in a bank. *Journey through England*, 1724.

†**BARATHRUM.** An abyss, or bottomless gulf. The old poets frequently apply the word to a gormandiser.

BARB, v. To shave, or to dress the hair and beard.

Shave the head and tie the beard; and say it was the desire of the penitent to be so *barb'd* before his death; you know the course is common. *Meas. for M.*, iv, 2.

R. And who *barbes* ye, Grimball?

G. A dapper knave, one Rosko.

Promos & Cassandra, v, 5.

Hence also metaphorically, to mow:

The stooping scythe-man, that doth *barb* the field
Thou mak'st wink-sure.

Marst. Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 63.

See also **UNBARBED**.

†You lusty swaines, that to your grazing flockes
Pipe amorous roundelays; you toying hinds,
That *barbe* the fields, and to your merry teames
Whistle your passions. *Carew's Calum Brit.*, 1634.

†Thrise the sunne

His yearly course hath runne, thrise the greene fields
Hath the nak'd sythman *barb'd*; and three times hath
The winter rob'd the trees of their greene lockes.

Aminla, 1628.

BARB, s. A kind of hood or muffler, which covered the lower part of the face and shoulders.

But let be this, and tell me how you fare,
Do 'way your *barbs*, and shew your face bare.

Chaucer, Tro. & Cr., ii, 159.

Hence the following reading, proposed in a difficult passage of Shakespeare:

For those milk-paps

That through the widow's *barb* bore at men's eyes.

Tim. A., iv, 3.

Perhaps *window'd barb* might be the true reading. The old text is *window barne*; the modern reading *window-bars*. *Barbula* is explained in Du

Cange, "tegminis species, quâ caput tegebant milites seu equites in præliis:" also, "caputium magnum sine caudâ," a great monk's hood.

BARBASON. The supposed name of a fiend.

Amaimon sounds well; Lucifer, well; *Barbason*, well; yet they are devils' additions, the names of fiends: but cuckold! wittol! cuckold! the devil himself hath not such a name.

Mer. W., ii, 2.

I am not *Barbason*; you cannot conjure me.

Hen. V., ii, 1.

The commentators give us *Barbatos*, from Scott and R. Holme; but that is hardly the same. Shakespeare must have found *Barbason* somewhere; which will probably be discovered.

BARBE, s. Used by corruption for *barde*; the general name for the several pieces of defensive armour with which the horses of knights were covered in war.

Their horses were naked, without any *barbs*, for albeit many brought *barbs*, few regarded to put them on.

Heyward.

Quoted by Dr. Johnson.

Also the ornaments and housings of horses in peace or at tournaments:

His loftie steed with golden sell

And goodly gorgeous *barbes*. *Spens. F. Q.*, II, ii, 11.

At last they see a warlike horse and stout,

With gilded *barb*, that cost full many a pound.

Harringt. Ariosto, i, 72.

The rayns wer twoo chaynes of golde very artificially made, the *barbe* and coverture of the horse, of cloth of golde fringed round about with like gold.

Palace of Pleasure, b. 2.

A *barb* means also a horse from *Barbary*.

BARBED. Similarly corrupted, for *barded*; horses thus armed or ornamented. The corruption was in more common use than the proper word.

And now instead of mounting *barbed* steeds,

To fright the souls of fearful adversaries,

He capers nimbly, &c.

Rich. III., i, 1.

And, where he goes, beneath his feet he treads

The armed Saracens, and *barbed* steeds.

Fairf. Tasso, ix, 48.

A confusion seems to have arisen between the *barb* or *Barbary* horse, and the *barded* horse: thus in the low Latin there is *cavallus de barba*, and *equus barbanus*, for the former; as well as *cavallus de barda*, and *equus bardatus*, for the latter. Consult Du Cange on the above words. It has very justly been objected to Chatterton as an inaccuracy, that he applied this epithet to a hall. *Ælla*, 219. It was strictly appropriated to *horse armour*,

and never used in general reference to arms. See also below, **BARDE** and **BARDED**.

BARBER'S CHAIR. Proverbial for accommodating all bottoms.

It is like a *barber's chair*, that fits all buttocks; the pin-buttock, the quatch-buttock, the brawn-buttock, or any buttock.

Alp's W., ii, 2.

See Ray.

Rabelais shows that it might be applied to anything in very common use. *Progn.*, ch. 5. *Ozell*, vol. v, p. 258.

It appears that barbers' shops were anciently places of great resort, and the practices observed there were consequently very often the subject of allusion. The cittern or lute, which hung there for the diversion of the customers, is the foundation of a proverb. See **CITTERN**.

A peculiar mode of snapping the fingers is also mentioned as a necessary qualification in a barber:

Let not the *barber* be forgotten: and look that he be an excellent fellow, and one that can *snap his fingers with dexterity*.

Greene's Tu Quoque, O Pl., vii, 86.

†The crooked stick of liquorish that gave this sweet relish, being to set his teeth to it, wipes his rheumy beard, *snapping his fingers, barber-like* after a dry shaving, jogs on thus.

Armin, Nest of Ninnies, 1592.

Morose, who detested all noises, particularly valued a barber who was silent, and did not snap his fingers; but it is represented as a rare instance.

The fellow trims him silently, and hath not *the knack with his sheers or his fingers*: and that contingency in a barber he thinks so eminent a virtue, as it has made him chief of his counsel.

B. Jon. Silent Wom., i, 2.

Of the *barber's* art, as it was practised in his day, a curious sample is given by Lyly. The barber says,

Thou knowest I have taught thee the knocking of the hands, the tickling on a man's haire, like the tuning of a citterne. D. True. M. Besides, I instructed thee in the phrases of our eloquent occupation, as, How, sir, will you be trimmed? will you have your beard like a spade or a bodkin? a pent-hous on your upper lip, or an ally on your chin? a low curle on your head like a bull, or dangling locke like a spaniell? your mustachoes sharpe at the ends, like shomaker's aules, or hanging downe to your mouth like goates flakes? your love-lockes wreathed with a silken twist, or shaggie to fall on your shoulders?

Mydas, iii, 2.

Plutarch remarks, that *barbers* are naturally a loquacious race, and gives an anecdote of king Archelaus, who, like Morose, stipulated with his barber to shave him in silence. *De Garrul.*, p. 508.

BARBER-MONGER. A term of contempt thrown out among many others by Kent, in *K. Lear*, against the earl of

Gloster's steward. Its meaning is rather obscure, but is well conjectured, by Dr. Farmer, to be intended to convey a reproach against the steward, as making a property of barbers and other tradesmen, by taking fees for recommending them to the family.

Draw, you whoreson callously barber-monger, draw.
Leas, ii, 2.

†BARBER'S-BASIN. See BASIN.

Deilus. Still it follows me!
The thing in black, behind; soon as the sun
But shines, it haunts me! Gentle spirit leave me!
Cannot you lay him, Aphobus what an ugly looks it has!
With eyes as big as sawcers, nostrils wider
Then barbers basins!

Randolph's Muses Looking Glass, 1649.

BARBICAN. More properly, but less commonly, *barbacan*, being from *barbacana*, Span. or low Latin. It was generally a small round tower, for the station of an advanced guard, placed just before the outward gate of the castle yard, or ballium. *King on Anc. Castles; Archaeol., v. 308.*

[The barbican, a word derived from the Arabic, was properly the temporary fortification of woodwork erected in advance of the entrance gate to a castle or town when a siege was apprehended; but eventually it became a permanent advanced fort.]

Within the barbican a porter sat
Day and night duly keeping watch and ward.
Spens. F. Q., II, ix, 28.

Taken for a watch tower, or post of importance in general.

That far all-seeing eye
Could soon espy
What kind of waking men
He had so highly set, and in what barbican.
B. Jon. Epithalamion, vol. vii, p. 6.

Minshew, on this word, relates a pun of a king of Spain, to an old captain with a gray beard, who had lost a town of which he was governor, "Perdisti mi villa y guardaste la *barba cana*?" Did you lose my town and keep the *barba cana*? i. e., *barbican*, or *gray-beard*.

Barbicana is found in low Latin as well as *barbacana*. See Du Cange. Stowe calls it a *barbican*, or *burh-kenning*, from which he seems to derive it: i. e., from *burh* and *kenn*, being a place to kenn or view from, "commonly called *barbican* or *burh-kenning*, for that same being placed on a high ground, and also builded

of some good height, was in old time used as a watch tower for the citie, from whence a man might behold and view the whole citie." *Stowe's Survey of Lond., p. 52.*

BARBING. A cant term for clipping of gold; quasi, shaving it.

Ay, and perhaps thy neck
Within a noose, for laundering gold, and barbing it.
B. Jon. Alch., i, 1.

BARDASH. An unnatural paramour. *Bardachio, Ital.*

Cato, among other things, hit him in the tooth with a certain *bardash*, whom he had enticed from Rome into France with promise of rich rewards. This womanly youth being at a feast, &c. *Camer. Hist. Mod., p. 171.*
So in the note on Ingle, in Ozell's *Rabelais*:

The Spaniards spell it Yagle, which with them means nothing else than the groin, not a *bardash*.
Vol. i, p. 187.

BARDE. The proper word signifying horse-armour, for which *barbe* is generally, but corruptly, used. See Minshew, and Barrett's *Alvearie*. The word is French, Italian, and low Latin. The *bardes* consisted of the following pieces: the chamfron, chamfrein, or shaffron, the crinieres or main facre, the poitrenal, poitral or breastplate, and the croupiere or buttock piece. *Grose on Anc. Armour, p. 29.*

See BARBE.

BARDED. Armed or ornamented, but applied only to a horse.

For at all alarmes he was the first man armed, and that at all points, and his horse ever *barded*.
Comines Hist. by Dancet., 1596.
There were a five hundred men of arms in cyther host, with *barded* horses, all covered with iron. *Holinshed.*
Sometimes *barded* was contracted to *bar'd*.

Shall our *bar'd* horses climb yon mountain tops,
And bid them battle where they pitch their tents?
Heywood's Four Prentices, O. Pl., vi, 614. See also 643.
So also in Drayton:

There floats the *bar'd* steed with his rider drown'd.
Miracles of Moses.
†And the men of armes here and there entermingled on *bar'd* horses, whom the Persians use to call *clibanarii*, harnessed all over with good corselets, and *bar'd* about with guards of Steele.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

BAR'D CATER TRA, or more properly, *barr'd quatre, trois*. The name for a sort of false dice, so constructed, that the *quatre* and *trois* shall very seldom come up.

I have suffered your tongue, like a *bar'd cater tra*, to run all this while and have not stop't it.
Dekker's Honest Whore, part ii, O. Pl., iii, 437.
Where fallam high and low men bore great sway
With the quicks helpe of a *bar'd cater tray*.
Taylor's Trav. of 15 pence, p. 73.

See LANGRET, FULLAM, and NOVUM. So likewise when other throws were excluded by loading, the dice were named accordingly. We read of

Those demi-bars, those bar size-aces.

Nobody and Somebody, 4to, G. 3.

They were chiefly used at the game of Novum, where five or nine were winning casts.

Such be also call'd *bar* cater treas, because commonly the longer end will of his own sway drawe downewards, and turne up to the eie *sice, sincke, denes, or ace*. The principal use of them is at Novum, for so long a paire of *bar* cater treas be walking on the board, so long can ye not cast five nor nine unless it be by a great chance.

Art of Juggling, 1612, C. 4.

BARE, for *bare-headed*. It was a piece of state, that the servants of the nobility, particularly the gentleman-usher, should attend bare headed: for which *bare* was often used.

Have with them for the great caroch, six horses,
And the two coachmen, with my ambler *bare*,
And my three women; we will live i' faith
Th' examples of the town, and govern it.

B. Jons. Devil is an Ass, iv, 2.

Coachmen also drove *bare*, when great state was assumed:

Or a pleated lock, or a *bareheaded* coachman;

This sits like a sign where great ladies are

To be sold within. *B. & Ft. Woman Hater*, iii, 2.

The wind blew't off (his hat) at Highgate, and my lady
Would not endure me light to take it up,
But made me drive *bare-headed* in the rain.

B. Jon. New Inn, iv, 1.

In the procession to the trial in Shakespeare's King Henry VIII, one of the persons enumerated is a gentleman-usher *bare-headed*.

And be a viscountess, to carry all

Before her (as we say) her gentleman-usher,

And cast off pages, *bare*. *B. Jon. Magn. Lady*, ii, 3.

And your coachman bald,

Because he shall be *bare* enough.

Ibid., *Devil an Ass*, ii, 3.

Your 'squireship's mother passed by (her huisher [usher]
Mr. Pol-Martin *bareheaded* before her). *Ibid.*, *Tale Tub*, v, 7.

And again:

With her Pol-Martin *bare* before her. *Ibid.*, 10.

†**BARELY**. Simply.

Another, briefly, *barely* did relate

The naked honour of a bare bald pate.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**BARK**. The outside skin of an onion.

Which done, stop the hole fast that is in the top of the onion with lute, and set the onion in the imbers to roast: and when you do thinke that it is roasted enough, pull off the *barkes* of it, and then bray it in a mortar untill it be thicke like an emplaister, and apply it hote to the botch.

Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

†**To BARK at the moon**. To labour in vain.

And thus my booke and comparisons end together;
for thus much I know, that I have but all this while
bark'd at the moone, throwne feathers against the
winde, built upon the sands, wash'd a blackmore, and
laboured in vaine.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

BARKING-DOGS bite not. This pro-

verb, which is still in use, is extant in the play of George-a-Greene.

That I will try. *Barking dogs bite not the sorest*.

O. Pl., iii, 43.

In Ray it is thus set down:

The greatest *barkers* bite not sorest; or, dogs that *bark*
at a distance bite not at hand.

Prov., p. 76.

BARLIBREAK, or the *last couple in hell*.

The name of a rural sport, very often alluded to by our poets, and apparently still used in some parts of Scotland.

Dr. Jamieson, in *Barla-breikis, barley bracks*, says, "This innocent sport seems to be almost entirely forgotten in the South of Scotland. It is also falling into desuetude in the North."

He describes it thus: "A game generally played by young people in a corn yard. Hence called *barla-bracks, about the stacks*. One stack is fixed on as the dule or goal; and one person is appointed to catch the rest of the company, who run out from the dule. He does not leave it till they are all out of his sight. Then he sets out to catch them. Any one who is taken, cannot run out again with his former associates, being accounted a prisoner; but is obliged to assist his captor in pursuing the rest. When all are taken, the game is finished; and he who is first taken is bound to act as catcher in the next game."

The English game was very different from this. It is thus described by Mr. Gifford, chiefly from the passage of the Arcadia: "It was played by six people (three of each sex) who were coupled by lot. A piece of ground was then chosen, and divided into three compartments, of which the middle one was called *hell*. It was the object of the couple condemned to this division to catch the others, who advanced from the two extremities; in which case a change of situation took place, and hell was filled by the couple who were excluded by pre-occupation from the other places: in this 'catching,' however, there was some difficulty, as, by the regulations of the game, the middle couple were not to separate before they had succeeded, while the others

might break hands whenever they found themselves hard pressed. When all had been taken in turn, the last couple were said to be in *hell*, and the game ended." *Note on Massinger*, vol. i, p. 104.

One of the poems most descriptive of it is that by Sir John Suckling, quoted in the same note, and beginning,

Love, reason, hate did once bespeak
Three mates to play at *barley-break*, &c.

And that in the *Arcadia*, cited below.

Would I had time
To wonder at this last couple in *hell*.

B. & Fl. Capt., v, 4.

Sometimes alluded to in a contrary sense :

O devils!

O, the last couple that came out of *hell*!

R. Brome's Queen and C., iv, 4.

And give her a new garment on the grass,
After a course at *barley-break* or base.

B. Jon. Sad Shep., i, 4.

Both its names are alluded to in the following passage :

Shall's to *barlibreak*?

I was in *hell* last; 'tis little less to be in a petticoat sometimes.

Shirley's Bird in a Cage, O. Pl., viii, 296.

It is thus exactly described by Sir Philip Sidney :

Then couples three be straight allotted there,
They of both ends the middle two do flie,
The two that in mid place, *hell* called, were
Must strive with waiting foot and watching eye
To catch of them, and them to *hell* to beare
That they, as well as they, *hell* may supply.
There you may see that, as the middle two
Do *cupled* towards either couple make,
They, false and fearful, do their hands undo.

Arcadia, B. 1, Ecl. last.

The couples being paired, a male and female together, it seems that they sometimes solaced themselves in their confinement by kisses, as appears from the following epigram :

Barley break : or Last in Hell.

We two are *last in hell* : what may we feare
To be tormented or kept pris'ners here?

Alas, if kissing be of plagues the worst,
We'll wish in *hell* we had been last and first.

Herrick's Poems, p. 34.

That the middle place was called *hell*, is also said in a poem entitled *Barley-break*, publ. 1607.

Euphema now with Shetton is in *hell*
(For so the middle roome is always call'd)
He would for ever, if he might, there dwell.

British Bibliogr., i, p. 67.

This term of *hell* was indiscreet, and must have produced many profane allusions; besides familiarising what ought always to preserve its due effect of awe upon the mind. See the poem quoted by Dr. Drake in his

Shakespeare and his Times, vol. i, p. 311.

We learn from the communication of a kind friend, that it was played in Yorkshire within his memory, and among the stacks of corn, but with some variations from the Scottish game. They had also another form of it, more resembling that in the *Arcadia*, which was practised in open ground. It is probable that it still subsists in all the northern counties. Our very puerile game of *tag* seems to be derived from it; for there was a *tig* or *tag* in the Yorkshire game, whose touch made a prisoner.

Barlibak is used as the name of an evil spirit, by Massinger, vol. i, 80.

†Playings at *barley-break*, foot-ball, dancing, setting cocks together by th' ears, to fight one another; or what is more ridiculous, matching them with coxcombs, who like tall fellows pelt them to death with sticks, as fishermen do whales, when they dare not come nigh them.

Poor Robin, 1738.

†BARNABY. An old dance to a quick movement.

Bounce, cries the port-hole, out they fly,
And make the world dance *Barnaby*.

Cotton's Virgil Travestie.

BARNACLE. A multivalve shell-fish (*lepas anatifera*, Linn.) growing on a flexible stem, and adhering to loose timber, bottoms of ships, &c.; anciently supposed to turn into a Solan goose; possibly because the name was the same. Whether the fish or the bird be meant in the following passage is not clear :

We shall lose our time
And all be turned to *barnacles* or apes.

Temp., iv, sc. last.

The metamorphosis is mentioned by Butler in *Hudibr.*, III, ii, l. 655. By Bp. Hall, iv, 2, and others; and in this Latin enigma,

Sum volucris, nam plumosum mihi corpus, et alae
Quarum remigio, quum libet, alta peto.
Haud tamen e volucris fecundo semine nascor,
Haud ovi tereti in cortice concipior;
Sed mare me gignit, biforis sub tegmine conchae,
Aut in ventre trabis, quam tulit unda diu.
Illud idem tenero mihi pabula præbet alumno;
Pabula jam grandi suggerit illud idem.

Pincieri Enigm., i, 1.

The notes show that many respectable men gave credit to the fable. Like other fictions, it had its variations: sometimes the *barnacles* were supposed to grow on trees, and thence

to drop into the sea and become geese;
as in Drayton's account of Furness:

Whereas those scatter'd trees, which naturally partake
The fatness of the soil, (in many a slony lake
Their roots so deeply soak'd) send from their stocky boughs
A soft and sappy gum, from which those *tree-geese* grow
Call'd *barnecks* by us, which like a jelly first
To the beholder seem, then by the fluxure nurse'd
Still great and greater thrive, until you well may see
Them turn'd to perfect fowls; when dropping from the tree
Into the merry pond which under them doth lie,
Wax ripe, and taking wing, away in flocks do fly.

Polyolb., song 37, p. 1190.

From this fable, Linnæus has formed
his trivial name *anatifera*, goose- or
duck-bearing. See Donovan's *British
Shells*, plate vii, where is a good de-
scription of the real animal, and an
excellent specimen of the fabulous
account, from Gerard's *Herbal*.

BARNE. A child. A word still retained
in the northern dialects, supposed to
be from *born*, that which is *born*,
natus.

Mercy on 'a, a *barne*! a very pretty *barne*.

Win. Tale, iii, 3.

BARNE-BISHOP, i. e., boy-bishop. See
NICHOLAS, ST.

†**BARONET**. This word was in use long
before the time of James I in the sig-
nification of a lesser baron.

Dukes, earls, barons, and *baronettes* might use livery
of our lord the king, or his collar, &c.

Stat. temp. Hen. IV.

†**BARRACADO**. To barricade.

Though you shut up and *barracado* your doors and
windows, as hard as your hearts and heads were
rased against your distressed brethren, yet death will
find you, and leave you to judgement.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

BARRED. For *barded*, which see.

Both armed cap-a-pee upon their *barred* horses,
Together fiercely flow.

Drayt. Pol., xii, p. 304.

†**BARRED-GOWN**. The gowns of the
judge, and other officers of the law,
had broad stripes or bars of gold lace
in front.

BARRIERS. To fight at *barriers*; to
fight within lists. This kind of con-
test is sometimes called simply *bar-
riers*:

Noble youth,

I pity thy sad fate.—Now to the *barriers*.

(They fight at *barriers*, first single pairs, then three
to three.)

Vitt. Corombona, O. Pl., vi, 341.

The great *barriers* moulted not more feathers, than he
Hath shed hairs, by the confession of his doctor.

Ibid., p. 245.

†**BARTHOLOMEW BABY**. A gawdily
dressed doll, such as appears to have
been commonly sold at Bartholomew
Fair.

Her petticoat of satin,
Her gown of crimson tabby,
Lac'd up before, and spangl'd o'er,
Just like a *Bartholomew baby*.

Wit and Drollery, 1682, p. 343.

BARTHOLOMEW-PIG. Roasted pigs
were formerly among the chief at-
tractions of Bartholomew Fair, Lon-
don: they were sold piping hot, in
booths and on stalls, and ostenta-
tiously displayed, to excite the appe-
tite of passengers. Hence a *Bartholo-
mew pig* became a common subject of
allusion: the Puritan railed against it,
For the very calling it a *Bartholomew pig*, and to eat
it so, is a spice of idolatry, *B. Jona. Bart. Fair*, i, 6.
Falstaff, in coaxing ridicule of his
enormous figure, is playfully called
by his favorite,

Thou whoreson little tidy *Bartholomew* bear-pig.

2 Hen. IV., ii, 4.

Dr. Johnson thought that paste-pigs
were there meant: but the true *Bar-
tholomew pigs* were substantial, real,
hot, roasted pigs; as may be seen
throughout the above play of old Ben,
where Ursula, the pig-woman, is no
inconsiderable personage. Gayton
also speaks of the pig-dressers.

Like *Bartholomew Fair* pig-dressers, who look like the
dams, as well as the cooks of what they roasted.

Pest. N., p. 57.

The young wife in Jonson's play pre-
tends a violent longing for pig, that
she may be taken to the fair; and it
seems that her case was far from un-
common. Davenant speaks of the
Bartlemew pig,

That gaping lies on every stall,
Till female with great belly call.

The pigs may still be there, but I fear
the fair is now a place of too much
mobbing and riot for ladies in that
condition. There *might* also be paste-
pigs, but, if so, they were very inferior
objects, and meant only for children.
Mrs. Ursula also tells us the price of
her pigs; namely, five shillings, five
shillings and sixpence, or even six
shillings! This was surely as dear in
James I's time, as a guinea lately.
The highest price, of course, was to
be asked of a longing woman.

BASE, or **BASS**, v. To sing or play
the *base* part in music.

And the Minister

That deep and dreadful organ-pipe, pronounce'd
The name of Prosper, it did *base* my trespass.

Tem., iii, 2.

Bass is the usual orthography among musicians, and is supported by the derivation, which is *basse*, Fr ; but the pronunciation is in that case very irregular, and the use of the comparative, *baser*, as "a *baser* sound," is still more decisive for *base*. The latter reason is Dr. Johnson's.

BASE, or PRISON-BASE, or PRISON-BARS. A rustic game, which consisted chiefly in running.

Lads more like to run
The country *base*, than to commit such slaughter.

Cym., v, 3.

The lines following give some kind of picture of the sport :

So ran they all as they had been at *bace*,
They being chased that did others chase.

Spens. F. Q., V, viii, 5.

To *bid* a *base*, means to run fast, challenging another to pursue.

To *bid* the wind a *bace* he now prepares.

Shakesp. Venus and Adonis, p. 418.

Though in the following passage the allusion is rather obscure,

Indeed I *bid* the *base* for Protheus, *Two Gent.*, i, 2.
in this it is clear :

We will find comfort, money, men, and friends,
Ere long to *bid* the English king a *base*.

How say, young prince, what think you of the match ?

Pr. I think king Edward will outrun us all.

Marlow's Ed. II., O. Pl., ii, 378.

N.B. It is there misprinted *abase*, in one word : the context demonstrates what it ought to be.

†Chapman uses the word to *base*, or, as there spelt, *bace*, in the sense of to rush about, to run quickly (*Odyss.*, x):

All so sprightly given

That no room can contain them ; but about

Bace by the dams, and let their spirits out.

BASE-COURT. The outer, or lower court.

My lord, in the *base-court* he doth attend
To speak with you ; may't please you to come down.

Rich. II., iii, 3.

Into the *base-court* then she did me lead.

Tower of Doctrine, Percy, Anc. Poet., i, p. 105.

BASELARD. See **BASLARD**.

BASEN. Extended as with astonishment.

And stare on him with big looks *basen* wide,
Wond'ring what mister wight he was, and whence.

Spens. Moth. Hub. Tule, l. 670.

Perhaps the same as **BAWSON** ; which see.

BASENET, BASSINET, BACINET. A very light helmet, so called from its resemblance to a *bason*, consequently without a visor, properly, though sometimes that part was added.—*Knights when fatigued often wore*

them for ease, instead of their helmets. They were commonly worn by our infantry in the reigns of Edward II, III, and Richard II. See Grose on *Anc. Armour*. *V. Bacinetum* apud Du Cange.

BASES, s. pl. A kind of embroidered mantle which hung down from the middle to about the knees, or lower, worn by knights on horseback.

About his middle hee had, in steede of *bases*, a long cloak of silke, which unhandsomely, as it needes must, became the wearer.

Sidney's Arcadia, b. i, p. 62.

All heroick persons are pictured in *bases* and buskins.

Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 218.

Bases were also worn on other occasions, and are thus exactly described in a stage direction to a play by Jasper Maine. "Here six Mores dance, after the ancient Æthiopian manner. Erect arrowes stuck round their heads in their curled hair instead of quivers. Their bowes in their hands. Their upper parts naked. Their nether, from the wast to their knees, covered with *bases* of blew satin, edged with a deep silver fringe," &c. *Amorous Warre*, iii, 2.

The colour of her *bases* was almost

Like to the falling whitish leaves and drie,—

With cipresse trunks embroder'd and embost.

Harr. Ar., xxxii, 47.

The wicked steele seaz'd deep in his right side,
And with his streaming blood his *bases* dide.

Fairf. Tasso, vii, 41.

Butler has used it in *Hudibras* to express the butcher's apron :

With gantlet blue, and *bases* white. I, ii, 769.

Dr. Johnson has twice misinterpreted this word. See *Base*, No. 3 and 5, in his Dictionary.

In a passage of Ariosto, they are worn by ladies instead of petticoats. *Harr.*, xxxvii, 25.

In the original, *sopravesta* is the word corresponding to *bases*.

We find a *pair of bases* mentioned in the play of *Pericles*, ii, 1, where it is wrongly interpreted "armour for the legs."

On the other hand, a petticoat serves for *bases*, in Massinger.

And in Spenser, a woman's petticoats and apron serve instead of cuirass and *bases* :

In womans weedes that is to manhood shame,

And put before his lap an apron white

Instead of curiets, and *bases* for the fight. *F. Q.*, V, v, 20.

Epigram of John Wower on bases.
In Brillum.

Two contraries more glorious farre appeare
When each to other they be placed neare:
Untill I knew this axiom I did muse
Why gentlemen so much do *bases* use;
Yet Brillus' *bases* adds to Brill no grace,
But make him baser who by birth is base.

Gentilitie then Brillus first should get,
Before base Brillus do in *bases* jet. Book i, Epigr. 6.
Your petticoat serves for *bases* to this warrior.

Pict., act ii, 1.

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Gifford's conjecture on the subject (Massinger, vol. iii, p. 141) was nearly right.

The word also occurs in *Parad. Lost.*, ix, 36, where it is falsely interpreted *housings*, in the best editions, on the authority of Richardson.

†To BASH. To be ashamed,

Neither *bash* I to say, that the people of Rome invaded this isle, rather upon a greedy mind to encroach, than any just title thereto.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

And this *bash* not those to doe, in whose auncestors time a senator was taxed and fined by the censour, that durst, whiles it was not decent and seemly, kisse his owne wife before the daughter of them both. *Ibid.*

BASILARD. See BASLARD.

BASILISCO. In Shakespeare's *King John* is this passage:

What means this scorn, thou most untoward knave?

Phil. Knight, knight, good mother, *Basilisco* like.

John, i, 1.

This is an allusion to an old play, entitled *Soliman and Perseda*, in which a foolish knight, called *Basilisco*, speaking of his own name, adds,

Knight, good fellow, knight, knight.

And is answered immediately,

Knave, good fellow, knave, knave. *Orig. of Dram.*, ii, p. 210.

BASILISK, *s.* A species of ordnance.

Which with our bombards, shot, and *basilisk*,
We rent in sunder at our entry.

Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 388.

Of *basilisks*, of cannon, culverin. 1 *Hen. IV.*, ii, 3.

Also an imaginary creature. See COCKATRICE.

BASKET, *s.* It was customary formerly to send the relics of the sheriff's table in baskets, to the poor confined in the prisons.

Where you shall howl all day at the gate, for a meal at night from the *basket*.

Shirley's Bird in a Cage, O. Pl., viii, 259.

Did our charity redeem thee out of prison,—

Where the sheriff's *basket*, and his broken meat

Were your festival exceedings. *Massing City Mad.*, i, 1.

Out, you dog leach,

The vomit of all prisons.—

Still spew'd out

For lying too heavy o' the *basket*. *B. Jons. Alch.*, i, 1

That is, for eating too much; taking too large a share out of the *basket*.

†BASKET. The basket into which the broken meat from the table was thrown, and given away generally in charity.

†BASKET-CHAIR. An easy chair.

Nor, at his board together being sat,
With words, nor touch, scarce looks adulterate.
Nor when he, swoln and pamper'd with high fare,
Sits down and snorts, cag'd in his *basket chair*,
Must we usurp his own bed any more,
Nor kiss and play in his house as before.

Donne's Poems, p. 65.

BASIN, or BASON, *custom*. When bawds and other infamous persons were carted, it was usual for a mob to precede them, beating metal basins, pots, and other sounding vessels, to increase the tumult, and call more spectators together.

And send her home

Divested to her flannel in a cart.

Lat. And let her footman beat the *bason* afore her.

B. Jon. New Inn, iv, 3.

With scornful sound of *bason*, pot, and pan,

They thought to drive him thence, like bees in swarms.

Harr. Ariost., xvii, 89.

Then like a strumpet drove me from their cells,

With tinkling pans, and with the noise of bells.

Browne's Brit. Past., i, 4.

See also *Promos and Cassandra*, act iv, 2, part ii.

It seems that the hire of their basins for this purpose was profitable to barbers, for it is uttered as an execration against Cutbeard:

Let there be no bawd carted that year, to employ a *bason* of his.

B. Jon. Sil. Wom., iii, 5.

This ceremony is introduced in the second part of Dekker's *Honest Whore*, O. Pl., iii, 481-83, and is there accounted for:

Duke. Why before her does the *bason* ring?

These *basons* were made of brass.

Bp. Hall uses *brass-bason* as a phrase for a barber:

O Esculape! how rife is physic made,

When each *brasse-bason* can professe the trade. *Sat.* iv, 1.

Hence the similarity between a barber's *bason* and a helmet. See also Overbury's *Characters*, K. i, b.

See also BRIDE-BOWL.

BASLARD, *s.* A short sword or dagger.

Basalardus or *baselardus*, low Latin.

See Du Cange; who says, "Ensis brevis species, genus pugionis vel sicæ;" and adds, "Gallis olim *base-laire*, nunc *coutelas*."

Where not in robes, but with our *baslarden* bright,

We came to parle of the publique weale.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 284.

Stowe calls it *basiliarde*, and speaks of it as the weapon with which Sir W. Walworth first wounded Wat Tyler.

The mayor having receyved his stroke drew his *basiliarde*, and grievously wounded Wat in the neck.

London, 1599, p. 173.

The statute of 12 Richard II. wyll that no servant of husbandrye, no labourer, nor servant of artificer, nor of vitayller, shall beare *baselarde*, dagger, nor spere upon peyne of forfeiture.

Cited in Cons. Liter., vol. x, p. 158, 1st ed.

†**BASSE**. The base, in music See **BASE**.

A *basse* or base string: that string that maketh the base sound. *Nomenclator*.

†**BASSE**. A kiss. A common word in the sixteenth century.

Wyt. Ye, let hym bce,

I doo not passe!

Cum now, a *basse*!

Hon. Rec. Nay, syr, as for *bassys*,

From hence none passys,

But as in gage

Of maryage

Play of Wit and Science.

BASTA. Properly an Italian word, signifying *it is enough*, or *let it suffice*, but not uncommon in the works of our ancient dramatists, which proves it to have been then current.

Basta, content thee, for I have it full. *Tam. Shr.*, i, 1.

†**BASTANED**. To buy a bastaned gown of a person, i.e., to beat him.

I told him that he did lye in so saying, and that I wold try on the fleyshe of him, or by a *bastaned* gown of him, if he wer not prisoner in the Towr.

Dr. Dee's Diary, 1593.

BASTARD, *s.* A kind of sweet Spanish wine, of which there were two sorts, white and brown. According to Minsbew's explanation it was a raisin wine; but he was mistaken.

Spaine bringeth forth wines of a white colour, but much hotter and stronger, as sacke, rumney, and *bastard*.

Coghan's Haven of Health, p. 239.

We shall have all the world drink *brown* and *white bastard*.

Mcas. for M., iii, 2.

It was common in taverns.

Score a pint of *bastard* in the Half-moon.

1 Hen. IV, ii, 4.

And again:

Why then your *brown bastard* is your only drink.

See also *O. Pl.*, iii, 292, and v, 328.

It is said in one passage to be heady:

I was drunk with *bastard*,

Whose nature is to form things, like itself,

Heady and monstrous. *B. & Fl. Tamer Tam'd*, ii, 1.

Burton mentions it among hot and strong liquors and compounds.

All black wines, overhot, compound, strong, thick drinks, as muscadine, malmsie, allegant, rumny, *brown-bastard*, metheglen, and the like.

Anat. of Mel., p. 70.

In the churchwarden's accounts for the parish of St. Lawrence, Reading, in 1509, is this article:

Payed for a quart of *bastard* for the singers of the Passhyon on Palme Sundaye, 4d.

Coates's Reading, p. 217.

BASTILE, *s.* A castle.

Mirror for Magist., 167, and Hudibras, ii, 1150. See Todd's Johnson.

†**BASTON**. A staff. *Fr.*

Baculus. A *baston*: a staffe: wherewith to carry a tub, &c., a *cole-staffe*. *Nomenclator*.

BAT, *s.* A club, or large stick. We hardly regard this as an obsolete word: yet it is never used now, except in an appropriated sense; as cricket-*bat*.

I'll try whether your costard or my *bat* be the harder. *Lea*, iv, 6.

And each of you a good *bat* on his neck,

Able to lay a good man on the ground.

George-a-Greene, O. Pl., iii, 42.

†**BATALIA**. The order of battle. *Fr.*

Wee, being upon another hill opposite to him, drew downe, and into *batalia*, to give on, though upon the mouth of his cannon: which would have made hot worke.

Arthur Wilson's Autobiography.

†**To BATE**. To diminish; to subtract from.

In time the mighty mountains tops be *bated*;

But, with their fall, the neighbour vales are fatted;

And what, when Trent or Avon overflowe,

They reave one field, they on the next bestowe.

Sylvester's Du Bartas.

BATE, *s.* Contention.

Shall ever civil *bate*

Gnaw and devour our taste?

Countess of Pembroke's Antonius.

She set my brother first with me at *bate*.

Mirror for Magist., p. 74.

Breeds no *bate* with telling of discreet stories.

2 Hen. IV, ii, 4.

See **BREEDBATE**.

BATE-BREEDING, *adj.* Apt to cause strife.

This sour informer, this *bate-breeding* spy.

Sh. Venus and Adon. *Malone's Supp.*, i, 435.

BATE, *v.* A term in falconry; to flutter the wings as preparing for flight, particularly at the sight of prey; probably from *battre*, *Fr.*

That with the wind

Bated, like eagles having newly bath'd.

1 Hen. IV, iv, 1.

It is a natural action with birds, after bathing, to shake the moisture from their wings; also when desirous of their food, or prey, as in the following passage:

No sooner are we able to prey for ourselves, but they brail and hood us so with sour awe of parents, that we dare not offer to *bate* at our desires.

Albumasar, O. Pl., vii, 179.

Hood my unmann'd blood *bating* in my cheek.

Rom. and Jul., iii, 2.

Afterwards go leisurely against the wind, then unhood her, and before she *bate*, or find any check in her eye, whistle her off from your fist, fairly and softly.

Gentl. Recr., 8vo, p. 26.

The true meaning of the word is beautifully exemplified in the following passage of Bacon:

Wherein (viz. in matters of business) I would to God that I were hooded, that I saw less; or that I could perform more: for now I am like a hawk that *bates*, when I see occasion of service; but cannot fly because I am ty'd to another's fist.

Letter ii.

Bate me an ace, quoth Boulton. Proverb. The history of this Boulton, and the origin of the proverb, are

equally unknown: he might, perhaps, have asserted at some time that he had all the tricks at cards, when there was an ace against him; or some such thing. According to an account in Ray's Prov., p. 177, queen Elizabeth, by aptly citing this proverb, detected that it was wanting in a collection presented to her. It was asserted, that all the proverbs in the English language were there; "Bate me an ace, quoth Bolton," answered the queen, implying that the assertion was probably too strong; and, in fact, that very proverb was wanting.

The following epigram points out the author of the collection mentioned by Ray:

Secunde cogitationes meliores.

A pamphlet was of Proverbs pen'd by Polton,
Wherein he thought all sorts included were;
Untill one told him, *Bate m' an ace, quoth Boulton.*
Indeed (said he) that proverbe is not there.

The Mastive, by H. P.

We find it in some of the old dramas:

After what sort, I pray thee tell me.

Grimme. Nay there, *bate me an ace, quoth Boulton.*

Damon and Pithias, O. Pl., i, 224.

Where it means, *excuse me there*; as also in the following:

Bate me an ace, quoth Boulton: Tush, your mind I know:

Ah sir, you would belike let my cock sparrows goe.

Promos and Cassandra, iv, 7.

†*Har.* I use all to George Philpots at Dowgate; hees the best backwordeman in England.

Kit. *Bate me an ace of that, quoth Bolton.*

Har. He not bate ye a pinne on't, sir; for, by this cudgell, tis true.

Play of Sir Thomas More, p. 18.

BATFUL, adj. Fruitful; fattening. From to batten.

Where streams of milk thro' *batful* vallies flow.

Drayt. Moses, p. 1577.

Frequently in his Polyolbion. See Todd.

†And have I seen Vernola's *batfull* fields,
Strew'd with ten thousand helms, ten thousand shields,

Where famous Bedford did our fortune trie. *Drayton.*

†**To BATTLE.** To fatten. The meaning of the word in the first of these examples is not quite clear.

Nevertheless Faith went to mother Redcaps, and by the way met with Joyce, who very kindly *batted* her penny with her at a fat pig. *Taylor's Workes, 1630.*

Yet he was of so free a nature, and careless of money, when he had it (though solicitous to get it), that he *batted* in his own bounty. *Wilson's History of James I.*

BATLET, s. The instrument with which washers beat their coarse clothes. *Johnson.* A regular diminutive from *bat*; meaning, therefore, a small bat.

And I remember kissing of her *ballet*, and the cows dugs that her pretty chop'd hands had milk'd.

As you like it, ii, 4.

I find the same implement called a *beetle* elsewhere:

Huswife, go hire her, if you yeerely gave
A lamkin more than use, you that might save
In *washing-beetles*, for her hands would passe
To serve that purpose, tho' you daily wash.

Browne's Brit. Past., ii, 1, p. 15.

Have I liv'd thus long to be knock'd o' th' head
With half a *washing-beetle*?

B. & Fl. Tamer Tam'd, ii, 5.

See BEETLE.

†**BATOON, or BATTOON.** A staff; a mace. Fr.

I do but think how I

Shall bastinado o'r the ordinaries.

Arm'd with my sword, *battoone*, and foot Ile walk
To give each rank its due. No one shall scape.

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

They assaulted him with their *battoons*, whiles our madman resting himself did look upon them, and said, you will not threaten to whip one any more?

Comical History of Francion, 1655.

Dick. Thanks, good sir, but will the captain caterer
Take the *battoon* so kindly; I ne're thought
Patience a souldier's virtue untill now.

Marriage Broaker, 1662.

†**BATTALOUSE, adj.** Combative.

Holds firm his stand,

Of *battalouse* bristles: (said of a boar.)

Byron's Tragedy.

BATTEN, v. To feed, or fatten. 'This word can hardly be called obsolete, having been used by Pope, Prior, and Gay (see Johns. Dict.): but it is so far disused as to be obscure to some readers. It occurs in Hamlet, iii, 4, and in Marlow's Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 354.

†Thus they *batten* here; but the divell will gnaw their bones for it. *Armin, Nest of Ninnies, 1608.*

†**BATTERFANGED.** Beaten.

A poore labouring man was married and matched to a creature that so much used to scold waking, that she had much adoe to refraine it sleeping, so that the poore man was so *batterfang'd* and belabour'd with tongue mettle, that he was weary of his life.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

BATTIL, or BATTEL, v. n. To grow fat. Also actively, to fatten others.

For sleep, they said, would make her *battil* better.

Sp. F. Q., VI, viii, 88.

Ashes are a marvellous improvement to *battle* barren land.

Ray's Prov., 238. Also 260.

Cotgrave has, "to *battle*, or get flesh, prendre chair."

BATTLE. The main or middle body of an army, between the van and rear.

The vaward Zerbini hath in government,
The duke of Lancaster the *battell* guides,
The duke of Clarence with the rereaward went.

Harrington's Ariost., xvi, 36.

Sould. Be yours the vaward.

Soph. I will give the charge.

Sould. Turnus, have you the rereaward; I the *battle*.

Four Prentices of Lond., O. Pl., vi, 539.

See Strutt on the Manners and Customs, &c., vol. iii, p. 2, where is an

account from an old MS. of the method of regulating these divisions.

†**BATTLE**. A small boat. See Howel's *Londinopolis*, 1657, p. 85.

To **BATTLE** is still current in Oxford for taking provisions from the but-tery, &c.

Eat my commons with a good stomach, and *battled* with discretion. *Puritan*, Malone's Suppl., ii, p. 543.

Cotgrave has this sense also :

To *battle* (as scholars do in Oxford), être débiteur au collège pour ses vivres.

He adds,

Mot usé seulement des jeunes écoliers de l'université d'Oxford.

BAUBLE, or **BABLE**, *s.* *Baubella*, in low Latin, signifies *toys, jewels*; but that word being found only in Hoveden, it is as probable that the English may be the original as the contrary; perhaps both are from *babiole*, Fr. *Baciballum* is found in Petronius Arbiter in a similar sense; and Βουβάλια in Julius Pollux, v. 16, for bracelets. See Junius, in *Bable*. In its general signification this word is yet current; but the office of fool being obsolete, its meaning, as a badge of it, requires explanation.

A fool's *bauble* was a short stick, with a head ornamented with ass's ears, fantastically carved upon it. Its form may be seen at fig. 12 in the plate subjoined to the first part of Hen. IV, in Mr. Steevens's edition; and in Mr. Douce's *Illustrations of Shakespeare*, pl. 3, vol. ii.

An idiot holds his *bauble* for a god,
And keeps the oath which by that god he swears.

Tit. And., v, 1.

It had been fitter for you to have found a fool's coat
and a *bauble*.

Lingua, O. Pl., v, 129.

If every fool should wear a *bauble*, fewel would be dear.

Ray's Prov., p. 108.

It was also the subject of another proverb, which, as well as several allusions made to it, was of a licentious nature. O. Pl., viii, 15. *All's W.*, iv, 5. *Romeo*, ii, 4. 979, a.—It appears from the French proverb subjoined by Ray, that the equivalent word in that language was *marotte*, which is now used for a person's particular foible, or hobby-horse. *C'est-la sa marotte*: It is his hobby-horse.

Apparently as an adjective:

Doth knock

Bable babes against the rock. *Southwell*, p. 51, 1st ed.

†**BAUCKT**. Sized. (?)

Grandiusculus huic profectus est. 'He was a good stubble boy. a pretie *bauckt* ladde, and of a good stature when he went from hence. *Terence in English*, 1614.

BAUDKIN. 'The true form of a word, afterwards corrupted into *bodkin*, in the phrase *cloth of bodkin*. *Baudkin* was formed from the low Latin *Baldicus*, *Baldekinus*, which itself was derived, says Du Cange, from *Baldacco* (Baldach), an oriental name for Babylon [Bagdad], being brought from thence. It was the richest kind of stuff, the web being gold, and the woof silk, with embroidery. "Pan-nus omnium ditissimus, cujus utpote stamen ex filo auri, subtemen ex serico textitur, plumario opere intertextus." *Du Cange*. Spelman similarly defines it. See his Glossary. Minshew ridiculously derives it from *bawd*; because, he says, it was invented by such persons as an attractive ornament. For the examples, see **BODKIN**, *cloth of*. *Baldaquin* in French, and *Baldachino*, Italian, are explained by Cotgrave and Florio. Bullokar has the word rightly, *baudkin*; and defines it, "Stuffe or cloth made partly of silk, and partly of gold and silver." He calls it also *tinsell*, which now has a different meaning.

G. Gascoigne has the word in its original form :

For cloth of gold, or tinsel figurie,
For *baudkin*, broydrie, cutworks, or conceits,
He set the shippes of merchantmen on worke.

Steele-Glasse, v, 786.

BAUSIN, or **BAWZON**. A badger.

His mittens were of *bawson's* skin.

Drayt. Ecl., iv, p. 1403.

BAVIAN, the same as *babian*. A baboon, or monkey; an occasional, but not a regular character in the old Morris dance. From *baviaan*, Dutch; in German *pavian*, a great monkey. He appears in act iii, sc. 5, of the *Two Noble Kinsmen*, where his office is to bark, to tumble, to play antics, and exhibit a long tail, with what decency he could. So *babouin* in French, and our *baboon*. See **BA-BIAN**.

The account given of it by Messrs.

Steevens and Tollet, in the dissertation subjoined to first part of Hen. IV, is very erroneous. They would make him a sort of fool, and a regular appendage to the Morris, which if he had been, he would have been more frequently mentioned.

Where's the *barian*?

My friend, carry your tail without offence
Or scandal to the ladies, and be sure
You tumble with audacity and manhood:
And when you bark, do it with judgment.

See Thunberg's Trav., i, 226.

BAVIN. Brush wood, or small fagots, made of such light and combustible matter, used for lighting fires. Still in use in some counties.

The skipping king, he ambled up and down

With shallow jesters and rash *bavin* wits

Soon kindled and soon burnt.

1 Hen. IV, iii, 2.

Bavins will have their flashes, and youth their fancies,
the one as soon quenched as the other is burnt.

Mother Bombie, 1594.

The *bavin*, though it burne bright, is but a blaze.

Euphues, G. 2, b.

With coals and with *bavins*, and a good warm chair.

Old Song.

Bavins are still advertised for, under that name, by some of our public offices.

BAWCOCK. A burlesque word of endearment, supposed to be derived from *beau coq*: but rather perhaps from boy and cock.

Why that's my *bawcock*. What has smutch'd thy nose?

W. Tale, i, 2.

Good *bawcock*, bate thy rage! use lenity, sweet chuck?

Hen. V, iii, 2.

See also Twelfth N., iii, 4.—In both the latter passages it is immediately joined with chuck or chick, which seems to prove that it meant *boycock* or young cock.

BAWSON. A large unwieldy person. Possibly from *bausin*, a badger, that being a clumsy beast.

Peace, you fat *bawson*, peace. Lingua, O. Pl., v, 232.

Coles has "a great *bawsin*, ventrosus."

Chatterton has thrice used *bawsyn*, which seems to be the same word, in the sense of large: this was probably on the authority of Skinner, who explains it, "*Magnus, grandis*;" also, "*Ventriosus, quia scilicet sesquipedalis abdominis sarcinam magna cum difficultate trahit et circumfert.*"

Conjecturing it to be from *bauch*, a paunch, and *zichen*, to drag. Etym.

Voc. omn. Antiq. Chatterton probably had it from Skinner. See Battle

of Hast., 2d, 690; Englysh Met., 131; Ælla, 57.

BAY. A principal division in a building; probably, as Dr. Johnson conjectured, a great square in the framework of the roof, whence *barn of three bays* is a barn twice crossed by beams. In large buildings, having the Gothic framework to support the roof, like Westminster Hall, the *bays* are the spaces between the supporters. Houses were estimated by the number of *bays*:

If this law hold in Vienna ten years, I'll rent the fairest house in it, after three-pence a *bay*.

Meas. for M., ii, 1.

Of one *bay's* breadth, God wot, a silly coate

Whose thatched spars are furr'd with sluttish soote.

Hall, Sat. v, 1.

As a term among builders, it also signified every space left in the wall, whether for door, window, or chimney. See Chambers's Dict. and Kersey. Coles, in his Latin Dictionary, makes a *bay* a space of a definite size, "a *bay* of building, mensura viginti-quatuor pedum," i. e., the measure of twenty-four feet.

†**BAY.** A dam or wear in a river.

Agger, Virg. χῶμα, χούς, πρόσχωμα, Aggesta in alium terra adversus fluminis impetum. Levée ou chaussée d'une riviere. A dam, *bay*, banke, or hill of earth heaped up on hie to keepe the water out or in.

Nomenclator.

To BAY. To bathe.

He feedes upon the cooling shade, and *bayes*
His sweatie forehead in the breathing wind.

Spens. F. Q., I, vii, 3.

BAY WINDOW. Made from **BAY**, *supra*; not, according to Minshew, from its resemblance to a bay on a coast, or round, for it was usually square. *Bow window* has now effectually supplanted it, in practice, and implies a semicircular sweep, like a bow.

In which time, retiring myself into a *bay-window*.

B. Jon. Cynthia's Rev., iv, 3.

Why it hath *bay-windows* as transparent as barricadoes, and the clear stones towards the south are as lustrous as ebony.

Twelfth N., iv, 2.

Mr. Tyrwhitt, in his Glossary to Chaucer, thus explains it: "A large window, probably so called because it occupied a whole *bay*, i. e., the space between two cross beams." We have the authority of an old dictionary for asserting, that a *bay-window* meant also a balcony. In the English part of Coles' Dictionary we

find "a *bay-window*, *Menianum*;" and in the Latin, *Menianum* is translated a balcony, or gallery. *Meniana* were called from *Menius* a Roman, who invented them. See *Festus*, and *Vossius Etym. Ling. Lat.* *Minshew* confirms the interpretation of *Coles*, translating it *L. Menianum*, I. *Balcone*, G. *Une saillie, ou projet de maison*, T. *Ein arkel*, ob formam; which comes very near to our present expression of *bow-window*. So again, *Balcone*, qui *balea fuora*. See him both in *bay* and *window*. Thus the word served at times in both senses. *Cotgrave* adheres to the more common signification, translating *bay-window*, "Grande fenestre de bois, de charpenterie."

BAYARD. Properly a bay horse; also a horse in general. *Rinaldo's* horse in *Ariosto* is called *Baiardo*. "As bold as blind *bayard*" is a very ancient proverb, being found in *Chaucer*, *Troil.*, i, 218. See also *Ray*, p. 80. It is alluded to in the following passage: "Do you hear, sir Bartholomew *Bayard*, that leap before you look?" *Match at Midnight*, O. Pl., vii, 435. Perhaps the whole proverb might be "as bold as blind *bayard* that leaps before he looks," in allusion to another proverb, "Look before you leap." I find the expression in a sermon of *Edward the Sixth's* time:

I marvel not so much at blind *bayards*, which never take God's book in hand.

Bernard Gilpin's Sermon, republ. 1752, and subjoined to his Life.

Who is more bold than is the *bayard* blind?

Cavil, in *Mirr. for Magistr.*

A modern editor fancies that *bold Bayard* alludes to the famous chevalier *sans peur*, but he is totally mistaken. Induction to *Marston's What you will*, p. 202. See *Bagus* in *Du Cange*. See also *Junius* in *Bayard*.

†But the boldest *bayard* of all was *Wentworth*, who said that the just reward of the Spaniard's imposition was the loss of the Low Countries. Letter dated 1614.

BAYNARD'S CASTLE. The residence of *Richard III* at the time of his usurpation. It was originally a fortified castle of great strength, built in the time of *William I* by a Norman of that name. After several changes,

which are all detailed by *Stowe* (*London*, 1599, p. 47), it was rebuilt by *Humphrey* duke of Gloucester, and occupied by *Richard* as his representative. It still gives the name to a ward of the city, called *Castle Baynard Ward*; and extends, by the *Thames*, from *Paul's Wharf* to *Black Friars*. *Richard* says,

Bid them both

Meet me within this hour at *Baynard's Castle*.

Rich. III, iii, 6.

BEAD-ROLL, or rather **BEDE-ROLL**.

A catalogue of prayers; and thence any inventory; or perhaps, originally, a list of those to be prayed for in church. *Kersey*.

We in the *bead-roll* here of our religious bring

Wise *Ethelwald*.

Drayt. Poly., ii, p. 865.

Bede, in Saxon, means a prayer; and *beads* may be found used for prayers, thus,

Bring the holy water hither,

Let us wash and pray together:

When our *beads* are thus united,

Then the foe will fly affrighted. *Herrick*, p. 385.

BEAD-ROLL. A list of names; originally of persons to be prayed for; afterwards, any list.

Or tedious *bead-rolles* of descended blood,
From father *Japhet* since *Deucalion's* flood.

Hall, Sat. IV, iii, 5.

†'Tis a dead world, no stirring, he hath crosses,
Rehearseth up a *bead-rowle* of his losses.

Rowlands, Knave of Hearts, 1613.

†Else let my name be from thy *bed-rolle* rac'ed,
And be no more a goddess, if I lose her.

Heywood, Troia Britanica, 1609.

See *Todd*.

BEADSMAN. From *bede*, a prayer, and from counting the beads, the way used by the Romish church in numbering their prayers; a *prayerman*. Commonly one who prays for another.

For I will be thy *beadsman*, *Valentine*.

Val. And on a love-book pray for my success.

Two Gent., i, 1.

The office of a *beadsman* is thus expressed by *Herrick*:

Yet in my depth of grief I'de be

One that should drop his beads for thee.

Works 381.

From this use, *beads* obtained their name.

†To **BEAKE** one's self. To bask; to enjoy one's self.

At home we take our ease,

And *beake* ourselves in rest.

Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

Yea (poor creatures) they have been constrained to sit warm, and to lie soft, to be served in state, to drink wine in bowles, to be honoured, be worshipped, to be crouched and kneeled unto, and so forth; wherefore

If that pope of Rome, when he lay *beaking* himself in the midst of his luxuries, had cause to cry out *Hec quantum patimur pro Christo!*

Symmons, Vindication of Charles I, 1648.

†**BEAKER.** A large drinking-glass, or vessel. The German *becher*.

Fill me a *beaker*, looks it be good beere.

Rowlands's Knave of Hearts.

In others whole woods of cypress, ram'sthorn, daffodillies, and juniper for sallets. What they wanted in wine they made up in brandy and coffee, of which the emperor of Gehenna would make nothing to drink off at a draught a gold *beaker* as big as the tun of Heidelbergh.

The Pagan Prince, 1690.

Were soon prevail'd on to resign
Their silver *beakers*, and their coin;
That such a just and holy strife
Might want no wealth to give it life.

Hudibras Redivivus, 1707.

BEAM, or BEME. Bohemia. *Bemerlandt, Coles' Lat. Dict.* Cooper also has, "Boëmia. A realme called *Beme*, inclosed within the boundes of Germanie."

And talk what's done in Austria, and in *Beam*.

Drayt. Ep. to Sandys, p. 1235.

†Thinking by lingring out the warres in length,
To weaken and decay the *Beamish* strength.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**BEAMY, adj.** In form of beams, or rays.

And eaven front contract, like to a slow
And quiet stream his obscur'd thoughts did flow,
Whh greater depths then could be fathom'd by
The *beamy* lines of a judicious eye.

Chamberlayne's Pharonnida, 1659

BEAN. The old method of choosing king and queen on Twelfth day, was by having a bean and a pea mixed up in the composition of the cake. They who found these in their portion of cake, were constituted king and queen for the evening.

Now, now the mirth comes,
With the cake full of plums,
Where *beane's* the king of the sport here;
Besides we must know,
The *pea* also

Must revell as queene in the court here.

Herrick's Hesper., p. 376.

Cut the cake: who hath the beane shall be Kinge; and where the *pease* is she shall be queene.

Nichols's Progresses, vol. ii.

You may imagine it to be twelfth-day at night, and the *bean* found in the corner of your cake; but it is not worth a vetch, I'll assure you.

Midd. New Wond., Anc. Dr., v, 272.

†When the king of Spain told Olivares of it first, he slighted it, saying, That ne was but rey de havas, a *bean-cake* king.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

See also Brand's Pop. Antiq., 4to ed., vol. i, 20, &c.

This was borrowed from the French, who had their *roi de la fête*, on the same occasion.

BEANS. "Three blue *beans* in a blue bladder."

What is the origin of this whimsical combination of words, it may not now

be easy to discover; but, at least, it is of long standing.

F. Hark, doesn't rattle?

S. Yes, like three blue beans in a blue bladder, rattle, bladder, rattle. Old Fortunatus, Anc. Dr., iii, p. 128.

Prior has it in his Alma:

They say—

That putting all his words together,
'Tis *three blue beans in one blue bladder*. *Cant. I, v. 25.*

[Not to care a *bean* for anybody, to hold at little account.]

[To sow *beans* in the wind, i. e., to labour in vain.]

†It is not for idlenis that men sowe *beanes* in the wind. *The Mariage of Will and Wisdome, p. 45.*

Mo. I do not reche

One *bean* for all. This buss is a blive guerdon.

Hence carlishnesse yferre. *Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.*

†**BEAN-SHATTER.** A scarecrow?

To fright away crows, and keep the corn, *bean-shatter*.

Shirley's Ball, iv, 1.

To BEAR A BRAIN. To exert attention, ingenuity, or memory.

My lord and you were then at Mantua:—

Nay, I do *bear a brain*. *Rom., i, 3.*

But still take you heed, have a vigilant eye—

Well, sir, let me alone, I'll *bear a brain*.

All Fools, O. Pl., iv, 177.

My silly husband, alas! knows nothing of it, 'tis I that beare, 'tis I that must beare a *braine* for all

Marston's Dutch Courtes

So beare a *braine* to dash deceit,

And worke with reason and remorse.

Breton's Verses on Chesse. Earle, p. 272.

The rich man drinks moderately, because he must beare a *braine* to look to what he hath.

Taylor W. Poet, Disc. to Salisb., p. 28, b.

†*Clown.* I have my memorandums about me. As I can bear a pack, so I can *bear a brain*.

Heywood's Golden Age, 1611

To BEAR COALS. See COALS.

To BEAR IN HAND. To keep in expectation; to amuse with false pretences.

Bore many gentlemen, myself being one,

In *hand*, with hope of action. *Meas. for M., i, 5.*

Whereat grieved,

That so his sickness, age, and impotence,

Was falsely borne in *hand*. *Ham. ii 2*

All which I suffer playing with their hopes,

And am content to coin them into profit,

And look upon their kindness, and take more,

And look on that; still bearing them in *hand*.

B. Jon. Fox, i,

The expression is very common in Shakespeare; and indeed in all the writings of the time. See Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 441.

To BEAR SIX AND SIX. An obscure phrase, occurring in the Spanish Curate of Beaumont and Fletcher.

He's the most arrant beast—

Mill. He may be more beast.

Jam. Let him *bear six and six* that all may blaze him.

Span. Cur., ii, 3.

That the object is to make him a horned beast is plain from the context, but by what allusion, is not so clear. He is to bear *six and six*, as his arms.

After one or two unsatisfactory conjectures, it was suggested to me that the expression most probably alluded to the horns of a ram, which, by the aid of a little fancy, may be considered as two figures of six, placed back to back. ☉ That this is the true interpretation, there seems no reason to doubt. Theological allusions being then common, I had fancied there might be some reference to sixes, as the mark of the beast in the Apocalypse. But the new interpretation is much preferable.

†**TO BEAR A MIND.** To intend, or be inclined.

These are right gentlemen, who *bears a minde*
To spend, and be as liberall as the winde.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**TO BEAR WITH.** To support.

This vex'd Jack Horner to the heart:
He could not *bear with* her.

Pleasant History of Jack Horner., n. d.

BEARS COLLEGE. A jocular expression for the bear-garden, commonly called Paris garden:

From the diet and the knowledge
Of the students in *bears-college*.

B. Jon. Masque of Gips., vol. vi, p. 113.

The meat-boat of *bear's-college*, Paris-garden,
Stunk not so ill.

Ibid., *On the famous Voyage*, vol. vi, p. 287.

BEAR-WARD. The keeper of a bear.

A term in common use while bear-baiting was practised, yet overlooked by Johnson. It occurs twice in one scene of *Hen. VI*, but not elsewhere in Shakespeare. He uses the synonymous term, *bear-herd*, three times.

Are these thy bears? we'll bait thy bears to death,
And manacle the *bear-ward* in their chains.

Again,

And from the burgonet I'll rend thy bear,
And tread it under foot, with all contempt,
Despight the *bear-ward* that protects the bear.

2 Hen. VI, v, 1.

For that, sir, the *bear-ward* hath put in security.

B. Jon. Masq. of Augurs.

BEARD, v. To oppose face to face, in a daring and hostile manner; to threaten even to his *beard*.

No man so potent breathes upon the ground
But I will *beard* him. *1 Hen. IV*, iv, 1.

Would I bear

These braves, this rage, and suffer uncontrol'd
These barons thus to *beard* me in my land,

In mine own realm? *Marlow's Ed. II*, O. Pl., ii, 365.

The meanest weed the soil there bare
Her breath did so refine,

That it with woodbine durst compare,
And *beard* the eglantine.

Drayt. Quest. of Cynthia, p. 624.

BEARDS. The growth of beards was regulated by statute at Lincoln's Inn,

in the time of Elizabeth. *Primo Eliz.* "It was ordered, that no fellow of that house should wear a *beard* above a fortnight's growth." *Regist. Hosp. Linc.*, iv, f. 345. Transgression was punished with fine, loss of commons, and finally expulsion. But fashion prevailed; and in November the following year all previous orders touching beards were repealed. See Nichols's *Prog. of Eliz.*, an. 1562, p. 26. When beards were worn, to cut one off was deemed an irreparable outrage. In one of the old plays, where the object is to overcome the patience of a man, when it has been said that cuckolding him will not do it, the next proposal, as still more provoking, is, "to make him drunk, and *cut off his beard*." *Honest Whore*, O. Pl., iii, 259. Dyeing beards was a practice once prevalent:

Now for a wager,

What colour'd beard comes next by the window?

Adr. A black man's I think. *Tuff.* I think not so,
I think a red, for *that is most in fashion*.

Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 445.

Bottom, the weaver, offers to play *Pyramus* in *beards* of such colours as nature never produced.

I will discharge it either in your straw-colour'd beard,
your orange-tawny beard, your purple-in-grain beard,
&c. *Mids.*, i, 2.

The *beard* was often dyed by way of disguise; thus,

And *dyes his beard* that did his age bewray.

Bp. Hall, Sat. iv, 4.

Hence it has been proposed to read "die the beard," instead of "tie the beard," in *Meas. for M.*, iv, 2, but the alteration seems not necessary. We have a horse's mane and tail dyed in *Pembr. Arcadia*, b. iii, p. 268.

†**BEARD-BRUSH.** When the fashion of beards prevailed generally, it appears to have been customary to carry a brush, to arrange them when accidentally disordered.

His *beard-brush* ever in his hand, for if he vouchesafe you a word in complement, he straight doth turne his head, and under colour of spitting, brushes his beard into order again. *The Wizard, a Play*, 1640.

†**BEARING-ARROW.** An arrow made to carry especially straight.

Then Robin Hood did leap about,

He shot it under hand;

And Clifton with a *bearing arrow*

He clove the willow wand.

Robin Hood's Exploits before Queen Catharine.

BEARING-CLOTH. The mantle or

cloth with which a child is usually covered when carried to the church to be baptized, or produced among the gossips by the nurse.

Here's a sight for thee; look thee, a *bearing cloth* for a squire's child! look thee here, take up, take up, boy; open't.
Wint. Tale, iii, 8.

†**BEARING-WIND.** A favorable wind.

Vent prospere, vent en poupe, quod à puppi sequatur.
A *bearing wind*: a prosperous or forward wind.

Nomenclator, 1585.

BEARNS. Children. (Provincial.) The same as *barnes*. See **BARNE**.

I think I shall never have the blessing of God, 'till I have issue of my body, for they say *bearns* are blessings.
All's W., i, 8.

†**BEASTISH.** Beastly.

What didst thou not blush to bring before my face by decentfull meanes? I am ashamed to ouce name this *beastish* word whilst thy mother heere is present.

Terence in English, 1614.

†**BEATE.** The meaning uncertain.

Suche pleasaunt baites who can refraine?
Suche *beats* will sure brede the greate paine.

Paradyse of Daynty Devises, 1576.

To BEAT CHALK. One of the employments assigned to vagrants committed to Bridewell.

She'll chalk out your way to you now; she *beats chalk*.

Honest Whore, 2 part. O. Pl., iii, 464.

Or cart it to the place of youth's correction,
Where *chopping cha'ke*, would quite spoile my complexion.
An old Poem, entitled, *I would and would not*.

BEAT ON, v. To keep the thoughts busied, or as we say, hammering, upon any particular subject.

Do not infest your mind with *beating on*
The strangeness of this business. *Temp.*, v.

BEAUCHAMP. See **BOLD BEAUCHAMP**.

BEAUPERES. Equals; fair companions; not from *beaupère*, Fr., but from *beau* and *peer*, or *pheere*, equal or companion.

BEAUTIFIED. Used for *beautiful*.

To the celestial, and my soul's idol, the most *beautified* Ophelia.
Ham., ii, 2.

Polonius calls it a vile phrase, and so it is, but it was at least a common one in those times, particularly in the addresses of letters. "To the most *beautified* lady, the lady Elizabeth Carey," is the address of a dedication by Nash. "To the most *beautified* lady, the lady Anne Glemham," R. L. inscribes his "Diella," consisting of poems and sonnets, 1596. The examples wherein a person is said to be *beautified* with particular endowments seem hardly apposite. See O. Pl., vi, 392.

†**BEBEIGHT**, in the following example,

is perhaps an error for *behight*, or *bedight*.

Consideracions herin are so great
And so manie, and most of such weight,
That they are in counsell more meete to treat,
Then to make an ale-bench talke of, to *bebeight*.
Heywood's Spider and Fly, 1556.

†**To BEBLIND.** To make blind.

Terence was wise which taught by Pamphilus,
How courage quailles where love *beblinds* the sense,
Though prooff oft times makes lovers quarellous.
Gascoigne's Works, 1587.

†**To BEBLOT.** To stain.

No might could move my mind to any wrong,
Which might *beblot* the glory of my name.
Sir T. North's Plutarch, p. 72.

BECCO. A cuckold. An Italian word adopted; originally a goat.

Duke, thou art a *becco*, a cornuto.

P. How? M. Thou art a cuckold.

Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 20. Also, p. 83.

They'll all make

Sufficient *beccos*, and with their brow-antlers
Bear up the cap of maintenance.

Massing. Bondman, ii, 3.

Drayton makes *becco* the Italian for a cuckow, and, curiously enough, derives it from the English word a *beck* or nod:

Th' Italians call him *becco* (of a nod)

With all the reverence that belongs a god.

Works, 8vo, p. 1316.

[The following epigram on this word is explained by the notes accompanying it.]

†*Of Jealousie.* English-French-Italian.

Why do th' Italians, in more grievous sort
Than French or English, take their wives stoln sport?
Beast's worse than bird; the Italians wife's loose smile
Him (a) *bestiates*: French-English (b) birds the while.
English and French are birds; th' Italian
Sole horn'd beast, of these three must lend the van.

(a) *Becco* cornuto, an he goat: (b) Un cocu in French, in English a cuckold; Cuculus.

Owen's Epigrams, by Harvey.

†**BECHARM.** To bewitch.

Against both those publique persons there are two capitall and deadly opposites (if it were possible) to *becharme* their resolutions, and blot out their name from the line of life. *Ford's Line of Life*, 1620.

BECK. A bow, or salutation. For other sensés, see Todd.

What a coil's here!

Serving of *becks*, and jutting out of bums. *Tim.*, i, 2.

So it is in the folios; but Warburton, supposing *beck* to be put for *beak*, would have altered the reading to "serring of *becks*," introducing one new word, for the sake of fixing an unusual sense to another. Capel adopts his mistake in his Glossary. *Beak*, with the sound of *beck*, may, however, be found:

Such servitor also deserveth a check,
That runneth a figging with meat in his *beck*.

Tusser's Husb., p. 129.

†Neither was she unknowyng, that nothyng there was of suche high difficulte to bee dooen, whiche God was not hable with a mere *becks* to bryng to passe. *AM*

hir care and thought was onely for the jewel of her virginitee on whiche she had so muche sette hir love.

Paraphrase of Erasmus, 1548.

Beck also meant a small stream, whence the names *Wel-beck*, *Sand-beck*, &c. This sense, though in Drayton, is not noticed by Johnson. It is also in Junius and Skinner. Still in use in the northern counties.

My Brent, a pretty *beck*, attending Mena's mouth,
With those, her sister rills, that bear upon the south.

Polyolb., song 9, p. 838.

The bourne, the brooks, the *becks*, the rills, the rivulets.

Ibid., song 1.

See Steevens on Lear, act iii, sc. 6.

This is the source of an excellent and undoubted emendation in Beaumont and Fletcher:

He has mistook the *beck* I meant; is gone

After his fancy.

Two Noble K., iii, 2.

The tailor's daughter, who is the speaker, had appointed Palamon to wait for her at a cedar "fast by a brook." *Seward*.—The older copies had printed it *beak*, which was not intelligible, but this emendation makes it perfect.

†**BECLOUD.** To cover or obscure with clouds.

If thou *becloud* the sun-shine of thine eye,
I freeze to death; and if it shine, I fry.

Quarles's Emblems.

BEDAFF, v. To make a fool of, from *daffe*, a fool. Sax.

Then are you blind, dull-witted, and *bedaft*.

North's Plut., p. 105, fol.

But Bartholomew his wits had so *bedaft*.

Gascoigne's Works, 4to, bl. 1.

BEDFELLOW. The simplicity of ancient manners made it common for men, even of the highest rank, to sleep together; and the term *bed-fellow* implied great intimacy. Lord Scroop is said to have been bedfellow to Henry V.

Nay, but the man that was his *bedfellow*,

Whom he hath cloy'd and grac'd with kingly favours.

Hen. V, ii, 2.

See also Sir John Oldc. Malone's Supp., ii, p. 309.

Holinshed mentions the same token of favour shown towards him.

He's of a noble strain, my kinsman, lady,
One *bed* contains us ever, one purse feeds us.

B. & Fl. Chances, ii, 2.

Must we that have so long time been as one,
Seen cities, countries, kingdoms, and their wonders,
Been *bedfellows*, and in our various journey
Mixt all our observations, part, &c.

B. and Fl. Coxcomb, i, 1.

After the battle of Dreux, in 1562, the prince of Condé slept in the same *bed* with the duke of Guise; an

anecdote frequently cited to show the magnanimity of the latter, who slept soundly, though so near his greatest enemy, then his prisoner. Letters from noblemen to each other often began with the appellation *bedfellow*. See also B. Jon. Dev. an Ass, ii, 8, and B. and Fl. Lovers' Progr., ii, 1.

BED'S FEET. Here, probably in a small bed placed across, was the official station of a lady's maid, or chambermaid, as she was called in unrefined times.

If she keepe a chambermaide, she lyes at her *bedd's feet*, and theis two say no Paternosters.

Suttonstall. Character 19, a Maide.

BEDLAM. Contracted and corrupted from Bethlehem. The priory of *Bethlehem*, or rather, *St. Mary of Bethlehem*, was not converted into an hospital for lunatics till 1546; consequently the word *Bedlam* could not till then have been used with any reference to madness; yet it was already so established in the time of Shakespeare, that he and others have inadvertently put it into the mouths of persons who lived long before its origin.

To *Bedlam* with him! Is the man grown mad?

*K. H. Ay, Clifford; a bedlam and ambitious humour
Makes him oppose himself against his king.*

2 Hen. VI, v, 1.

†But his wife (as he had attired her) seemed indeede not to be well in her wittes, but, seeyng her houbandes maners, shewed herself in her conditions to bee a right *bedlem*.

Riche, Farewell to Militarie Prof., 1581.

†Thus like a *bedlam* to and fro
She frisk'd, and egg'd 'em on to goe,
And at last witch'd 'em in that plight,
That they were almost mad to fight.

Homer a la Mode, 1685.

†**BEDLAM MADNESS.** Raging madness.

Furor, Cic. mania, Aurelian. rabies, Horat. Plant. Rage, fureur. Outrage; furie; *bedlem madness*.

Nomenclator, 1585.

†**BED-PAN.** A warming pan.

Batillus cubicularius, ignitabulum, Instrumentum seneum, in quod coniectis prunis candentibus excalefiunt lecti. Un eschauffoir de lit. A *bed pan*, or warming pan.

Nomenclator.

BED-PHERE. Bedfellow. Compounded of *bed*, and *fere* or *phere*. See **FERE**.

And I must have mine ears banquetted with pleasant and witty conferences, pretty girls, scoffs, and dalliance, in her that I mean to chuse for my *bed-phere*.

B. Jons. Epicæne, ii, 5.

†**BEDRIBBLE.** To sprinkle with wet?

A little urn will hold a great mans ashes; and why should we *bedribble* with our pens the dust that rests there? there is now no fear that it will rise, and fly upon our faces.

Wilson's James I, 1653.

BED-ROLL, corrupted from *bead-roll*.

A catalogue. See **BEAD-ROLL**.

And bellow forth against the gods themselves
A *bed-roll* of outrageous blasphemies.

Kyd's Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 281.

If this were sold, our names should then be quite
Bar'd from the *bed-roll* of gentility.

Woman kill'd with kindness, O. Pl., vii, 288.

Drayton has written it *bedroul*:

Then Wakefield battle next we in our *bedroul* bring.
Polyd., 32, p. 1077.

†**BED-ROPE**. The rope under a bed.

Torus, *Fanis* & *loris* contortus, qui toro, id est lecto,
subtendebatur. A *bedrope*, or cord. *Nomenclator*.

†**BED-STAFF**. A wooden pin in the
side of the bedstead for holding in
the bed-clothes.

All the furniture in the twelve poor scholars chamber,
that is to say, six bed-stands, six matts, six mat-
tresses, six feather beds, six feather bolsters, twelve
pair of sheets, twelve blankets, twelve rugs, three
dozen of *bedslaves*, and six pewter chamber potts.
Allegn's Will, 1626.

†**BEDSTEDLE**. The old form of the
word bedstead.

In the further chamber, one *bed-stedle*, with blew
curtainee and walling backcloth, one downe bedd,
boulster, and pillow, one blanket, one coverlid, one
table, two chayres, one window-curtaine.

Inventory of 17th Cent.

BEDSWERVER. One who swerves
from the fidelity of the marriage bed:
an adulteress.

That she's

A *bedswerver*, even as bad as those

That vulgars give bold't at titlen. *W. Tale*, ii, 1.

BEDWARD. Towards *bed* or rest, or
the time of resting.

While your poor fool and clown, for fear of peril,
Sweats hourly for a dry brown crust to *bedward*.

Albansar, O. Pl., vii, 160.

It is used in *Coriolanus*; and Milton
also has it,

Conch'd, and now fill'd with pasture gazing sat,
Or *bed-ward* ruminating. *Par. Lost*, iv, 350.

Compounds were formerly made at
pleasure, by subjoining *ward* to the
thing towards which the action tend-
ed. Thus we have in the translation
of the New Testament, to *us-ward*
and to *God-ward*, &c. In Fairfax's
Tasso is to *love-ward*, v, 65, to his
camp-ward, xi, 46, to *Gaza-ward*,
viii, 51. In Harrington's *Ariosto* we
find to *Paris-ward*, B. ii, st. 16 and
23. Innumerable instances of this
usage might be collected from the
writings of those times.

†**BEDWARF**. To make little.

Thus whilst thy giant worth
Bedwarfes our fancies, all our words
Do cloud, not set thee forth.

Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

BEELD. Shelter.

This is our *beeld* the blustering winds to shun.
Fairf. Tasso, ii, 84.

This breast, this bosom soft shall be thy *beeld*
Gainst storms of arrows, darts, and weapons thrown.
Ibid., xvi, 49.

The word is still used in Scotland.

Thus Robert Burns,

But thou beneath the random *beeld*
O' clod or stane.

Verses to a Mountain Daisy.

Ray has it among his north country
words: also Kelly, *Scottish Proverbs*,
p. 19.

BEEN was often used for *have been*.

No more than may the running streamers revert
To climb the hills, when they *been* rolled down
The hollow vales. *Tenured and Gism.*, O. Pl., ii, 176.

Also for *were*:

And, for of fame and birth alike they *been*,
They chose him captain by their free accord.
Fairf. Tasso, i, 83.

See also iv, 4. See **BIN**.

BEES. To *have bees* in the head. A
phrase meaning, I fancy, to be cho-
leric; to have that in the head which
is easily provoked, and gives pain
when it is.

But, Wyll, my maister hath *bees* in his head,
If he find mee heere pratinge, I am but deade.
Damon and Pith., O. Pl., i, 180.

Also to be restless:

If he meet but a carman in the street, and I find him
not talk to keep him off on him, he will whistle him
and all his tunes at overnight in his sleep! he has a
head full of *bees*. *B. Jon. Barth. Fair*, i, 4.

To *have a bee* in the bonnet is a
phrase of similar import, or some-
times means to be a little crazy. The
phrase is clearly alluded to in the
following passage:

For pity, sir, find out that *bee*
That bore my love away;
I'll seek him in your bonnet brava.
Herrick, Mad Maid's Song, p. 181.

BEESTNING, or **BEESTING**. The
first milk given by a cow or
other milch beast. A rustic word,
sometimes made into *biesting*, and
even *breisting*. See Kersey and Todd
in *Biesting*. Supposed from a Saxon
word, *bysting*; but as that meant
leaven, the derivation is not very
certain. See Cotgrave in *Colostre*.

So may the first of all our fells be thine,
And both the *beestning* of our goats and kine.
B. Jons. Pan's Annis.

†**BEEBLE-BLIND**. As blind as a
beetle.

Yet thou, nor no she, is so *beetle-blind*,
But thou and they aparantly may see.
Heywood's Spider and Fly, 1566.

†**BEEBLE**. As quick as a beetle, i. e.,
very slow.

Celerius elephanti paritunt: us quicke as a beetle.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1634, p. 664.

BEEBLE. A heavy mallet. A three-

man beetle was one so heavy that it required three men to manage it, two at the long handles and one at the head. The exact figure of it is delineated in the Supplement to Shakespeare, vol. i, p. 190.

If I do, fillip me with a *three-man beetle*.

2 Hen. IV, i, 2.

For *washing-beetle*, see BATLET.

†BEFOG. To obscure.

What a world of hel-worke, devil-worke, and elve-worke, had we walking amongst us heere in England, what time that popish mist had befogged the eyes of our poore people.

Declaration of Popish Impostures, 1603.

†BEFORE. In the presence of; used in a form of oath.

Stra. Sirrah, be civill, or else before Jove I'll pull off my wooden leg, and break your pate with it, though I die for it.

Cartwright's Royall Slave, 1651.

BEFORN. Before.

The time was once, and may again retorn,
For ought may happen that hath been befor.

Spens. Shep. K., May, 103.

Thee, whom high birth makes equal with the best
Thine acts prefer both me and all befor.

Fairf. Tasso, v, 10.

The little redbreast to the prickled thorne
Return'd, and sung there as he had befor.

Browne's Brit. Past., ii, 3, p. 70.

BEG, *v.* To beg a person for a fool, to apply to be his guardian. In the old common law was a writ *de idiota inquirendo*, under which, if a man was legally proved an idiot, the profits of his lands and the custody of his person might be granted by the king to any subject. See Blackstone, B. i, ch. 8, § 18. Such a person, when this grant was asked, was said *to be begged for a fool*; which that learned judge regarded as being still a common expression. See his note, *loc. cit.* But I do not remember ever to have heard it used.

If I fret not his guts, beg me for a fool.

Honest Whore, O. Pl., iii, 261.

It seems that this petition was regularly to be put up in the Court of Wards.

Leave begging, Lynus, for such poor rewards,
Else some will beg thee, in the court of wards.

Harring. Epigr., i, 10.

The guardianship of young heirs, whose estates were deemed to be held *in capite* of the crown, might also be begged. See Lord Coke's Charge, reprinted 1813, p. 48.

It is more obscurely alluded to here:

I fear you will

Be begg'd at court, unless you come off thus.

The Wits, O. Pl., viii, 509.

It is played upon in this passage:

And that a great man
Did mean to beg you for — his daughter.

City Match, O. Pl., ix, 314.

He forms the phrase as if he was going to say "*to beg you for a fool*," and then suddenly turns it off by subjoining the other words. See also *Malcontent*, O. Pl., iv, 37.

Nor was this the whole of the abuse; these wardships were also sold, and the ward so bought could not marry without the consent of this guardian. Grace Wellborn being asked how she came under the guardianship of Justice Overdo, replies,

Faith, through a common calamity, he bought me, sir; and now he will marry me to his wife's brother, this wise gentleman, that you see; or else I must pay the value of my land.

B. Jons. Barth. Fair, act iii.

See WARD.

†BEGGAR. To swear by no beggars; *i. e.*, to swear hard, or solemnly.

This letter brought mistres Doritie into suche a furie, when she had perused it, that she sware by no beggers she would be revenged upon the doctor.

Riche his Farewell to Militarie Prof., 1581.

For even this Pamphilus, how often did he sware deeply by no beggers unto Bacchis, even so, that anybody in the world might have beleev'd him, that so long as shee lived, he would not take him a wife; but loe he is married.

Terence in English, 1614.

BEGGARS BUSH, *to go by*. One of the numerous proverbial sayings which depended on a punning allusion to the name of a place. See Greene's Quip, Harl. Misc., v, 396. It means to go on the road to ruin.

†He throws away his wealth as heartily as young heirs, or old philosophers, and is so eager of a goal, or a mumper's wallet, that he will not wait fortune's leisure to undo him, but rides post to *beggar's-bush*, and takes more pains to spend money than day-labourers to get it. *Twelve Ingenious Characters*, 1686.

†BEGIN. Begin to him, *i. e.*, pledge him first, to do him the first honour.

Phil. The bravest sport is yet to come: the ransack O' th' citty, that's the chiefest. You shall have This lord come profer you his daughter, this Burgesse his wife, and that unskilfull youth Pray you begin to him in 's trembling bride.

Cartwright's Siedge, 1651.

BEGUILED. Covered with guile; having *be* prefixed in such a sense as it is in *becalm*, *bedew*, &c.

So beguil'd

With outward honesty, but yet defil'd

With inward vice. *Sh. Rape of Lucr.*, Supp., i, 560.

†BEGULLED. Made a gull of; cheated.

He hath not left a penny in my purse:

Five shillings, not a farthing more, I had,

And thus *be-guld*, doth make me almost mad.

Rowlands, Knave of Clubs, 1611.

BEHAVE, *v. a.* Sometimes used for to manage or govern; in point of behaviour.

And with such sober and unnoted passion
He did *behave* his anger ere 'twas spent,
As if he had but prov'd an argument.

Tim. of A., iii, 5.

The earlier critics, not understanding this, suspected the passage to be corrupt, and proposed alterations; but it is now fully proved that this sense of the word was common.

How well my stars *behave* their influence.

Davenant's Just Italian.

Thus Spenser also,

But who his limbs with labours, and his mind
Behaves with cares, cannot so easy mis.

Sp. F. Q., II, iii, 40.

It may not be amiss to add, that the stanza here referred to is remarkable for high polish and poetical beauty of expression.

BEHAVIOUR. This word is used in a very peculiar sense by Shakespeare in the first scene of *King John*:

Thus, after greeting, speaks the king of France,

In my *behaviour*, to the majesty,

The borrow'd majesty of England here. *John*, i, 1.

Dr. Johnson explains it thus: "the king of France speaks *in the character* which I here assume."

BEHEST. Command. A word still preserved in poetic usage, and sufficiently exemplified by Dr. Johnson.

BEHIGHT, v. To promise, call, bespeak, reckon, &c. Saxon.

And for his paines a whistle him *behight*.

Spens. F. Q., IV, xi, 6.

Such as their kind *behighteth* to us all.

Ferrex and Porrex, O. Pl., i, 115.

†Good judgement them *behight* for princes bowres.

Collier's Alceyn Papers.

Also to intrust or commit. See Johnson.

See *behote* as the preterite of *behight*. *Sp. F. Q.*, IV, iv, 40, &c. See Todd.

BEHITHER, adv. On this side.

The Italian at this day by like arrogance calleth the Frenchman, Spaniard, Dutch, English, and all other breed *behither* their mountaines Apennines, Tramontani, as who should say barbarous.

Puttenham. Art of Engl. Poesie, p. 210.

Also for *except*.

I have not any one thing, *behither* vice, that hath occasioned so much contempt of the clergie, as unwillingness to take or keep a poor living.

Oley's Pref. to Herbert, C. Parson, A. 11, b.

Or it may mean, short of vice, or on this side of it.

BEHOLDINGNESS. Obligation; or the state of being *beholden*; formed according to the corrupt use of *beholding* for *beholden*. *Beholden* expresses the state of being *holden* or held in obligation to a person.

Their presence still
Upbraids our fortunes with *beholdingness*.

Marston's Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 79.

†**BEHORNE.** To put horns on, to cuckold.

Marcus Aurelius did faire Faustine wed,

And she with whoring did *behorne* his head.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**BEHOVEFUL.** Desirable.

It seemed to him very requisite and *behoeful*, as well for the augmentation of his honours, &c.

Shelton's Don Quixote, 1612.

BEING, adv. Since. It is, in fact, an abbreviated form, instead of "it being so," or "this being so," equivalent to *since this is so*.

And *being* you have

Declin'd his means, you have increas'd his malice.

B. & Fl. Hon. M. Fort., act ii.

†*Being y'* are confident of me, and I

Presume your lips are sealed up to silence,

Take that, which I did never yet discover.

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†**BELAID.** Waylaid.

He was, by certain Spaniards of the emperors old souldiors, who had knowledge of his coming, *belaid* upon the river Padus as he was going down to Venice, and alaine.

Knolles' Hist. of the Turks.

BELAMOUR. A lover. *Bel amour*, Fr.

Nor yet her *belamour*, the partner of his sheet.

Sp. F. Q., III, x, 22.

Also a flower:

Her ruddy cheeks like unto roses red,

Her snowy brows like budded *belamoures*. *Spens. Sonn.*, 64.

I have not discovered what flower is here meant. It seems to be applied to the *lily* or *iris* in *F. Q.*, II, vi, 16. Yet the construction is too obscure to determine anything.

BELDAME and **BELSIRE.** Grandmother and grandfather.

To show the *beldame* daughters of her daughter.

Sh. Rape of Lucr., Sup., i, p. 530.

So in 1 Hen. IV, iii, 1. "*Beldame* earth" and "grandam earth" occur in the same passage, as synonymous.

So *belsire*:

As his great *belsire* Brute from Albion's heirs it won.

Polyolb., song 8.

In Spenser, *beldame* has the original signification of *belle dame*, fair lady. In a translation of Erasmus's *Moriæ Encomium*, by Sir Thos. Chaloner, printed 1549, we find a word not unuseful, instead of the awkward phrase great great grandfather, namely, *belgrandfather*; and *great belgrandfather* for the next remove. See Capel's *School of Shakespeare*, p. 198.

BELGARDS. Beautiful looks. *Belle egard*, Fr.

Upon her eyelids many graces sate

Under the shadow of her even browes,

Working *belgards*, and amorous retrate.

Sp. F. Q., II, iii, 25.

BELL, to bear the. To win the prize at a race, where a bell was the usual prize.

Among the Romans it [a horse race] was an Olympic exercise, and the prize was a garland, but now they *bear the bell away*. *Saltonshall, Char., 23.*

Hence this epitaph :

Here lyes the man whose horse did gaine
The bell, in race on Salisbury plain.

Camd. Remains, p. 348.

We find also to *lose the bell*, for to be worsted, generally.

But when in single fight he *lost the bell*.

Fairf. Tasso, xvii, 69.

†Staid drinking some wyne : soe to a summer game :
Sherburne's mare run, and lost the bell : made merrie.

Asketon Diary, 1617-18.

BELL, BOOK, AND CANDLE. In the solemn form of excommunication used in the Romish Church, the bell was tolled, the book of offices for the purpose used, and three candles extinguished, with certain ceremonies ; hence this expression,

Bell, book, and candle, shall not drive me back,
When gold and silver becks me to come on. *John, iii, 3.*

Four times a year, the following curse was read in the church, *in terrorem*, against all who in any way defrauded the church of her dues. The prelate stood in the pulpit in his albe, the cross was lifted up, and the candles lighted ; when he proceeded thus :

Thorow authoritie of Lord God Almighty, and our lady St. Mary, and all the saints of heaven, of angels or archangels, patriarchs and prophets, evangelists, apostles, martyrs, confessors, and virgins ; also by the power of all holy church, that our Lord Jesu Christ gave to S. Peter, we denounce all those accursed that we have thus reckned to you : and all those that maintaine hem in her sins, or given hem hereto either helpe or counsell, so that they be departed from God, and all holy church. and that they have noe part of the passion of our Lord Jesu Christ, ne of noe sacraments that been in holy church, ne noe part of the prayers among christen folke, but that they be accursed of God and of holy church, from the sool of their foot unto the crown of their head, sleeping and waking, sitting and standing, in all her words, and in all her workes, and but if [unless] they have grace of God for to amend hem here in this life, for to dwell in the pain of hell, for ever withouten end (*fat, fat*). Doe to the *book*, quench the *candle*, ring the *bell*. Amen. Amen.

This form was extracted from the Canterbury book, by sir Thomas Ridley, or his annotator, J. Gregory. See his view of the Civile and Ecclesiasticall Law, p. 249. The days of cursing were Advent Sunday, the first Sunday in Lent, the Sunday in the feast of Trinity, and the Sunday within the *utis* [or octave] of the Virgin Mary. The curse was very like that of *Ernulfus*.

In the following passage the allusion is only jocular, applying the same form of words to a different purpose.

I have a priest will mumble up a marriage,
Without *bell, book, or candle*. *Ram Alley, O Pl., r, 447.*

Where the candle seems only to be added from the custom of joining the three together.

The use of the bell was supposed to be to fright away evil spirits.

Ring the *saints-bell* to affright
Far from hence the evil sprite.

Herrick's Works, p. 302.

BELLIBONE. *Belle et bonne*, Fr., a fair maid.

Pan may be proud that ever he begot
Such a *bellibone*. *Spen. Shep. Kal., Apr., 91.*

†**BELLARMINE.** An earthen jug, ornamented with the figure of a bearded face, which is said to have been designed as the portrait of cardinal Bellarmine. It was in common use in the 17th century.

With jugs, mugs, and pitchers,
And *bellarmines* of stale,
Dash'd lightly with a little,
A very little ale. *The Jolly Toper, an old ballad.*

BELLMAN. Part of the office of this guardian of the night originally was to bless the sleepers, whose door he passed, which was often done in verse. Hence these lines of Herrick :

The Belmen.

From noise of scarefires rest ye free,
From murders, *benedicite*.
From all mischances, that may fright
Your pleasing slumbers in the night ;
Mercie secure ye all, and keep
The goblin from ye, while ye sleep.
Past one o'clock and almost two,
My masters all, good day to you. *Hesp., p. 139.*

Thus Milton :

The *belman's* drowsy charm
To bless the doors from nightly harm. *Penseroso.*

Hence our still continued *bellman's* verses.

BELLS. In order to spread the alarm at a fire, bells were rung backwards. Among some directions, in cases of fire, printed in the Harl. Misc., one is, "That the bells *ringing backwards* do give notice of fire." Vol. vi, p. 400.

Look how a man would be amaz'd to heare
A noise confus'd of *backward ringing* bells,
And after find, when he approacheth neare
New set on fire the house wherein he dwels.

Harr. Ariost., xvi, 64.

Then, sir, in time

You may be remembered at the quenching of
Fir'd houses, when the bells ring *backward*, by
Your name upon the buckets. *City Match, O. Pl., ix, 297.*

†To the making away of which conceit, and to make him vent his bladder, which otherwise would in a short time have caused him to die, they invented this quirk,

to wit, to set an old ruinous house forthwith on fire, the physicians caused the bells to ring backward, and intreated a many to run to the fire.

Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

See Cleiveland, in Nichols's Collect. of Poems, vol. vii, p. 10.

This was practised also in other cases of alarm; thus, when William of Cloudelee and his companions were attacking the people of Carlisle,

There was many an outhorne in Carleil blowen,
And the belkes backward did ring. *Percy's Reliques*, i, p. 160.

It seems also to have been a general mark of sorrow:

Not concluded with any epithalamiums or songs of joy, but contrary—his bells ring backward.

Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 258.

†BELLUINE, *adj.* Having the nature of a beast.

The golden calf which Aaron did calcine,
Moses destroy'd, made it less belluine.

Owen's Epigrams, by Harvey.

†BELLY-CHEER. 'This trivial name for provisions is of considerable antiquity.

Abdomini indulgere, to geve hym selfe to bealy chere.

Eliotes Dictionarie, 1559.

Gluttonie mounted on a greedie beare,
To belly-cheere and banquets lends his care.

Rowlands, Knaves of Spades, &c.

We likewise find *belly-timber* in the same sense.

Annona cara est. Corne is at a high price; victuals are deare; belly timber is hard to come by.

Terence in English, 1614.

BELLY-GOD. A glutton, or epicure.

This odd perversion of calling a person by that name who made a god of his belly, or was addicted to luxurious eating, is noticed by Johnson, from Hakewill; but I believe it is no longer used. Certainly no elegant writer would employ it. In older authors it is not uncommon. In Randolph's *Muses' Looking Glass*, Acolastus, who personifies intemperance, is styled

Base belly-god! licentious libertine. O. Pl., ix, 201.
Learning is high, becomes the meek, and doth the proud infect,

It doth refuse the belly-gods, and such as sleep hath train'd,
Without long time, and labour great, it will not be obtain'd.

Barn. Gouge's Paling. in Cens. Lit., ix, 281.

And blase this Baal and belligod most blind.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 323.

†BELLY-PIECE. Properly an apron, or covering of the belly.

If thou shoulds cry, it would make streaks down thy face; as the tears of the tankard do upon my fat hosts belly-pieces.

Shadwell, Bury Fair, 1689.

It is used in the following example as a popular term for a woman.

Asot. Come, blush not, bashfull belly-piece—I will meet thee:

I ever keep my word with a fair lady.

I will requite that jewell with a richer.

Randolph's Jealous Lovers, 1646.

†BELIKE. Apparently; perhaps.

The old wife shes spun the woufe, and a maid besides was together with them, all ragged and tattered, very sluttish, and not much regarded belike, shes weaved that they spunne.

Terence in English, 1614.

†BELISHLASH. To flog.

He that minds trish-trash,

Him I will belishlash.

How a Man may chuse a Good Wife, 1602.

†To BELK. To belch.

With surfets tympany he ginning swell,
All wan eft lavers in saint Buxton's well;
He breathing belketh out such sulphure aires,
As sun exhales from those Egyptian marcs.

Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

But they which have melancholia caused of vice in the sides, they have rawnesse, and much windinesse, sharpe belkings, burnings, and grievousnesse of the sides.

Barrough's Method of Physick, 1634.

BEL-SWAGGER, ST., OF MIMS. The history of this canonised personage is a desideratum. He or she is thus mentioned:

Let Mims be angry at their St. Bel-swagger,
And we pass in the heat on't, and be beaten

B. & Pl. Wit w. M., iii, 1.

[In the following example the word is used in the sense of a bully or hector.]

†Mean? why here has been a young belswagger, a great he-rogue, with your daughter, sir.

The World in the Moon, an Opera, 1697.

†BEMARTLED. Trampled?

Stervde mutton, beefe with foote bemartelled,
And skinn and bones, all these will Bardus cate.

Bastard's Chrestoleros, 1598.

BEMOIL: To bemire, or bedraggle.

Thou should'st have heard, in how miry a place; how she was bemoil'd.

Tam. of Shr., iv, 1.

†BENCH. The tavern-bench is often mentioned in the old writers.

Phil. Their spendthrift heires will those firebrands quench,
Swaggering full moistly on a tavernes bench.

The Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

The following example appears to contain a pun.

Hec's a bench-schistler; that is but an ynche,
Whistling an hunt's-up in the King's Bench.

The Scourge of Folly, n. d.

BENIM, or BENOOME, *v.* To take away. *Benæman*, Sax., which is from *næme*, captio; whence to *nim*, for to steal.

Wherewith he pierced eft

His body gord, which he of life benoomes.

Mirr. Mag., p. 436.

BENIZON, or BENISON. Blessing: *benison*, Fr.

Therefore begone

Without our grace, our love, our benizon. *Lear*, i, 1.

The bounty and the benizon of heav'n

To boot, and boot!

Ibid., iv, 6.

That through each room a golden pipe may run
Of living water, by thy benizon. *Herrick, Works*, p. 289.

†BENTS. Hard coarse grass in general.

This wakes the nymph, her eyes admit the day;
Here flowers, and there her scatter'd garlands lay,
Which as she picks up, and with bents reties,
She in her lap the speckled serpent spies.

Randolph's Poems, 1648.

The flowers of the sweetest senta
She bound about with knotty *bernts*.
Select Ayres and Dialogues, 1659.

BERDASH. Said to be a kind of neck-cloth; but I have found it only in the following passage of the *Guardian*, and we must be sure that it was something more than a temporary term, before we attempt to derive *haberdasher* (that puzzle of etymologists) from it, with the editor of those papers in 1797.

I have prepared a treatise against the cravat and *berdash*, which I am told is not ill done. *Guard.*, No. 10.

We may hope that *bardash* is in no way applicable to it.

BERGOMASK DANCE. A rustic dance, framed in imitation of the people of *Bergamasco* (a province in the state of Venice), who are ridiculed as being more clownish in their manners and dialect than any other people in Italy. All the Italian buffoons imitate them.

Will it please you to see the epilogue, or hear a *bergomask dance*, between two of our company? *Thes.* Come, your *bergomask*, let your epilogue alone. [*Here a dance of clowns.*] *Mids.*, v. 1.

†**BERENT.** To tear to pieces, or about.

Shall I therefore *berent* my haire, with wightes that wish to die?

Or shall I bathe myself with teares, to feed your feeckle eye?
Paradise of Dainty Devises, 1596.

BERIE, s. A word not otherwise authorised, that I know of, but used by Sir J. Harrington for a grove or garden.

The cell a chappell had on th' easterne side,
Upon the wester side a grove or *berie*.

Orl. Fur., xli, 57.

†**BERLINA.** The pillory.

Wearing a cap, with fair long ass's ears
Instead of horns; and so to mount, a paper
Piun'd on thy breast, to the *berlina*.

B. Jons. Volpone, v. 8.

BERMOOTHES. The Bermudas: an old form of the name.

Thou call'dst me up at midnight to fetch dew
From the still vext *Bermoothes*.

Temp., i. 2.

The dev'l should think of purchasing that egg-shell
To victual out a witch for the *Burmoothes*.

B. & Fl. Women pleas'd, i. 2.

BERMUDAS, in London. A cant term for certain obscure and intricate alleys, in which persons lodged who had occasion to live cheap or concealed; called also the *Straights*, q. v. They are supposed to have been the narrow passages north of the Strand, near Covent-garden.

Maercraft. Engine, when did you see

My cousin Everhill? keeps he still your quarter

In the *Bermudas*? *Eng.* Yes, sir, he was writing

This morning very hard. *B. Jons. Devil an Ass*, ii. 1.

Turn pyrates here at land,
Ha' their *Bermudas* and their *Straights* i' th' Strand.
Ibid., *Epist. to Sir Edw. Dorset*, vol. vi, 361.

A practice of running away actually to the *Bermuda* Islands, when they were first settled, to defraud creditors, probably gave rise to the expression, which seems to be literally used here:

There's an old debt of forty, I ga' my word
For one is run away to the *Bermudas*

B. Jon. Devil an Ass, iii, 3.

Bermudas also denoted a species of tobacco; probably from being brought from thence.

Where being furnished with tinder, match, and a portion of decayed *Barmoodas*, they smooke it most terribly.

Clitus's Whims., p. 135.

See **STRAIGHTS**.

†**BEROGUE.** To call rogne, to abuse.

Therefore hands off, do not thou draw
Thy sword, agree, you know the law
Is costly, if you please you may
Berogue and rascall him all day.

Homer a la Mode, 1665.

†**BESAUCE.** To flavour with sauce.

Also, I should overcharge my memory, as then I did mine eyes and stomache, little delighting the reader, because garlick and onions must *bescauce* many of my words, as then it did the most parte of their dishes.

Sir T. Smith's Voyage in Russia, 1605.

†**BESCATTERED.** Disordered.

Whose head befringed with *bescattered* tresses,
Shews like Apollo's, when the morn he dresses.

Witt's Recreations, 1654.

BESCUMMER, v. From *be* and *scummer*. To scatter ordure.

Which working strongly with
The conceit of the patient, would make them *bescummer*
To th' height of a mighty purgation.

B. & Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn, iv.

Ben Jonson has it *bescummer*:

A critic that all the world *bescumbers*

With satirical humours and lyrical numbers.

Poetaster, act v.

†But even now I asked for a little drink, and they gave me a glasse whose foot was all *bescumber'd*, and although the ill favour did much displease me, yet the great thirst I had did inforce me to lift it to my mouth.

Comical History of Francion, 1655.

See **SCUMMER**.

BESEEK, v. To beseech.

You are begylde, and now your Juliet you *beseekes*

To cease your sute and suffer her to live emong her likes.

Romeus and Juliet, Sh. Sup., i, 291.

BESEEN. Seen, or appearing. *Well beseen*, making a good appearance; *ill beseen*, the contrary.

In which I late was wont to reign as queen,
And mask in mirth, with graces well *beseen*.

Spens. Tears of Muses, 179.

Within that lake is a rock, and therein is as faire a place as any is on earth, and richly *beseene*.

Hist. of K. Arthur, bl. 1.

BESHREW, v. To wish ill to; to curse. To *shrew* is used for to curse by Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, 7809;—thus a *shrew'd* woman and a *curst*

woman, were the same. It is from *screawa*, the *shrew-mouse*.

Now much *bescrew* my manners and my pride,
If Hermia meant to say Lysander ly'd. *Mids.*, ii, 3.
Florio, in the word *museragno*, gives the best account I have met with of the origin of this expression; for till we know what properties were attributed to the harmless *shrew-mouse*, we cannot comprehend why its name should imply a curse. He says, "A kinde of mouse called a *shrew*, which is deadly to other beasts if he but bite them, and laming all, if he but touch them, of whom came that ordinary curse *I beshrew you*, as much as to say, I wish you death."

†BESMEARED. Bescummed.

Mistis Minx, a marchants wife, that will eat no cherries, forsooth, but when they are at twentie shillings a pound, that lookes as simperingly as if she were *besmeared*. *Nash, Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

BESMIRCH, *v.* To disfigure with smoke, or blackness. See SMIRCH.

†BESOBBED. Soaked.

Because also that all the ground was *besobbed* and drenched with the mid-winter frosts that now thawed, and the waters being up and swolne, had carried away the bounds of their banks, and were become verie rough. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

†BESOMETIMES. At times.

Yea, faith itselſe, and zeal, *besometimes* angles
Wherewith this juggler heav'n-bent soules intangles:
Much like the green worm, that in spring devours
The buds and leaves of choicest fruits and flowrs.
Sylvester's Du Bartas.

BESORT, *v.* To suit, or befit.

And the remainder that shall still depend
To be such men as may *besort* your age
And know themselves and you. *Lear*, i, 4.

BESORT, *s.* Attendance, or society.

With such accommodation, and *besort*,
As levels with her breeding. *Oth.*, i, 3.

†BESPARAGE. For disparage.

Yet am I not against it, that these men by their mechanical trades should come to *besparage* gentlemen and chuff-headed burghomasters.

Nash's Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

BESSY. Mr. Malone observes that there is a peculiar propriety in the address of mad Tom in *Lear* to *Bessy*; mad Tom and mad Bess being usually companions. In proof of it, he quotes the following passage:

Stowt rogue and harlot counterfeited gomme,
One calls herself poor *Besse*, the other Tom.

West's Court of Conscience, 1607.

In confirmation of this it may be observed, that two of the most celebrated mad songs are entitled *Mad Bess* and *Mad Tom*. See Malone's *Suppl.*, i, 260. The passage of *King Lear*, however, which he thus illustrates,

certainly contains a fragment of some old song. *Lear*, iii, 6.

[There is an old chap-book entitled, "Bess of Bedlam's Garland, containing several excellent new songs," 12mo, n. d., with the following verse on the title:]

†See, see, poor *Bess of Bedlam*,
In mournful plight and sadness;
I shake my chains and rack my brains
In all extreams of madness.

†BESTAD, *part.* Situated; circumstanced.

What then behoveth so *bestad* to done?

Gascoigne's Works, 1587.

BESTEAD, *v.* To treat, or accommodate. [See the preceding word.]

Thus ill *bestedd*, and fearful more of shame
Then of the certaine perill he stood in.

Spens., I, i, 24.

BESTRAUGHT. Distracted. A participle of which the verb is not met with. *Distraught*, in the same sense, is not uncommon, and is for distract or distracted.

If she say I am not fourteen pence on the score for sheer ale, score me up for the lying'st knave in Christendom. What, I am not *bestraught*!

Tam. Shr. Induct., sc. 2.

They say there was an oracle there in old time, whose spirit possessed many inhabitants thereabouts, and *bestraught* them of their wits.

North's Plutarch, p. 360, C.

†BESWARM. To cover with dirt?

She jump'd upon the fryar's back
In that most nasty case,
Making his very shoulders crack,
And all *beswarm'd* his face.

The Fryar and the Boy, part ii.

BET. An old representative of *better*; not unusual in old authors.

Sin it may be no *bet*, now gang in peace.

Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 251.

Perhaps he shall be *bet* advise within a weeke or twayne.

Romeus and Juliet, *Sup. to Sh.*, i, 292.

†God knoweth I wish it not, it had beene *bet* for mee,
Still to have kept my quiet chaire.

Gascoigne's Workes, 1587.

†BETALL. To pay, or count out money. From the German.

Our host said we had foure shilling to *betall*, or to pay, which made me suspect it to bee a bawdy house by his large reckoning, till at last I understood that the shillings he meant were but stivers, or three halfe pence a peece.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

BETEEM, *v.* To bestow, give, afford, or allow: probably from *teem*; to teem forth.

Belike for want of rain, which I could well
Beteem them from the tempest of mine eyes

Mids., i, 1.

It seems in the following passage to mean *give*, in the sense of permit, or allow:

So loving to my mother
That he might not *beteem* the winds of heaven
Visit her face too roughly.

Hamlet, i, 2.

The modern editions, till Mr. Malone's, read, in this passage, "*let e'en*," from the conjectural emendation of Theobald. The true word is in the old quartos. Both folios read erroneously *beteene*. The fourth, still more absurdly, *betweane*. If proof were still wanting that *beteem* was the right word, the following passage, where it forms the rhyme, would afford it fully :

Yet could he not *beteeme*
The shape of any other bird than eagle for to seeme.
Golding's Ovid. Metamph.

It means there *endure*, or deign, for it is the translation of dignatur.

And poore heart (were not wishing in vaine) I could
beteeme her a better match, than thus to see a diamond
buried in sea-coale ashes.

Case is alter'd, Dram. Dialogue, 1635.

Spenser also has used it in the same sense :

So would I, said th' enchaunter, glad and faine
Beteeme to you this sword you to defend.

F. Q., II, viii, 19.

It does not appear that the sense of *pour out*, which Mr. Steevens prefers, is either authorised or necessary.

BETHLEM GABOR. A prince of Transylvania, who by treachery, and by the assistance of the Turks, gained the sovereignty of that country, and caused himself to be proclaimed king of Hungary. The former situation was confirmed to him by the emperor; the latter he was persuaded to renounce, as a condition of peace. He was famous from 1613 to his death in 1629. He is often alluded to in old plays. Thus Ben Jonson :

Some thing of *Bethlem Gabor*,
And then I'm gone. *Tho.* We hear he has devis'd
A drum to fill all Christendom with the sound;
But that he cannot draw his forces near it
To march yet, for the violence of the noise.

Staple of News, iii, 2.

'Tis an Arabian woodcock, the same that carry'd a bunch of grapes in January last to *Bethlem Gabor*.

Bird in a Cage, O. Pl., viii, 266.

The sonne of one did dayly labour,
But he, as proud as *Bethlem Gabor*,
In buffe and scarfs full richly clad.

Gayt. Fest. Notes, iv, 24, p. 280.

Matters go untowardly on our side in Germany, but the king of Denmark will be shortly in the field in person; and *Bethlem Gabor* hath been long expected to do something, but some think he will prove but a bugbear.

Howell's Letters, B. I, § 4, l. 20,
dated 15 Mar., 1626.

†**BETHREATEN.** To threaten much, or on all sides.

My calm's deceitful; and my gulf too near;
My wares are slubber'd, and my fare's too dear:
My plummet's light, it cannot sink nor sound;
O, shall my rock-*bethreaten'd* soul be drown'd?

Quarles's Emblems.

BETSO. The smallest coin current in Venice; worth about a farthing.

And what must I give you? *Bra.* At a word thirty livres, I'll not bate you a *betso*.

Antiquary, O. Pl., x, 47.

Coryat calls it *betso* :

The last and least [coin] is the *betso*, which is half a sol; that is, almost a farthing.

Crud., vol. ii, p. 69, repr.

†**BETWIXT.** To come betwixt, *i. e.*, to cause disagreement or estrangement between two persons.

Faith, I was a man in her quarters once, but now am out again. I know not why, but *something is come betwixt us*: I am not so intimate as I was.

The Wizard, a Play, 1640.

BEVER, or BEAVER. The part of the helmet which, when let down, covered the face. *Baviere, Fr.*, the visor or visiere.

I saw young Harry—with his beaver on.

1 Hen. IV, iv, 1.

Warburton, not injudiciously, proposed to read "with his *beaver up*," alleging that it was improper to say with the beaver *on*, which is only a part of the helmet. Dr. Johnson thought *beaver* might stand for helmet in that passage, or *on* for down. Perhaps it means helmet in the following :

With trembling hand her *beaver* he unty'd.

Fairf. Tasso, xii, 67.

In the following passage, it has its proper sense and usage :

Their neighing coursers daring of the spur,
Their armed staves in charge, their *beavers* down,
Their eyes of fire sparkling through sights of steel,
And the loud trumpet blowing them together.

2 Hen. IV, iv, 1.

BEVER, s. and v. An intermediate refreshment between breakfast and dinner. From *bever*, to drink, Sp. and Ital. [Chapman, in his translation of the *Odyssey*, uses this word for an evening meal, or supper.]

†*Merenda, Plauto.* Proprie olim prandium dicebatur quod meridi daretur. Nonius cibum qui post meridiem sumitur interpretatur. *εσπεριονα.* Le reciner. A middaies meale: an undermeale: a boire or *beaver*: a refreshing betwixt meales. *Nomenclator, 1585.*

Appetitus. Your gallants never sup, breakfast, nor *bever* without me.

Lingua, O. Pl., v, 148.

He is none of those same ordinary eaters, that will devour three breakfasts, and as many dinners, without any prejudice to their *bevers*, drinkings, or suppers.

B. & Pl. Wom. Hater, i, 3.

BEVIS OF SOUTHAMPTON. A famous knight of romance, whose exploits are not a little marvellous; wherefore Shakespeare thus alludes to them :

They did perform

Beyond thought's compass; that former fabulous story
Being now seen possible enough, got credit,
That *Bevis* was believ'd.

Hen. VIII, i, 1.

The chief circumstances of his history are told in the second book of Drayton's *Polyolbion*.

BEVY. Originally a flock of some kinds of birds; a company or party [especially of ladies]. Used by Pope. Abundantly exemplified by Johnson. See Todd.

None here he hopes,
In all this noble *bevy*, has brought with her
One care abroad. *Hen. VIII*, i, 4.

BEUFE. Apparently misprinted for *buffe*, in the old folio of B. and Fl., in two places.

As clerk to the great band
Of marrow bones, that people call the Switzers,
Men made of *beufe* and sarcenet. *Nob. Gent.*, iii, 1.
Yes of his teeth; for of my faith I think
They are sharper than his sword, and dare do more
If the *beufe* meet him fairly. *Ibid.*, *Capt.*, ii, 2.

To BEWAILE. Very singularly used by Spenser; apparently for to cause, or compass.

As when a ship that flies sayre under sayle
An hidden rocks escaped hath unwares,
That lay in waite her wrack for to *bewaile*.
F. Q., I, vi, 1.

Upton says that to *wail* or *bewaile*, anciently meant to choose or select, and quotes G. Douglas and Chaucer for it.

BEWARE. Dr. Johnson's remark that this word is only used in phrases which admit the word *be* or its tenses, is perfectly correct. The exception captiously urged by G. Mason (in his manner) may be considered as an obsolete form. It could not now be used by any pure writer.

Looks after honours and *bewares* to act
What straightway he must labour to retract.
B. Jons. Transl. of Horace.

In short, it is now used as if *be* and *ware* were still separate words, not formed into one.

†**BEWITCHED.** A cant term for being tipsy. It is mentioned with others in the *Workes* of Taylor the Water-Poet, 1630.

BEWRAY, v. To discover, or betray.

He did *bewray* his practice, and receiv'd
The hurt you see striving to apprehend him.
Lear, ii, 1.

But had he known e'en these he should have dy'd,
Yet would his looks no sign of fear *bewray*.
Fairf. Tasso, vii, 30.

Commanding them their cause of strife *bewray*.
Spens. Moth. Hubb., 1096.

†**BEYOND.** *Beyond oneself* was used for what we now express by *beside oneself*, i. e., excessively affected with anything.

Though you be never so much *delai'd*, you may not

call his master knave; that makes him go *beyond himself*, and wright a challenge in court hand, for it may be his owne another day.

Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

†*Beyond all reason*, unreasonably.

Whereat they vex,
And their unquiet soules oft-times perplex
Beyond all reason.

Wither's Abuses Stript and Whipt, 1623.

†**BEZIL.** The part of a ring in which the stone was fixed, or the device engraved.

Pala annuli, Cicero. Latior annuli turgidiorque para,
cui gemma aut symbolum inseritur. Chaton, teste
d'un anneau. The *bezill*, colet, or heade of a ring.

Nomenclator.

BEZONIAN. A beggar. From *besogno*, or *besognoso*, Ital. Cotgrave thus explains the French word *bisogne*: "A bison. Also a filthie knave, or clowne, a raskall, *bisonian*," &c.

Under which king, *Bezonian*, speak or die.

2 *Hen. IV*, v, 3.

Great men oft die by vile *Bezonians*. *Ibid.*, iv, 1.

What *Bezonian* is that?

Middleton's Blurt Master Constable.

Besognion, *bisogno*, and *bezoingnies*, are all to be met with in the same sense. See O. Pl., vi, 148, and B. and Fletch. *Love's Cure*, ii, 1.

†What blanqueted? O the Gods! spurn'd out by
groomes like a base *bisogno*? thrust out by th' head
and shoulders. *Chapman's Widows Tears*, 1612.

Ben Jonson has the original Italian word.

Heart, ere to-morrow I shall be new christen'd
And called the *Pantalone di bisognioni*,
About the town. *For*, ii, 3.

Bessogne is put for the same:

Beat the *bessognes* that lie hid in the carriages.
Brome, Cov. Gard. weeded, act v, sc. 3.

BEZZLE, or BIZLE, v. To drink to excess. Todd derives it from old French.

'Sfoot, I wonder how the inside of a tavern looks now.
Oh! when shall I *bizle*, *bizle*?

Honest Whore, part ii, and O. Pl., iii, 396.

Time will come

When wonder of thy error will strike dumb
Thy *bezel'd* sense. *Malcontent*, O. Pl., iv, 42.

i. e., "thy besotted understanding."

That divine part is soakt away in sinne,
In sensual lust, and midnight *bezeling*.

Marston, Scourge of V. Lib. ii, Sat. 7.

It is used also as a substantive, a drunkard being called "foule drunken *bezzle*."

In another passage, sots are called *bezellers*. See the place first cited. Skinner says, perhaps for *beastle*, i. e., to make a beast of one's self. The word is also in Kersey.

†For when he was told of he was fallen into this
filthie vice and abominable *bezeling*, O (smith hee)
youth may be wanton, and heerafter staydues may
reduce him; puffed up with pride that may be moderated
by conversation, or religious advise; given to gaming.

either wants, or the discovery of falshood, may make him leave it.

Rich Cabinet furnished with Varieties of Excellent Discriptions, 1616.

And though the city is not much more then halfe the bignes as London is within the wals, yet are there in it almost 800 brewhouses, and in one day there hath beene shipped away from thence 337 brewings of beere, besides 13 or 14 brewings have beene wrackt or stayed in the towne, as not sufficient to be beecled in the country. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

†BIAS. Bent, or inclination.

Though these found some stop, yet our great favourite, the earl of Somerset, and his business, runs smoothly, without rub, since Overburies death. But he must alter his *bias*, and go less, or find some new ways to bring in monies. *Wilson's James I.*

BIB, v. To drink frequently; to tipple.

Lat.

And through a wide mouth'd tunnel duly strains
Unto a *bibbing* substance down conveying.

Ph. Fletcher's Purple Isl., v, 17.

And that the common people did nothing all day long
unto darke night, but *bybbs*, and drink drunke.

North's Plut., 1047.

†Your lycour is so mightie and so strong,
And therewithall it goeth down so soft,
That of your guesstes some *bibb* therof so long
Till from the ground it listeth them aloft.

Thynn, Debate between Pride and Lowlines.

†What horses Diomedes brought, how great Achilles was,
She learned all too soone, and of love she *bibbes* (alas).

Phaer's Virgil, 1600.

†As soon a little little ant
Shall *bib* the ocean dry,
A snail shall creep about the world,
Ere these affections dye.

Howell's Familiar Epistles, 1650.

BIBBELER, or BIBBER. One who drinks often.

I perceive you are no great *bybler*, (i. e. reader of the Bible) Pasiphilo. Pas. Yes, sir, an excellent good *bibbeler*, 'specially in a bottle.

Gascoigne's Works, sign. C. 1.

†BICKERING, and BICKERMENT.

Skirmishing; used also in a pathological sense for an internal derangement.

My captaine, feeling such a *bickeryng* within himself, the like whereof he had never indured upon the sea, was like to bee taken prisoner aboard his owne shippe.

Riche's Farewell to Militarie Profession, 1581.

Naturæ et morbi conflictus, Aurel. κρίσις. The conflict or *bickermment* of nature and sicknesse. *Nomenclator*.

†BICORNED. Two-horned.

Your body so revers'd, did represent,
Being forked, our *bicorned* government.

Brome's Songs, 1661, p. 194.

To BID BEADS. Originally, to say prayers; afterwards, merely to count the beads of the rosary; each bead dropped passing for a prayer. Used also by Dryden. See Todd.

Silly old man that lives in hidden cell,
Bidding his beads all day for his trespas. *Sp. F. Q.*, I, i, 30.

He describes Superstition as saying, upon her *beads*.

Nine hundred *paternosters* every day,
And thrice nine hundred Aves. *F. Q.*, I, iii, 13.

Some were immured up in little sheads,
There to contemplate heav'n, and *bid their beads*.

Browne's Brit. Past., i, 5, p. 186.

See BEADSMAN.

BIDDING PRAYER. The prayer for the souls of benefactors in popish times. It was said before the sermon. It seems to have been so called from *bidding* the people pray for certain persons. A form of this kind is inserted in the account of Exeter cathedral, published by the Society of Antiquaries, and taken from the archives of that church, written in the time of Edward IV. It begins, "Ye shall pray for the state of al holy church: for our holy fader the Pope, with alle his college of cardinalls; for the holy lande, that of his heigh mercy sende hit sone into cristenmens honde. Also for the erchebysshoppe of Canterbury," &c., p. 11, with a long enumeration of persons dead and living. The regular long prayer, before the sermon, is an evident modification of this, and is still called, by some, the *bidding prayer*.

BIDET, Fr. A small horse.

I will return to myself, mount my *bidet* in dance, and curvet upon my curtal. *B. Jons. Masques*.

†BIER-BALK. A road by which a corpse was carried to the churchyard. It was considered that the passage of a corpse gave a right of way ever afterwards, and this belief is still preserved in East Anglia, where such paths are called *bierways*.

It is a shame to behold the insatiableness of some covetous persons in their doings; that where their ancestors left of their land a broad and sufficient *bier-balk*, to carry the corpse to the Christian sepulture, how men pinch at such *bier-balks*, which by long use and custom ought to be inviolably kept for that purpose; and now they quite ear them up, and turn the dead body to be borne farther about in the high streets; or else, if they leave any such meer, it is too straight for two to walk on.

Homilies, ed. Corrie, p. 499.

†BIG-BO. A hobgoblin.

Don Belzebub sits fleaing of his breech,
And marble Proteus dances, leaps, and skips;
Belerophon hath pend an excellent speech,
And *big-bo* and Boreas kist Auroras lips.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

BIGGEN, or BIGGIN. A kind of close cap, which bound the forehead strongly; used for young children, to assist nature in closing the sutures of the skull. It is now used only for a child's cap. Shakespeare seems to have employed the term to express any coarse kind of night-cap.

2 Hen. IV. It seems also to have been part of the appropriated dress of barristers - at-law, perhaps the serjeant's *coif*.

One whom the good
Old man, his uncle, kept to th' inns of court,
And would in time ha' made him barrister,
And rais'd him to his sattin cap and *biggen*,
In which he might have sold his breath far dearer,
And let his tongue out at a greater price
Than some their manors. *City Match*, O. Pl., ix, 362.

Or it might be the scientific undress, like the velvet night-cap of our grandfathers.

Nash, describing an old miser, says,
Upon his head he wore a filthy coarse *biggin*, and next it a garnish of night-caps.

Pierce Penil. in Cens. Lit., vii, 18.

†**BIGLY.** Greatly; strongly; proudly.

Between two flies, a serious argument
Whether I should live or die was *biglie bent*.

Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

A sweete youth, no doubt, for he hath two roses on his shoes, to qualifie the heat of his feet: he looketh very *bigly*, and commeth prauncing in.

The Man in the Moon, 1609.

BILBO, and BILBOES. The town of *Bilboa*, in Spain, being famous for the manufacture of iron and steel, a fine Spanish blade was called a *bilbo*.

Next, to be compass'd, like a good *bilbo*, in the circumference of a peck, hilt to point.

Merr. W. W., iii, 5.

When down their bows they threw,
And forth their *bilboes* drew.

Drayt. Ballad of Aginc., Works, p. 1379.

Nor *Bilbo* steel, nor brasse from Corinth fet.

Complaints, Capel Sch. Sh., p. 220.

Pistol calls Slender a "latten *bilboe*," by which is probably meant only a weak blade of base metal. The commentators have disputed the design of the allusion. *Mer. W.*, i, 1.

From the same source was derived the name of a kind of stocks or fetters used at sea to confine prisoners:

Methought I lay

Worse than the mutines in the *bilboes*. *Hamlet*, v, 2
There is a figure of these *bilboes*, in Steevens's Shakespeare, at the above passage of Hamlet.

†**BILES.** Handles.

The wedges, hammer, hatchet, and the nailes,
The sithe, the sickle, and the *biles* of pailcs.

Scot's Philomythie, 1616.

BILIVE. Immediately; presently.

And down to Plutoe's house are come *bilire*.

Sp. P. Q., I, v, 32.

Also contracted to *blive*:

Perdy, sir knight, saide then th' enchaunter *blive*.

Ibid., II, iii, 18.

In Scotland the word is still in use, and means *presently*, *by and by*.

Belyve the elder bairns came drappin in.

R. Burns, Cotter's Saturday N., St. 4.

A BILL. A kind of pike or halbert, formerly carried by the English infantry, and afterwards the usual weapon of watchmen. It is described by Sir Wm. Temple as giving the most ghastly and deplorable wounds, which may be imagined by the figures of bills delineated in Steevens's Shakespeare, vol. ii, p. 316, ed. 1778.

I cannot see how sleeping should offend; only have a care that your *bills* be not stolen. *Much Ado*, iii, 3.
As for their *bills*, (the watchmen's) they only serve
To reach down bacon to make rashers on.

B. & Fl. Coxcomb, act ii, p. 184.

The soldiers armed with *bills* were sometimes called *bills*:

Lo, with a band of bowmen and of pikes,
Brown *bills*, and targiteers four hundred strong,
I come.

Edward II, O. Pl., ii, 366.

Dr. Johnson tells us that these weapons were still carried by the watchmen of Lichfield in 1778.

A *bill* was also an advertisement set up against a wall, or in some public place; in which sense we still speak of play *bills*. St. Paul's church was a common place for setting up such bills. See *SI QUIS*, and *PAULS*. Some *bills* set up by Shift in St. Paul's are recited in the third act of B. Jonson's *Every Man out of his Humour*.

The placards of public challengers were so called:

He set up his *bills* here in Messina, and challenged Cupid at the flight. *Much Ado*, i, 1.

†**BILLYMENTS.** Apparel. See **ABILI-
LIAMENTS**.

As for velvet and satten for *billyments*, a cap of velvet with a feather, a quilted capp of sarcenet, and money, he did not give me, but at my desire he laid out money for them to be paid again.

Burnet's Ref. Records, p. 171.

BIN. The same as *been*, *are*, or *were*; or *is*.

With ev'ry thing that pretty *bin*,

My lady sweet, arise. *Song in Cym.*, ii, 3.

Blushes that *bin*

The burnish of no sin,

Nor flames of ought too hot within.

Crashaw's Wishes to his supposed Mistress.

BIRCHING-LANE. To send a person to *Birching-lane*, a proverbial phrase for ordering him to be whipped, or otherwise punished. Ascham speaks of "a common proverb of *Birching-lane*." *Scholem.*, p. 69. See **WEEPING-CROSS**, &c., with many similar allusions to names of places.

This street was also a place for buying second-hand or ready-made clothes:

It had not been amiss if we had gone to *Burchen-lane* first to have suited us; and yet it is a credit for a man of the sword to go thread-bare.

Royal King, Anc. Dr., vi, 235.

His discourse makes not his behaviour, but he buyes it at court, as countrey-men their clothes in *Birchin-lane*.

Overbury's Char., 17, of a fine Gent.

†If all men were of his mind, all honesty would be out of fashion; he withers his cloaths on the stage, as a salesman is forced to do his suits in *Birchin-lane*, and when the play is done, if you mark his rising, 'tis with a kind of walking epilogue between the two candles.

Ibid.

†'Tis like apparell made in *Birchen-lane*;

If any please to suit themselves and wear it,

The blame's not mine, but theirs that needs will bear it.

Witts Recreations, 1654.

†BIRD. As bare as a bird's tail, was a proverbial expression for being quite stripped.

Despoliavit nos omnibus. He hath not left us a dish to eate our meat in. He hath stript us of al. We are spoiled of all that we have by him. He hath left us as bare as a birds tails.

Terence in English, 1614.

BIRD-BOLT. A short thick arrow with a broad flat end, used to kill birds without piercing, by the mere force of the blow. Frequently ascribed to Cupid:

Subscribed for Cupid, and challenged him at the *bird-bolt*.

Much A., i, 1.

Now the boy with the *bird-bolt* be praised!

Greene's Tu Quoque, O. Pl., vii, 26.

The form of it is pointed out in this passage:

Ignorance should shoot
His gross-knobb'd *bird-bolt*.

Marston's What you will.

See BOLT.

†BIRE. A cow-house. Saxon.

It was laied to his charge the drivyng of kine hom to his fathers *byre*.

Bullein's Dialogue, 1573, p. 4.

†To BIRLE. To pour out wine.

On the playne grene was buylded a fountayne of enbowed worke, gylte with fine golde, and vice, ingrayled with anticke workes, the olde god of wyne called Baccus *birlyng* the wyne.

Hall, Henry VIII, fol. 72.

BIRTHDOM, for birthright. Formed by the same analogy as other words in *dom*.

Let us rather

Hold fast the mortal sword; and like good men

Bestride our downfaln *birthdom*.

Mach., iv, 3.

BISHOP. Boy-bishop, or barne-bishop.

See NICHOLAS, ST.

†BISKET. The older English form of biscuit. Biscuits of various sorts were in use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, among which that in most repute was called Naples biscuit, no doubt from the place where it was first made.

The midwife, captain of the gang, walks first,
Laden with child and *Naples-bisket* crust;
Most reverently she steps, drest all in print,
If she be not a saint the devil's in't.

Satyr against Hypocrites, 1689.

1644. August 2nd. It is this day ordered, by reason of these troublesome times, that there shall not be

this yeare as formerly hath bine any elecon dinner, at the choise of the Mr and Wardens, but oneley wine and *Naples bisketts*.

Accounts of the Carpenters' Company in London.

In "the Accomplish'd Female Instructor" (1719), we have the following receipt for making biscuits.

To make Queen's Bisket, Genoua Bisket, &c.—Take as much fine flower, a loaf-sugar finely beaten, nine yolks and twelve whites of eggs, to a pound of flower, and a pound of sugar, corriander-seeds, and anni-seeds, of each three quarters of an ounce finely beaten and sifted; rose-water and ale-yest very new, of each two or three spoonfuls; then boil up as much fair water as will make it into a convenient thin past something like batter; take it up with a spoon or ladle, and drop it on fine paper, on which fine sugar is strewed, or put it into tin coffins four or five inches long, and an inch and a half broad, and put them into an oven not too hot; and when sufficiently baked, take them out and lay them on a paper to cool; after that, harden them in a stove or warm oven, to keep long: and thus you may make *Genoua-bisket*.

BISOGNO. See BEZONIAN.

†BISSE. A description of fine silk, frequently mentioned in the mediæval writers.

When thou in triumph didst through Paris ride?

Where all the streets, as thou didst passe along,

With arras, *bisse*, and tapestry were hung. *Drayton.*

BISSON. Blind. The old copies of Shakespeare's Coriolanus have *beesome*. Skinner has it under *beesen*; and calls it a very common Lincolnshire word. Ray has it *bizen'd*, among his north country words. Skinner derives it from *by*, for *beside* or without, and *sin*, a Dutch word signifying *sense*: the sight being the most excellent sense, but this is mere conjecture. [There can be no doubt about the derivation or correct form of this word. It is the Anglo-Saxon *bisen*, blind.]

What harm can your *bisson* conspectuities glean out of this character?

Cor., ii, 1.

Run barefoot up and down, threat'ning the flames

With *bisson* rheum.

Ham., ii, 2.

In the following passage we have *bisme*, which comes very near the old reading of Coriolanus, and is evidently a form of the same word, whether more or less corrupt than *bisson* I cannot at present determine.

It cost thee nought, they say it comes by kind,

As thou art *bisme*, so are thy actions blind.

Mirror for Magist., p. 478.

†BITE. To grieve.

Malè habet virum. It grieveth him, it *biteth* him.

Terence in English, 1614.

†To BITE was also used in the sense of to cheat.

He shall not have my maiden-head

I solemnly do swear;

But I'll *bite* him of a portion,

Then marry with Ralph my dear.

Love in a Barn, an old Ballad.

Many a poor German hath been bit by an ordinary or his taylor, after this manner; they have suffered the poor wretch to run in debt, made him an extravagant bill, and then arrested him, and so forced him to pay their demands. *A Journey through England, 1734.*

To BITE THE EAR was once an expression of endearment.

Mer. I will bite thee by the ear for that jest. *Rom.*, ii, 4
In that passage it is ambiguous, but the following explains it:

These heat witch'd me, rogue, take, go.

Slave, I could bite thine ear.

Away, thou dost not care for me! *B. Jon. Alch.*, ii, 3.

Sometimes *bite* is used alone in a similar sense:

Rare rogues in buckram, let me bite thee.

Goblins, O. Pl., x, 147.

To BITE THE THUMB AT A PERSON.

This was an insult. The thumb in this action represented a *fig*, and the whole was equivalent to a *fig for you*, or the *fig*; as appears by the following passage.

Behold next I see Contempt marching forth, giving me the fig, with his thumbs in his mouth.

Lodge's Wit's Mirror, 1598.

Hence in *Romeo and Juliet*,

I will bite my thumb at them; which is a disgrace to them if they bear it.

Dogs and pistols!

To bite his thumb at me!

Wear I a sword?

To see men bite their thumbs?

Hamlet, O. Pl., ix, 290.

'Tis no less disrespectful to bite the nail of your thumb, by way of scorn and disdain, and drawing your nail from between your teeth, to tell them you value not this what they can do.

Rules of Civility, transl. from French, 1678, p. 44.

†BITTER. A seaman's term, and we believe still in use.

Had not God in his wisdom stoyd it, by putting it in the mind of some of our men to let fall an anchor, which being done, the tide running very strong, brought our ship to so strong a bitter, that the sail which the Portugals had upon us brake.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

BITTER-SWEET, or SWEETING. An apple so called, which furnished many allusions to poets.

Thy wit is a very bitter-sweeting; it is a most sharp sauce.

Rom., ii, 4.

Do but remember these cross capers then, you bitter-sweet one.

B. Tell them when you bitter-sweet one.

Match at Mids., O. Pl., vii, 373.

What in displeasure gone!

And left me such a bitter-sweet to gnaw upon?

Fair Men, 1631.

†BITTOUR. The bittern. This form of the word is common in the old writers.

Where hawks, son-owls, and long-tongued bittoours breed.

Chapman's Odyss., v.

†BLACK BAGS appear to have been formerly used by the pleaders in the law courts.

If soldiers may obtain four terms of war,
Munkets should be the pleaders, pikes the bar;

For black-bags, bandoliers, jackets for gowns,
Angels for fees, we'll take no more crackt crowns.

Wills Recreations, 1654.

†BLACK-BOY. The sign of a celebrated tavern in Southwark, mentioned in popular writers of the 17th cent.

But meddle not with any fray.

I charge you keep out of harmes way;

For Jove, and all his household a'ter

Him, yesterday went crosse the water,

To th' signs of the Black-boy in Southwarke;

To th' ord'nary to find his mouth works;

Where he intends to fuddle's nose

This fortnight yet, under the rose.

Homer a la Mode, 1665.

†BLACK-CHOLER. Melancholy.

Bills atra. Melancolia. Melancholie: blacks cholier.

Nomenclator, 1685.

†BLACK COAL. The phrase in the following example is a mere adaptation of the Latin *atro carbone notandum*, to be condemned.

The setting forth and description of iiij. arrant honest women, which for lewdnesse wer famous, and for wicked lyfe worthis to bee noted with a black coale.

Painter's Palace of Pleasure, ii, 80.

†BLACK-COAT. This term became applied to a clergyman at a rather early period.

Suppose we should bestow upon a poor low thinking black-coat, one of our best forms, such as follows, it is five to one he would commit some ecclesiastical blunder or other, in setting his name too near.

Richard's Observations, 1671, p. 178.

†BLACK DOG. To blush like a black dog, i. e., not to blush at all.

Faciem perficit. Hec bluseth like a black dogge, hee hath a brazen face.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 467.

BLACK FEATHERS. Large black feathers were fashionable in men's hats about 1596.

But he doth seriously bethinke him whether

Of the gul'd people he bee more esteem'd,

For his long cloake or for his great blacke feather.

Sir J. Davis, Epigr. 47.

Besides, this muse of mine, and the blacke feather,

Grew both together in estimation,

And both growne stale, were cast away together.

Ibid., Ep. 48. Both in Cons. Lit., viii, p. 126.

BLACKS. Mourning.

But were they false

As e'er dy'd blacks.

W. Tale, i, 2.

That is, "false as old cloths of other colours dy'd black."

Blacks are often such dissembling mourners,

There is no credit given to't, it has lost

All reputation by false sons and widows,

I would not hear of blacks.

Massing. Old Law.

I'll pay him, when he dies, in so many blacks.

Med World, O. Pl., v, 333.

Sho'd I not put on blacks, when each one here

Comes with his cypresse, and devotes a teare.

Herrick on the death of H. Lawes, Works, p. 341.

He who wears blacks, and mourns not for the dead,

Do's but deride the party buried.

Ibid., p. 379.

That bary thrifty fathers, think't no shame

To weare blacks without, but other thoughts within.

Heyw Engl. Trans. last lines.

†Wee will not bathe thy corpe with a fure'd teare,

Nor shall thy trane burrow the blacks they were;

Such vulgar spice, and gums, enbalme not thee,
Thou art the theame of truth, not poetry.

Carew's Poems, 1642.

†Hence then with folded armes, eclipsed eyes,
And low imprison'd groans, meek cowardise.
Urge not with oars death that in full saile comes,
Nor walk in forestal'd blacks to the dark tomba.
But rather then th' eternal jaws shall gape,
Gallop with Curtius down the gallant hap.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 211.

†These loyal mourners that attend its fall,
And go in blacks unto his funeral.

Naps upon Parnassus, 1658.

BLACK-FRIARS, in the reign of Elizabeth, was celebrated for three things; the theatre, a number of puritans, and the sale of feathers; the two latter professions being often united in the same persons.

This play hath beaten all young gallants out of the feathers. *Black-friars* hath almost spoil'd *Black-friars* for feathers.

Induc. to Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 11.

That is, the satire of the theatre in Bl. Fr. has almost spoiled the trade of the feather-sellers there.

Or a feather-maker in the *Friers*, that are of the faction of faith.

B. Jons. Barth. Fair, v, 5.

A whoreson upstart, apocryphal captain,
Whom not a puritan in *Black-Friers* will trust
So much as for a feather.

B. Jon. Alchym., i, 1.

Bird the feather-man, and Mrs. Flowerdew, in Randolph's Muses' Looking Glass, are said to be two of the sanctify'd fraternity of *Black-Fryars*. O. Pl., ix, 172.

The theatre of *Black-Friars* was, in Charles I's time at least, considered as being of a higher order and more respectability than any of those on the Bank-side. Thus Shirley, in a prologue addressed professedly to those of the latter class, tries to make the auditors in the pit behave as if they were at Black-Friars; that is, decently and well.

You squirrels that want nuts, what will you do?

Pray do not crack the benches, and we may,
Hereafter sit your palats with a play.

But you that can contract yourselves, and sit
As you were now in the *Black-Fryers* pit,
And will not deaf us with leud noise and tongues,
Because we have no heart to break our lungs,
Will pardon.

Shirley's Six New Playes, publ. 1653.

The BLACK-GUARD. Originally a jocular name given to the lowest menials of the court, the carriers of coals and wood, turnspits, and labourers in the scullery, who all followed the court in its progresses, and thus became observed. Such is the origin of this common term.

So the *black-guard* are pleased with any lease of life,
especially those of the boiling-house.

B. Jons. Masq. of Merc. Vind.

Turnspits were particularly so called:

I am degraded from a cook, and I fear the devil himself will entertain me but for one of his *black-guard*; and he shall be sure to have his roast burnt.

Microc., O. Pl., ix, 162.

Burton speaks of the *black guard*, as attached to a court, in describing the orders of devils:

Though some of them are inferior to those of their own ranke, as the *blacks guard*, in a prince's court.

Anatomy of Mel., p. 42.

See also Decker, as quoted by Gifford, in his B. Jonson, vol. vii, p. 250.

It is a faith

That we will die in, since from the *black guard*

To the grim sir in office, there are few

Hold other tenets.

B. & Pl. Eld. Bro., v, 1.

†When iniquitie hath played her part, vengeance leapes upon the stage, the comedie is short, but the tragedie is longer: the *blacks gard* shall attend upon you, you shall eate at the table of sorrow, and the crowne of death shall bee upon your heads, many glistening faces looking on you, and this is the feare of sinners.

Smith's Sermons, 1609.

BLACK MONDAY. Easter Monday.

So called from the severity of that day, April 14, 1360, which was so extraordinary, that of Edward III's soldiers, then before Paris, many died with the cold.

Stowe, p. 264.

Then it was not for nothing that my nose fell a bleeding on *Black-Monday* last.

Mer. Venice, ii, 5.

The BLACK OX HAS TROD ON HIS FOOT. A proverbial phrase, meaning to be worn either with age or care. Bailey explains it of the latter. But the following alludes to age.

She was a pretie wench, when Juno was a young wife,
now crows foote is on her eye, and the *black ox* hath trod on her foot.

Lyly, Sappho & Ph., iv, 1.

Alas! the neatest foot that ever came

In the most supercilious royall shoe,

By the *black ox* is often trodden lame.

G. Tooke, Anna dicata, p. 108.

The *black ox* had not trod on his or her foote.

Heyw. on Totenham.

†**BLACK-PLAISTER**. An old popular plaister for wounds.

The *blacks plaister* for all manner of griefes.

Take a pot of oyle olive, a part of red lead, boyle these together, and stir them with a slice of wood continually, untill it be black and somewhat thick, then take it off the fire, and put it in a penyworth of red wax, and a pound of rozen, and set it to the fire againe, but you may not blase it and stir it; then take it off and let it stand untill it be cold, and make it in a lump. It is good for a new wound, or to staunch blood. Pours a little of it in a dish, and if it stick fast unto the dishes side, then it is enough, and preserve it to your use as neede requireth. *The Pathway to Health*, bl. l.

†**BLACK-POT**. At present, a black pudding is called a black-pot in the dialect of Somerset. But in the following passage it evidently means a vessel.

Now should I be in love; with whom? with Doll, what's that but dole and lamentation; with Jug, what's she, but sister to a *black-pot*? or what's Peg, good for nothing but to drive into a post? no, Cupid, I defy thee and all thy genealogy!

Heywood's Love's Mistress, p. 28.

BLACKSAUNT, corrupted from *black sanctus*, used to signify any confused or hideous noise. See **SANCTUS**, **BLACK**.

The language that they speake
Is the pure barbarous *blacksaunt* of the Geate.
Marston, Sat. ii, 7, p. 205.

Though *Geate* makes no rhyme, I presume that licentious and bad writer must have written it so. He seems to mean the *Getæ*; if his meaning be worth guessing. He professedly scorns correct rhyming.

†And she hath leisure now,
(By tying fast her garters to a bow)
Her selfe to strangle. There she dangling hung;
At which the curre a new *blacksantus* sung. *Heywood*.

BLACK'S YOUR EYE. A vulgar phrase, not yet quite obsolete: they shall not say *black is your eye*, that is, they shall not find any accusation against you. It is now jocularly metamorphosed into "*black is the white of your or my eye*," and in this form Foote's Mrs. Cole uses it in the Minor.

I can say *black's your eye*, though it be grey;
I have conniv'd at this your friend, and you.

B. & Fl. Love's Cure, iii, 1.

He is the very justice o' peace of the play, and can commit whom he will, and what he will, error, absurdity, as the toy takes him, and no man say *black is his eye*, but laugh at him.

B. Jones. Staple of News, 1st intermean.

If you have a mind to rail at 'em, or kick some of their loose flesh out, they sha' not say *black's your eye*, nor with all their lynx's eyes discover you.

Bird in Cage, O. Pl., viii, 233.

And then no man say *black is their eye*, but all is well, and they as good christians, as those that suffer them unpunished. *Stubbs's Anatomie of Abuses*, p. 65.

See Earle, p. 278.

The vulgar do not hastily change their forms of speech. It is introduced in the *Spectator*, No. 79, near the end.

†**BLADDERED**, *part*. Puffed up.

Thus did the Athenians, who having obtained the victory in a memorable sea-fight against the Medes, bladder'd up with pride from their success herein, it caused sedition and tumultuation in that state, notwithstanding the contrary endeavours of the more sober to prevent it. *The Sage Senator*, p. 185.

BLAKE, *adj*. Bare; naked.

See how abuse breeds *blake* and bitter bale.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 207.

BLAME. Apparently, for blameable; blame-worthy.

In faith, my lord, you are *too wilful blame*.

1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 1.

This has been thought corrupt, but the following passage shows that *too blame* in this sense was a current expression:

Blush, and confess that you be *too too blame*.

Harr. Ep., i, 84.

Perhaps *Potentia* wanted to be *blame*.

Saltonstall's Magd., 1630.

I find *too blame* twice in one page in an old play by Thomas Heywood:

Y'are *too blame*,
And, Bease, you make me angry.

Again,

The girl was much *too blame*.

Engl. Traveller, sign. G

I were *too blame* if I should not tell thee anie thing.

Menechmus, O. Pl., i, 152.

So that the modern phrase of *being to blame*, is in fact a corruption; unless, as is not improbable, the other form was founded on a mistake. The consequence of the first unskilful attempts to regulate our language, was the wrong derivation of many words and phrases, and of course the corruption of them. "*Too blame*" is in the old copies of Shakespeare, in the last scene of the Merchant of Venice:

Sigh then to Cupid, tell him he's *too blame*,
Not raising in my love a mutuall flame.

Holiday's Technogamia, F. 3, b.

†**TO BLANCH**. To give a fair appearance; to disguise.

Nor fits it, or in war,

Or in affairs of court, a man employed in public care
To *blanch* things further than their truth, or flatter
any power.

Chapman, II., xii.

And commonly, by amusing men with a subtlety,
blanch the matter.

Bacon, *Essay* xxvi.

†**BLANDYMENTES**. Blandishments.

So much the more did he exhorte the kyng of England with letters, writynges and *blandymentes*, by sondrie and divers messengers, for to treate and conclude a peace.

Hall, *Henry VII*, fol. 13.

BLANCHER, or **BLENCHER**. Apparently a sporting term; whether for a person stationed to turn the game one way or another, or for a dog, having the same office, does not appear from the examples that follow, and the dictionaries are all silent.

The following passage evidently alludes to it, and makes the *blanchers* attendants on the sport.

Which makes him overshoot all

His valour should direct at, and hurt those
That stand but by as *blanchers*.

B. & Fl. Love's Pilgr., ii, 1.

This Spanish Inquisition is a trappe so slyelic set,
As into it wise, godly, rich by *blanchers* base are set,

Warn. Alb. Eng., B. ix, ch. 51.

And so manie dayes were spent, and manie waies used, while Zelmane was like one that stood in a tree, waiting a good occasion to shoot, and Gynecia a *blancher*, which kept the dearest deere from her.

Pembr. Arc., p. 64.

And so even now hath he divers *blanchers* belonging to the market, to let and stop the light of the gospel.

Latimer, *Serm.*, fol. 23 b.

The latter example, connecting *blanchers* with a market, rather puzzles the cause. It is used twice or more in fol. 24, and still in the

sense of stopping. Also to *blanch*, with reference to the *blanchers*.

BLANK. The white mark in the centre of a butt, at which the arrow was aimed; here used metaphorically:

See better, Lear, and let me still remain

The true *blank* of thine eye.

Lear, i, 4.

Shakespeare has used it also for the mark at which a cannon is aimed, or rather the direct range; as we now say to shoot *point-blank*.

And stood within the *blank* of his displeasure

For my free speech.

Othel., iii, 4.

He has employed it also in other kindred senses, as *aim*, &c. See Johnson's Dict.

BLANKS. A mode of extortion, by which *blank* papers were given to the agents of the crown, which they were to fill up as they pleased, to authorise the demands they chose to make. No wonder they were thought oppressive.

And daily new exactions are devis'd,

As *blanks*, benevolence, and I wot not what.

Rich. II, ii, 1.

Further explained by a passage respecting the same king, in the Mirror for Magistrates:

Which to maintaine my people were sore pol'd

With fines, fifteens, and loans by way of prest,

Blank charters, oaths, and shifts not known of old,

For which the commons did me sore detest.

Leg. of Rich. II, p. 294.

Also, a kind of base silver money, first coined by Henry V in his French wars, and worth about eightpence.

Kersey. Mr. Gifford says, about a French livre. *B. Jon.*, vol. v, p. 81.

Have you any money? he answered not a *blank*.

Gayton's Fest. N., p. 9.

In an old account of the moneys of Europe, a *blank* appears to be also a French coin. It is stated thus:

The Mints of Paris in Fraunce.

5 tornes is a *blanche*.

3 *blanches* is a shilling.

20 shilling is a pounce.

The Post of the World, 1576, 12mo, p. 86.

Blanks are also used for blank verses in the following passage:

Sir, you've in such neat poetry gather'd a kiss,

That if I had but five lines of that number

Soch pretty begging *blanks*, I should commend

Your forehead or your cheeks, and kiss you too.

B. & Fl. Philaster, ii, 1.

BLANKET. Shakespeare has been censured by moderns, and justly, according to our present notions, for the introduction of the low word *blanket*, in the following fine passage:

Come, thick night,

And pall thee in the dunneest smoke of hell;

That my keen knife see not the wound it makes;

Nor heav'n peep thro' the *blanket* of the dark,
To cry hold, hold.

Macbeth, i, 5.

But Cibber, in his *Lives of the Poets* (art. *Davenant*), very properly reminds us that, in Shakespeare's time, it was a good and local image in the theatre; a blanket being then used instead of a curtain. We might add, perhaps, for scenes also, as it is recorded, on the same authority, that sir William Davenant first introduced painted scenery.

†**BLANKET-FAIR.** The name given to the fair held on the Thames during the great frost in 1683-4.

Try, these hard times, how to abate the price;

Tell her how cheap were damels on the ice.

Mongst city wives and daughters that came there,

How far a guinea went at *Blanket-fair*.

Thus you may find some good excuse for failing

Of your beloved exercise of railing.

Rochester's Valentian.

†**BLASED.** Emblazoned?

Their idols eyes to sunbeames to compare,

Or by the rose her *blased* lips declare.

My mistress must beyond their saints survive

In that unequal'd height, superlative.

Beedome's Poems, 1641.

BLAST, v. Shakespeare has used the word in the unusual acceptation of to suffer a blast.

Even so by love the young and tender wit

Is turn'd to folly; *blasting* in the bud,

Losing his verdure even in the prime, &c.

Two Gent., i, 1.

†**BLATANT BEAST.** The multitude. The phrase is taken from Spenser.

Faith we are fully bent to be lords of misrule in the

worlds wide heath; our voyage is to the Ile of Dogges,

there where the *blatant beast* doth rule and raigne.

Renting the credit of whom it please.

The Returne from Parnassus, 1606.

†**BLAUCHES.** Blotches.

So now you are sound and lovely to looke on, you may

maintaine the same for a small space; but being com-

mon, ulcers, filth and *blanches* will breed upon you,

like frogges and toades in stinking pooles.

Man in the Moone, 1609.

To BLAZE. Contracted from to blazon. See Todd.

†**To BLEA.** To make a noise like a lamb.

The morrow when Latonaes sunne 'gan rise,

And with his light illumines mortall eyes,

When cocks did crow, and lambes did bleat and blea,

I mounted from my couch, and put to sea.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†**BLEAK.** To bleach.

Make that ivory breast

(Now Loves soft bed whereon he play's the wanton,

And ambusheth himselfe to catch the flames

He shoots at others from thy eyes) as cold

As Scythian sands, *bleak't* with continuall freezing

Into a seeming christall.

Nabbes' Hannibal & Scipio, 1637.

†**BLEAKE, or BLECKE.** A low German word for a town, occurring in English

writers of the early part of the 17th cent.

The feast of S. Bartholomew the apostle, wee arrived at a *blecke*, alias a towne, an English mile from Hamburg, called Altonagh, which is so called by the Hamburgers because it stands all-too-nigh them for their profit, being inhabited with divers tradesmen which doe hinder their freedome.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

A long Dutch mile (or almost sixe English) is a small towne or a *blecke* called Groning, belonging to the duke, in the which place I observed two things worthy of remembrance.

Ibid.

BLEE. Colour; complexion. Saxon. This word, which is rather common in the old ballads, was almost entirely obsolete in the reign of Eliz., but occurs in the Pinner of Wakefield, printed 1599.

And Robin, Marian she will go with thee—
To see fair Bettris how bright she is of *blee*.

O. Pl., iii, 42.

Also, p. 52:

I have a lovely lemman
As bright of *blee* as is the silver moon.

It generally occurs thus joined with bright.

BLEEDING HORSES ON ST. STEPHEN'S DAY. One of the odd superstitions of papal times, of which Latimer justly says,

But I marvell much, how it came to passe, that upon this day we were wont to let our horses blood: it is like as though St. Steven had some great government over the *horses*, which thing no doubt is a vaine invention of man.

Sermons, fol. 275.

BLENCH, v. To start, or fly off; to flinch.

Keep your instruction
And hold you ever to our special drift,
Though sometimes you do *blench* from this to that,
As cause doth minister.

Meas. for M., iv, 5.

Would I do this?

Could man so *blench*? *W. Tale*, i, 2.

What is't you *blench* at? what would you ask?

Speak freely. *B. & Fl. Loyal Subj.*, ii, 1.

Your sister, sir, d'ye *blench* at that? d'ye cavil?

B. & Fl. Wildg. Chase, ii, 1.

Milton has used *unblench'd* for not confounded. *Comus*, 430.

BLENCH, s. From the verb, a start, or deviation.

These *blenches* gave my heart another youth,
And worse essays prov'd thee my best of love.

Shakesp. Sonn., 110.

BLEND, v. To pollute or confound, from the original sense of to mix; things being polluted and confused by improper mixture.

And all these storms that now his beauty *blend*,
Shall turn to calma, and timely clear away.

Spenser, Sonn., 62.

BLENT. Participle of blend.

The while thy kingdom from thy head is rent,
And thy throne royal with dishonour *blent*.

Moth. Hubbard's Tale, 1329.

Also, in the sense of blinded; the

confusion or hurt of the eye being blindness.

Whylest reason, *blent* through passion, nought descry'd.

Sp. F. Q., II, iv, 7.

The eye of reason was with age *yblent*.

Spens.

What makes thee deaf? what hath thine eye sight

blent? *Fairf. Tasso*, xii, 86.

BLESS, v. To wave, or brandish. Dr. Johnson thought this sense derived from the action sometimes used in benediction.

And burning blades about their heades doe *blesse*.

Sp. F. Q., I, v, 6.

His sparkling blade about his head he *blest*

And smote off quite his right leg by the knee. *Spenser.*

Bound his arm'd head his trenchant blade he *blest*.

Fairf. Tasso, ix, 67.

A man hanged is quaintly said to *bless the world with his heels*, from their waving in the air when he is suspended.

And the next daye, the three thieves were conveyed forth, to *blasse the worlde with their heeles*.

Painter's Palace of Pleasure, sign R, 8.

Dr. Johnson's explanation is strongly confirmed by the following passage: "In drawing (their bow) some fet such a compasse, as though they would turn about and *blesse* all the field." *Ascham's Toxophilus*, p. 196, new edit., where the editor has a remark to the same effect.

To bless seems to be used for to secure, in the following passage:

And glauncing downe his shield, from blame him fairly *blest*.

Spens. F. Q., I, ii, 18.

[This last is perhaps only an example of the old phrase *to bless from*, i. e., to preserve from, evil.]

†Ay, or turn out of my tenement; my last landlord was a beau, forsooth, and refus'd to renew my lease, because I brought my money in a greasie leathern purse; and turn'd my neighbour Ralph out of his farm for plaistering the garden wall with cow-dung; but heaven *blesse us from* such landlords.

The Country Farmer's Catechism, 1703.

†**BLETCH, s.** Blacking for shoes.

Blacks or *bletsch* to colour the leather with, atramentum sutorium. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 152.

BLIN, v. To cease, or stop.

How so her fancies stop—

Her tears did never *blin*.

Romans and Jul., Supp. to Sh., i, 287.

Well noble minds in perils best appeare,

And boldest hearts in bale will never *blinne*.

Gascoigne's Works, 4to, D, 6.

That I gan cry, ere I *blin*,

Oh her eyes are paths to sin.

R. Green, in Beloe's Anecd., vi, p. 10.

†**BLIND.** A cant term for being tipsy. It is used with others in the *Workes* of Taylor the Water-Poet, 1630.

†Writing was termed *blind*, when it was written in ink not intended to be durable.

Lettre qui blanchist, et s'efface. A *blind* letter that wil in short time be worne out.

†*Blind* manuscripts, were anonymous manuscripts.

These fantasies we finde in certaine *blinde* manuscripts, without name or author, which walke under hand like the pestilence in the darke.

Fenton's Treatise of Usurie, 1612, p. 11.

†*BLIND-HUGH*. A personage whose history does not appear to be known.

Such a one as is able and will not feast his neighbour this Christmas; may *blind Hugh* bewitch him, and turn his body into a barrel of strong ale, and let his nose be the spigget, his mouth the fosset, and his tongue a plug for the bung-hole. And so til next year farewell.

Poor Robin, 1715.

†*BLINDLED*. Mingled.

Whether that God made then those goodly beams
Which gild the world, but not as now it seems:
Or whether else some other lamp he kindled
Upon the heap (yet all with waters *blindled*)
Which flying round about, gave light in order
To th'un-plac't climates of that deep disorder.

Sylvester's Du Bartas.

BLIND-WORM. Called also a slow-worm. A little snake with very small eyes, falsely supposed to be venomous. It is the *anguis fragilis* of Linnæus; and much dreaded still by the common people, though perfectly harmless.

Newts and *blind-worms*, do no wrong! *Mids.*, ii, 3.

Adder's fork, and *blind-worm's* sting. *Marb.*, iv, 1.

The small-ey'd slow-worm, held of many *blind*.

Drayton, Noah's Flood, p. 1538.

†*BLINKARD*. One who blinks.

Fie is the token of a stinke;

A *blinkard* alwayes good doth mis.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 288.

BLINKINSOPS. A celebrated fencer, mentioned in B. Jonson's *New Inn*, act ii, sc. 2. His memory rests at present on that passage only.

BLIST, for *blest*. This is one of the liberties thought allowable in the sixteenth century for the sake of rhyme.

And how the ground he kist
Wherein it written was, and how himself he *blist*,

Spenser, IV, vii, 46.

That he had fled, long time he never wist;

But when far run he had discover'd it,

Himself for wonder with his hand he *blist*.

Fairf. Tasso, xiii, 29.

It is used in the sense exemplified above in *BLESS*, in the following passage:

And with his club him all about so *blist*,

That he which way to turn him scarcely wist.

Spens. F. Q., VI, viii, 13.

See *BLESS*,

BLIVE, *adj.* Quick; ready. A contraction of *bilive*. The word was beginning to be disused in the time of Cartwright and Brown, who both give it to antiquated speakers.

This buss is a blive guerden. Antiq., O. Pl., x, 309.

Into the ship he entreth, and as *blive*

As wind and wether good hope to be.

Brown, Shop. Pipe, Ecl., 1.

BLIVE, *adv.* Quickly.

The people cried, with sundry greening shouts,

To bring the horse to Pallas' temple *blive*.

Surrey's An., B. ii, 293.

See *BILIVE*.

To *BLOAT*, or *BLOTE*. To dry by smoke. Latterly chiefly applied to herrings. *Blotan*, Saxon, meant to sacrifice or slaughter, whence November was, at one period, called *Blot-monath*, or slaughtering month, because the animals were then slaughtered, which were to be salted and dried for winter provision. But, as these meats were chiefly dried in the smoke, when the Saxon word was forgotten, to *blote* was supposed to denote that operation: and thus the change of meaning evidently crept in.

And dry them like herrings with this smoak;

For herrings in the sea are large and full,

But shrink in *bloating*, and together pull.

Sylvester's Tobacco batt., p. 101.

I have four dozen of fine firebrands in my belly, I have more smoke in my mouth than would *blote* a hundred herrings.

B. & Pl. Isl. Prin., ii.

Three pails of sprats, carried from mart to mart,

Are as much meat as these, to more use travel'd,

A bunch of *bloated* fools! *Ibid.*, Q. of Cor., ii, 4.

To *bloat*, now means to swell up, and comes probably from blow (Johnson); and to this we must perhaps refer the "*bloat* king" in *Hamlet*, iii, 4. It is singular enough that two opposite senses should thus have belonged to one word. Smoke-dried, and therefore shrunk; or puffed and swollen.

BLOAT-HERRING. A herring so dried. Skinner and Minshew puzzle about the etymology; but to me it seems clear that it arose as above mentioned.

Lay you an old courtier on the coals, like a sausage or a *bloat-herring*.

B. Jon. Masq. of Mer., v, 429.

Why you stink like so many *bloat-herrings*, newly taken out of the chimney. *Id.*, *Mas. of Augurs*, vi, 121.

Make a meal of a *bloat-herring*, water it with four shillings beer, and then swear we have dined as well as my lord mayor.

Match at Mids., O. Pl., vii, 343.

A *BLOCK*, *s.* The wooden mould on which the crown of a hat is formed.

Mine is as tall a felt as any this day in Millan, and therefore I love it, for the *block* was cleft out for my head, and fits me to a hair.

Honest Wh., part 2d, O. Pl., iii, 390.

Hats alter as fast as the turner can turne his *blocks*.

Euph. Engl., O, 4.

Hence it was also used to signify the form or fashion of a hat:

A grave gentleman of Naples, who having bought a hat of the newest fashion and best *blocke* in all Italie, &c.
Euph. Engl., O, 3 b.

Is this same hat
O' the *block* passant? *B. Jons. Staple of News*, i, 2.
That is, "of the current fashion."

You shall alter it to what form you please, it will take any *block*.
Ibid., *Cynth. Rev.*, i, 4.

Also for the hat itself:

Tho' now your *block* head be covered with a Spanish *block*.
Beaum. and Fl. Martial Maid.

A pretty *block* Sextinus names his hat,
So much the fitter for his head by that.

Will's Recreations, Epigr. 456.

A flat-crowned *block* was fashionable about 1596, when Sir J. Davis's Epigrams were printed.

And still the newest fashion he doth get,
And with the time doth change from that to this.
He weares a hat now of the *flat-crowne blocke*
The treble ruffes, long cloake, and doublet French.

Ep. 22, in Cens. Liter., viii, 24.

Hence that excellent interpretation of a speech of Lear, which had puzzled the earlier commentators:

This a good *block*?—
It were a delicate stratagem, to shoe
A troop of horse with felt. *Lear*, iv, 6.

The whole of Mr. Steevens's remark ought by all means to be cited, as affording an admirable specimen of judicious illustration. "Upon the king's saying *I will preach to thee*, the poet seems to have meant him to pull off his hat, and keep turning it and feeling it, in the attitude of one of the preachers of those times (whom I have seen represented so in ancient prints), till the idea of *felt*, which the good hat or *block* was made of, raises the stratagem in his brain of shoeing a troop of horse with a substance as soft as that which he held and moulded between his hands." It should be rather, "*the very same*."

BLONCKET, *adj.* Gray. Used by Spenser as an epithet for liveries or coats, and explained in the original notes "gray coats." I believe it meant at first *whitish*, for I find in Coles' Dictionary "a *blanquet* pear, *pyrum subalbidum*." If so, it is from the French *blanc*. Kersey also has *blankers*, white garments.

Our *bloncket* liveries bene all to sadde
For thilk same season, when all is ycladde
With pleasance. *Shep. Kal.*, May, v, 5.

I have not met with the word elsewhere.

BLOOD was sometimes used for disposition, thus:

Strange unusual *blood*,
When man's worst sin is he does too much good.
Tim. A., iv, 2.

Also in the very difficult passage of the opening of *Cymbeline*, of which perhaps this is the most intelligible reading:

You do not meet a man, but frowns: our *bloods*
No more obey the heavens, they are courtiers,
Still seem as does the king's. *Cym.*, i, 1.

i. e., our dispositions no longer obey the influences of heaven; they are courtiers, and still seem to resemble the disposition the king is in.

[A *blood*, in the sense of a high-mettled young man, was also in use at a rather early period.]

†To which effect we have sent a generall challenge
To all the youthfull *bloods* of Affrica,
That whosoever (borne of princely stem)
Dares foote the bosome of this desert ile,
(The stage where Ile performe this lovers prize)
And by his wit and active pollicie,
Woe, win, intice, or any way defeate
Me of my charge, my daughters of their hearts,
Shall with their loves weare my imperiall crowne
Wreath of their conquest. *Day's Ile of Gulls*, 1633.

BLOOD-BOLTER'D. Stained with blood; from a bolter or sieve, whose blood issues out at many wounds, as flour passes through the holes of a sieve. *Warburton*. Or sprinkled with blood, as if with meal from a boulder, as Johnson explains it.

For the *blood-boulter'd* Banquo smiles upon me.
Macb., iv, 1.

[See *Collier's Hist. D. P.*, iii, 56.]

†**BLOODY-NOSE**. A term which seems to show that boxing was an earlier accomplishment than is generally supposed.

Jud. What Ingenioso, carrying a vinegar bottle about thee, like a great scholc-boy giving the world a *bloody* nose?
The Returne from Parnassus, 1606.

†**BLORE**. A blast of wind, or gale. Sometimes used by Chapman simply for the air.

Like rude and raging waves roused with the fervent *blors*
Of th' east and south winds. *Chapman, Il.*, ii, 122.

†**To BLOW**. To blow upon, to speak disparagingly of, to criticise.

Peace, the king approaches: stand in your ranks orderly, and shew your breeding; and be sure you *blow* nothing on the lords. *Cartwright's Royall Slave*, 1651.
I thank you for the good opinion you please to have of my fancy of trees: it is a maiden one, and not *blown upon* by any yet; but for the merits you please to ascribe unto the author, I utterly disclaim any, specially in that proportion you please to give them me.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

To blow, to betray, to make known.

As for that, says Will, I could tell it well enough, if I had it, but I must not be seen anywhere among my old acquaintance, for I am *blown*, and they will all betray me.
History of Colonel Jack, 1723.

Nay, clownes can say, this parson knowes enough,
But that his language does his knowledge blough.
Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638.

To blow up, to cause to swell.

But who had blowne her up, and made her swell?
Mother, quoth she, in truth I cannot tell.

Pasquil's Night-Cap, 1612.

BLOWN. Swollen, or tumid; inflated.

No blown ambition doth our arms incite. *Lear*, iv, 4.

How now blown Jack, how now quilt? *1 Hen. IV*, iv, 2.

Proud, insolent:

I come with no blown spirit to abuse you.

B. & Fl. Mad Lover.

†**BLOW-BASTED.** Flogged.

The earle of Urenia asked one that came from the court, what was reported of him there? who answered: Neither good nor bad, my lord, that I could heare. With that the earle commanded him to be thoroughly blowe-basted and beaten: and then afterward gave him fiftie duckets, saying, Now maist thou report of Urenia both good and bad.

Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

†**BLOW-BOOK.** A book with indelicate pictures.

Last Sunday a person did pennance in the Chapter-house of St. Paul's, London, for publicly shewing in Bartholomew Fair a book called a blow-book, in which were many obscene and filthy pictures: the book was likewise burnt, and the person paid costs.

Post Man, 8 June, 1708.

BLOW-POINT. A childish game; consisting perhaps of blowing small pins or points against each other. Probably not unlike push-pin.

How he played at blow-point with Jupiter, when he was in his side coats; and how he went to look bird-nests with Athous.

Lingua, O. Pl., v, 167.

Also Donne's Poems, 1719, p. 119.

Dust-point seems to have been a similar game.

See DUST-POINT.

†Nuces relinquere: to leave boyes play, and fall to blow-point.

Withals' Dictionario, ed. 1634, p. 568.

†So master Amoretto plays the gull in a piece of a parsonage; my master adorns his cupboard with a piece of a parsonage; my mistress, upon good days, puts on a piece of a parsonage; and we pages play at blowpoint for a piece of a parsonage: I think, here's trial enough for one man's gifts.

Returns from Parnassus, 1606.

BLOXFORD. Apparently a jocular and satirical corruption of the name of Oxford, quasi *Block's-ford*, or the ford of Blockheads. This is intimated in the following lines of Bp. Corbet:

What was the jest d'ye ask? I dare repeat it,
And put it home before you shall entreat it;
He call'd me Bloxford-man, confess I must
'Twas bitter; and it grieved me in a thrust
That most ungrateful word Bloxford to hear,
From him whose breath yet stunk of Oxford beer.

Poems, p. 67, to Lord Mordant.

In Healy's "Discovery of a New World," imitated from Hall's *Mundus alter et idem*, *Blocksford* is made the capital of the region Fooliana.

Entering Fooliana, came without resistance unto

Blocksford, otherwise called Duns-ton, the chiefe citie of the land. P. 132.

The intended allusion seems to be strengthened by a particular notice of the number of spires and bells contained in it. *Ibid.*, p. 179.

BLUE was a colour appropriated to the dresses of particular persons in low life.

1. It was the usual habit of servants.

You proud varlets, you need not be ashamed to wear blue, when your master is one of your fellows.

Honest Whore, O. Pl., iii, 389.

The other act their parts in blew coates, as (if) they were their serving men. *Decker's Belman*, sign. E. 3.

Hence blue-bottle is sometimes a term of reproach for a servant. O.

Pl., v, 6. And a serving-man in B.

Jonson says, "Ever since I was of the blue order." *Case altered*, i, 2.

About 1608, when Middleton's Comedy of A Trick to Catch the Old One was produced, the blue coats of servants appear to have been changed for cloaks, such as were worn by the gentry also at that time. Thus, in that comedy:

There's more true honesty in such a country serving man, than in a hundred of our cloak companions. I may well call 'em companions, for since blue coats have been turned into cloaks, one can scarce know the man from the master.

Act ii, Anc. Drama, V, p. 151.

B. Jonson introduces New-Yearess-Gift,

In a blow coat, serving-man like, with an orange, &c.

Mask of Christmas.

2. Also of beades: whence they also came in for the appellation of blue-bottle:

I will have you as soundly swung for this, you blue-bottle rogue!

2 Hen. IV, v, 4.

And to be free from the interruption of blue beades, and other bawdy officers. *Middleton's Mich. Term*.

The whips of furies are not half so terrible as a blue coat. *Microcosmus*, O. Pl., ix, 161.

I know not whether it means servants, or officers of justice, in the following passage; probably the latter:

Come a velvet justice with a long

Great train of blow-coats, twelve or fourteen strong.

Donne, Sat. i, 21.

3. It was also the dress of ignominy for a harlot in the house of correction, &c.

Your puritanical honest whore sits in a blue gown.—Where!—do you know the brick house of castigation?

Hon. Whore, O. Pl., iii, 464.

Lam. Teare not my clothes, my friends, they cost more than you are aware.

Bedell. Tush, soon you shall have a blew gown; for these take you no care. *Promos and Cass.*, iii, 6.

BLURT. An interjection of contempt.

Shall I?—then blurt o' your service! O. Pl., iii, 314.

Blirt! a rime; blirt, a rime! *Malcontent*, O. Pl., iv, 21.

Blurt, blurt! there's nothing remains to put thee to pain now, captain. *Puritan*, iv, 2, *Suppl. to Sh.*, ii, 610.

Blurt, master constable, or a fig for the constable, seems to have been a proverbial phrase; it is the title of a play written by Thos. Middleton, and published in 1602. Hence I suppose it is that Ben Jonson makes one of his characters call a constable "old *Blurt*." *Tale of a Tub*, ii, 2. In *O. Pl.*, v, 420, we have "*Blurt*, master gunner!"

To BLURT AT. From the former. To hold in contempt.

And all the world will *blurt* and scorn at us.

Edw. III, iv, 6.

But cast their gazes on Marina's face,
While ours was *blurted* at.

Pericles, iv, 4, *Suppl. to Sh.*, ii, 115.

To blurt out, still remains in modern usage, and signifies much the same as to *spurt* or *sputter* out hastily.

BLUSHET. (Apparently peculiar to B. Jonson.) See Todd. One who blushes.

†**BOARD**. The term board answers to the modern *table*, but it was often moveable, and placed on trestles.

†**BOAST**. The following is an early example of a well-known proverb.

Aureos montes polliceri: great boast, small roste.

Withal's Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 552.

To BOB. To cheat, or obtain by cheating.

He calls me to a restitution large
Of gold and jewels that I *bob'd* from him. *Oth.*, v, 1.
Let him be *bob'd* that *bobs* will have;
But who by means of wisdom his
Hath sav'd his charge?—It is even I.

Pembr. Arcad., lib. ii, p. 203.

Disgrace me on the open stage, and *bob* me off with
me'er a penny. *Hog hath lost his Pearl*, *O. Pl.*, vi, 386.

We should now say, in familiar language, "*job* me off."

BOB, s. A taunt or scoff.

Off' takes (his mistress by) the bitter *bob*.

Fletch. Purp. Is., vii, 25.

He that a fool doth very wisely hit,
Doth very foolishly, altho' he smart,
Not to seem senseless of the *bob*. *As you like it*, ii, 7.
I have drawn blood at one's brains with a bitter *bob*.

Alex. and Campaspe, *O. Pl.*, ii, 113.

To give the *bob* was a phrase equivalent to that of giving the dor. See **DOR**.

C. I guess the business. S. It can be no other

But to give me the *bob*, that being a matter

Of main importance. *Massing. Maid of Honour*, iv, 5.

†**To BOB**. To thump. The *s.* a bob, or thump, was also used.

In an envious spleene, smarting ripe, runes after him,
sals at fistie cuffs with him; but the fellow belaboured the foole cunningly, and got the foolcs head under his arme, and *bob'd* his nose.

Armin, Nest of Ninnies, 1608.

Suppose then you see Francion enter into the school, his lynchings hanging out of his breeches down unto his shoes, his gown wrapped about him, his book under his arm, undertaking to give a fillip to one, and a *bob* unto an other.

Comical History of Francion, 1655.

†**BOB, s.** A jewel or drop for the ear.

Rich *bobbs* upon her ears are hung,
To stop the clamour of her tongue.

The London Ladies Dressing Room, 1706.

The poor wench loves dy'd glass like any Indian, for a diamond *bob* I'd have her madenhead if I were a man and she a maid.

Cowley, Cutler of Coleman Street, 1663.

†**BOB, s.** Appears, in the following passage, to mean a kind of worm.

Or yellow *bobs* turn'd up before the plough,
Are chiefest baits, with cork and lead enough.

Lawson's Secrets of Angling, 1652.

†**BOBBING-JOAN**. The name of a very old dance.

Strike up *Bobbing Joan*,
Or I'll break your fiddle.

The Hop Garland, 1766.

BOCARDO. The old north gate of Oxford, taken down in 1771. There is a good view of it in the first number of *Oxonia Antiqua Restaurata*. Whether it was originally so named, from some jocular allusion to the Aristotelian syllogism in *Bocardo*, I have not discovered.

It was used as a prison; and hence the name was sometimes made a general term for a prison.

Was not this [Achab] a seditious fellow?—Was he not worthy to be cast in *bocardo* or little-case?

Latimer, Serm., fol. 106. C.

Bocardo was the last prison of that good man himself, before his shameful murder; to himself a glorious martyrdom. Its downfall was celebrated by Oxford wits, both in Latin and English. One says,

Num jam

Antiqui muri venerabilis umbra *bocardo*

Visitur Oxonii? Salve hand ignobile nomen!

Dialogus in Theatr., 1778.

The other,

Rare tidings for the wretch whose ling'ring score
Remains unpaid, *bocardo* is no more.

Newsman's Verses, 1772, by Warton.

Bocardo, as a logical term, for a particular kind of syllogism, occurs in Prior's *Alma*, canto 3.

†There are many in London now adaics that are besotted with this sinne, one of whom I saw on a white horse in Fleet street, a tanner knave I never lookt on, who with one figure (cast out of a schollers studie for a necessary servant at *bocardo*) promised to find any man's oxen were they lost, restore any man's goods if they were stolne, and win any man love, where or howsoever he settled it. *Lodge's Incarnate Devils*, 1596.

BOCKEREL, or **BOCKERET**. A long-winged hawk. Dict. The family name of *Bocket* is perhaps a contraction of *Bockeret*.

BODE. Obsolete preterite of *to bide*.

Never, O wretch, this wombe conceived thee,
Nor never *bode* I painfull throwes for thee.

Ferrex and Porrex, O. Pl., i, 141.

BODGE, v. Probably the same as to budge; from *bouger*, Fr.

With this we charged again, but, out alas!

We *bodg'd* again. *2 Hen. VI*, i, 4.

Dr. Johnson, in his note on the passage, considers it only as *budge* misprinted; in his Dictionary, as probably corrupted from boggle. Mr. Malone, having seen *bodgery* for *botchery*, thinks it may be for to *botch*: but the sense evidently points rather to the interpretation here given.

BODGE, s. Ben Jonson has a *bodge* of oats, for some measure of them.

To the last *bodge* of oats, and bottle of hay.

New Inn, i, 5.

BODKIN. A small dagger.

When he himself might his quietus make

With a bare *bodkin*. *Ham.*, iii, 1.

In the margin of Stowe's Chronicle, edit. 1614, it is said that Cæsar was slain with *bodkins*.

The cheef woorker of this murder was Brutus Cassius with 260 of the senate all having *bodkins* in their sleeves. *Serp. of division*, prefixed to Gorboduc, 1590.

If it is quoted rightly, the author made two Romans into one.

Chaucer says the same:

With *bodkins* was Cæsar Julius

Murder'd at Rome of Brutus Cassius.

Cens. Liter., ix, 869.

BODKIN, CLOTH OF. A species of rich cloth. A corruption of BAUDKIN, which see.

Or for so many pieces of *cloth of bodkin*,

Tissue, gold, silver, &c. *Mass. City Madam*, ii, 1.

Cloth of bodkin or tissue must be embroidered;

As if no face were fair that were not powdered and painted. *B. Jons. Disc.*, vol. vii, p. 88.

C. Sir, I have a sute to you.

Ant. Is it embroidered sattin. sir, or scarlet?

Yet if your business do hold weight and consequence, I may deserve to wear your thankfulness

In tissue, or *cloth of bodkin*. Ermines are for princes.

Shirley, Doubtful Heir, act iii, p. 31.

See Muses' Looking Glass, O. Pl., ix, 197.

BODRAGS. Evidently for *bordrags* or *bordragings*: border incursions.

No wayling there nor wretchedness is heard—

No nightly *bodrags*, nor no hue and cries.

Spens. Colin Cl., v, 815.

See BORDRAGING.

†**BODY.** The popular oath or exclamation, *body of me*, is found in old authors.

Oh, the *bodys* of me

What kaytyves be those?

Play of Wit and Science, p. 7.

Body of me; I was unkinde I know,
But thou deserv'st it then; but let it goe.

Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

Capt. *Body of me*, nor no better preferment.

Marmyon, Fine Companion, 1633.

†**BOG.** Petulant, arrogant.

The cuckooe, seeing him so *bog*, waxt also wondrous wrothe.

Warner's Albions England, 1592.

†**A BOG**, was used as an emblem of softness or tenderness.

Car. I will not raile at you, but I will cudgell you, and kicke you, you man of valour.

Cap. Hold as thou art a man of renowne, thou wilt strike thy foote into mee else, my body is as tender as a *bogg*. *Marmyon, Fine Companion*, 1633.

BOGGLER. One who *boggles*; but in the following passage a vicious woman, one who starts from the right path:

You have been a *boggler* ever. *Ant. and Cl.*, iii, 11.

Johnson in his Dict. explains it a doubter, a timorous man; but it is evidently addressed not to Thyreus but to Cleopatra.

BOHEMIAN-TARTAR. Perhaps a gipsy; or a mere wild appellation, designed to ridicule the appearance of Simple in the Merry W. of Windsor, act iv, sc. 5. The French call gipsies Bohemians, and the Germans Tartars and Zigeuners, so that the term might be thus compounded. See the note on the passage, edit. 1778.

†**BOIGHROPE.** A nautical term.

Make ready th'anker, ready th'anker hoe,

Cleere, cleere the *boighrope*, steddly, well steer'd so;

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**BOILING-BOOT.** An instrument of torture mentioned in Field's Amends for Ladies, 1618.

†**BOILING-HOUSE.** An eating-house. See the History of Colonel Jack, 1723.

†**BOISTOUS.** Rough, coarse.

Gette, hyght Gagates, and is a *boystous* stone, and never the les it is precious.

It is contrary to fendes,—helpeth for fantasies and ayenste vexacions of fendis by night.—And so, if so *boystus* a stone dothe so great wonders, none shuld be dispisid for soule colour without, while the vertu that is within is unknowe. *Glanville*, by Trevisa, xvi, 49.

To BOLD. For to bolden, or render bold. Embolden is the word now most used.

It touches us as France invades our land,

Not *bolds* the king.

Lear, v, 1.

Alas that I had not one to *bold* me. *Hycke Scornor*.

BOLD BEAUCHAMP, or AS BOLD AS BEAUCHAMP. A proverbial expression, supposed by Fuller and Ray to be derived from the courage of Thomas, first earl of Warwick, of that name, who in 1346, with one

squire and six archers, defeated 100 Normans. See Ray, p. 218. There were however more of the name, who contributed to its celebrity. There was an old play, entitled *The Three bold Beauchamps*, printed about 1610. See Biogr. Dram., ii, p. 429. It is referred to in the Induction to the Knight of the Burning Pestle, B. and Fl.

They're here now, and anon no scouts can reach 'em,
Being ev'ry man hors'd like a *bold Beauchamp*.
Mad World, O. Pl., v, 390.

See also O. Pl., x, 172.

Drayton derives it from the bravery of the earls of Warwick, of that name, in general.

So hardy great and strong,
That after of that name it to an adage grew,
If any man himself advent'rous hapt to shew,
Bold Beauchamp men him term'd, if none so bold as
he. *Polyolb.*, song xviii, p. 1007.

†**BOLDY**. Perhaps an error of the press for *boldly*.

But with their darts farre off and clamours shrill,
They him provoke: the boare sits *boldy* still,
Gnashing with foamy chaps his tusks most keen,
And shaking off the darts from's back is seen.
Virgil, by *Vicars*, 1632.

†**To BOLE**. To drink bowls full.

Gull, bib, and *bole*, carouse and quaffe,
Eche can in Germany.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

†**BOLE**, *s*. A roll.

Put to two spoonfuls of rose-water, and as much salt as spice, then make it up in little long *boles* or rouses, and butter your dish, and lay them in with a round hole in the middle.

The True Gentlewoman's Delight, 1676.

†**BOLE-DISH**. A bowl.

It so chanced, as the boy was throwing of a *bole-dish* of water over his fish, sir William Davenant was going by the stall. *Great Britain's Honeycombe*, 1712, MS.

BOLL, *v*. To swell, or pod for seed.

Boll, in the dictionaries explained a round stalk, is evidently only another form of bole.

And the flax, and the barley was smitten: for the barley was in the ear, and the flax was *bolled*.
Exodus, ix, 31.

In the Septuagint, τὸ δὲ λίνον σπερμα-
ριστον.

†*Vena fontis*, scaturigo. Source, surgeon. The veine of a fountaine: the *bolting* or rising up of water out of a spring. *Nomenclator*.

†**BOLLEYNE**. Bullion.

Item, that they shall coyne no manner of *bolleyne*, either of this realme or of Ireland, but to provide it in other countries. *Archæologia*, xviii, 137.

BOLN. Swelled; contracted from *bollen*, which is the old form for *bolled*.

Here one being throng'd bears back, all *boln* and red.
Sk., *Rape of Locr.*, suppl. i, p. 553.

Thus it appears that Mr. Malone's alteration of this word to *blown*,

which signifies the same, contrary to all the editions, is entirely unnecessary.

BOLT. A sort of arrow. Hence *bolt-upright*. Thus defined by R. Holmes: "The second is termed a *bolt*: it is an arrow with a round or half round bobb at the end of it, with a sharp pointed arrow head proceeding therefrom." *Acad. of Armory*, b. iii, ch. 17, MS. When it has only the blunt bob, without the point, it was a BIRD-BOLT. It thus differed from a shaft, which was sharp or barbed. Hence the proverb, "To make a *bolt* or a *shaft* of a thing." Ray, p. 179. It is a mistake to say that it was "peculiarly used for the cross-bow;" as in *Ivanhoe*, ii, p. 20. Holmes describes also a sort of *bolts* having the bob or button hollow, to receive a stone or bullet, which was projected thence by fastening the *bolt* itself to the bow, or cross-bow. *Ibid.* Harl. MS., 2033.

'Twas but a *bolt* of nothing, shot at nothing,
Which the brain makes of fumes. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.
I bent my *bolt* against the bush,
List'ning if any thing did rush.

Sp. Shep. Kal., Mar., 70.

We have it also in the proverb, "A fool's *bolt* is soon shot." See also *Mids. N. Dr.*, ii, 2, for the exquisite beauty of the passage. The word was very common.

To BOLT, or **BOULT**. To sift. In this sense not obsolete; but used formerly in metaphorical senses, in which it is not now current.

For refined in manners and disposition,
Such and so finely *boulted* didst thou seem,
Hen. V., ii, 2.

Often applied also to language and arguments:

He is ill school'd
In *boulted* language; meal and bran together
He throws without distinction. *Coriol.*, iii, 1.
Saying, he now had *boulted* all the flour.
Spens. F. Q., II. iv, 24.

That is, had discovered all that was important. So Milton:

I hate when vice can *bolt* her arguments. *Comus*, 760.
This application was probably made more current by the term of *bolting* used in the inns of court for disputing. See **BOLTINGS**.

It is beautifully applied in the literal sense, *Wint. Tale*, iv, 3.

BOLTING-HUTCH. According to Dr. Johnson, *a meal-bag*; according to Mr. Steevens, "the wooden receptacle into which the meal is bolted:" the latter interpretation is the right.

That *bolting-hutch* of beastliness. 1 *Hen. IV.* ii, 4.

The word was used by Milton:

To sift mass into no mass, and popish into no popish:
yet saving this passing fine sophistical *boulting-hutch*,
&c. *Prose Works*, vol. i, 84.

Now, take all my cushions down and thwack them
Soundly, after my feast of millers, for their buttocks
Have left a peck of flour in them; beat them carefully
Over a *bolting-hutch*, there will be enough
For a pan-pudding, as your dame will handle it.

Mayor of Quinb., O. Pl., xi, 158.

Its use is here described:

For as a miller in his *boulting-hutch*
Drives out the pure meale nearly as he can,
And in his sifter leaves the coarser bran.
So, &c. *Browne's Brit. Past.*, ii, 2, p. 44.

BOLTINGS. Meetings for disputation, or private arguing of cases, in the inns of court. Cowell tells us which were the *bolting* days:

And having performed the exercises of their own
houses called *boltes*, *mootes*, and putting of cases, [So
I suppose we should read. My edition has *boltes*
mootes, without any comma between] they proceed to
be admitted and become students, in some of these
four houses or innes of court, where continuing by
the space of seven yeares (or thereabouts) they fre-
quent readings, meetings, *boltinges*, and other learned
exercises. *Stowe's Survey of Lond.*, p. 59.

BOMAN. Said to mean, in the cant language, a gallant fellow. But certainly, in the passage of Massinger where it occurs, no such cant is to be expected, and it must be a mere misprint for Roman, according to the undoubted correction of Mr. Gifford. In the 4to. it is printed with a capital letter, which would strengthen the conjecture, if it could want strengthening.

Dost thou cry now

Like a maudlin gamester after loss? I'll suffer
Like a *Roman*, and now, in my misery,
In scorn of all thy wealth, to thy teeth tell thee
Thou wert my pandar. *City Madam*, iv, 2.

The speech has rather a tragic cast than any thing of burlesque. *Boman*, therefore, must be supported, if at all, by some other passage.

BOMBARD. A sort of cannon.

[Properly, large machines for casting heavy stones in the attack and defence of fortified places, called also lithoboli and petrarise; they subsequently became improved into large cannons.]

Which with our *bombard*, shot, and basilisk,
We rent in sunder at our entry.

Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 388.

†First they planted in divers places twelve great bom-

bards, wherewith they threw up stones of hugie waight into the ayre. *Knolles, Hist. of Turks*, 1603.

†Quoth sir John Parker, I swear by my rapier,
This *bombard* was stuff'd with very foule paper.

Musarum Delicia, 1656.

Also, a very large drinking vessel, made probably of leather, to distribute liquor to great multitudes: named perhaps from its similarity to a cannon:

Yond' same black cloud, yond' huge one, looks like a
foul *bombard* that would shed his liquor. *Temp.*, ii, 2.
That swoln parcel of dropsies, that huge *bombard* of
sack. 1 *Hen. IV.* ii, 4.

See also *Hen. VIII.* v. 3.

His boots as wide as the black-jacks,
Or *bombards* toss'd by the kings guards.

Shirley's Martyred Soldier.

I am to deliver the buttery in so many firkins of
aurum potabile as it delivers out *bombards* of bouge.

B. Jons. Masque of Merc. Vind.

The latter passage, among others, serves to show that it was not a barrel, as some have conjectured.

BOMBARD-MAN. One who carried out liquor.

With that they knock' hypocrisie on the pate, and
made room for a *bombard-man*, that brought bouge for
a country lady or two.

B. Jon., Love Restored, a Masque.

BOMBARD-PHRASE is used by Ben Jonson to express the *ampullas* of Horace:

Their *bombard phrase*, their foot and half foot words.

Art. of P., vol. vii, p. 173.

†Remember once

You brav'd us with your *bombard* boasting words.

Death of R. Earle of Huntington, 1601.

†A warrior appointed by heaven in the edge of the
sword, a persecutor of his enemies, a most perfect
jewell of the blessed tree, the chiefest keeper of the
crucified God, &c., with other such *bombardicall* titles.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

BOMBASE, occurs sometimes for cotton:

Bombase or cotton: the seed swageth the cough, and
is good against all cold diseases of the breast.

Langham's Garden of Health, p. 85.

†Heer for our food, millions of flow'rie grains,
With long mustachoes, wave upon the plains;
Heere thousand fleeces fit for princes robes,
In Sérean forrests hang in silken globes:
Heer shrubs of Malta (for my meaner use)
The fine white balls of *bambace* do produce. *Du Bartas*.

†Habillement de fustaine, ou de cotton. A garment
or any attire of cotton fustion, *bumbasic*, or such stuffe.

Nomenclator.

BOMBAST. Originally cotton; from *bombax*, low Latin, or *bombace*, Italian, or *baumbast*, Germ., all signifying cotton.

Sunt ibi præterea arbusta quædam ex quibus colligunt
bombacem, quem Francigenæ cottonem seu cotton ap-
pellant. *Jac. de Vitriaco*, i, 84.

See Du Cange in *Bombax*.

Bombyx must be carefully distinguished from *bombax*. Hence, because cotton was commonly used to stuff out quilting, &c., *bombast* also meant the stuffing of clothes, &c.

How now, my sweet creature of *bombast*.

1 Hen. IV, ii, 4.

It was then the fashion to stuff out doublets; Stubbs, in his *Anatomie of Abuses*, speaks of their being "stuffed with four, five, or sixe pounce of *bombast* at least." Hence also applied to tumid and inflated language, in which metaphorical sense it is not obsolete.

†If of one pound of wax, two ounces of quick brimstone, and as much of quick lime (putting thereto an ounce of the oyl of nuts) a candle be made, with a wick of *bombast*, and so put into the water.

Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.

To BOMBAST. To stuff out.

Is this sattin doublet to be *bombasted* with broken meat? *Honest Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 441.

†And *bombasted* they were, like beer barrels, with statute marchants and forfeitures.

Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

†What's to be done now? heres a rumor spread of a young heir, gods bless it, and [the] belly *bombasted* with a cushion.

Webster's Appius and V., 1654.

In the Palace of Pleasure, it is used in the sense of to beat, or, as is popularly said, to baste:

I will so codgell and *bombaste* thee, that thou shalt not be able to sturre thyself.

Sign. K., 6.

†And so he *bombasted* the doctor, that for the space of a quarter of a yere after he was not able to lift an wrinall so hye as his bedde.

Riche, Farewell to Military Profession, 1581.

In the following passage we see how it became applied to writing:

Give me those lines (whose touch the skilful ear to please)

That gliding slow in state, like swelling Euphrates, In which things natural be, and not in falsely wrong, The sounds are fine and smooth, the sense is full and strong:

Not *bombasted* with words, vain ticklish ears to feed, But such as may content the perfect man to read.

Drayt. Polyolb., S. xxi, p. 1054.

†To flourish o're, or *bombast* out my stile, To make such as not understand me smile.

Taylor's Motto, 1622.

BONA-ROBA. An Italian phrase, signifying a courtesan.

We knew where the *bona-robas* were, and had the best of them all at commandment.

2 Hen. IV, iii, 2.

Wenches, *bona-robas*, blessed beauties, without colour or counterfeit.

Mis. of Inf. M., O. Pl., v, 75.

Cowley seems to have considered it as implying a fine tall figure:

I would neither wish that my mistress nor my fortune should be a *bona-roba*;—but as Lucretius says, *Parvula, pumilio, xapírur* (a tota merum sal.

Essay on Greatness.

The word occurs in all our old dramatists.

†BONAS NOCHES. A variation in the orthography of a popular phrase taken from the Spanish. See BONUS NOCHES.

If this day smile, they'll ride in coaches,
But if it frown, then *bonas noches*.

Musarum Deliciae, 1656.

BONA-SOCIAS. Good companions; not commonly used.

Tush, the knaves keepers are my *bona-socias* and my pensioners.

Merry Devil, O. Pl., v, 268.

Drunken Barnaby has it, more correctly, *Bon Socios*. Itin. 1.

BONABLE. Conjectured by Mr. Steevens to be put for *banable*, i. e. cursable; perhaps for *bone-able*, strong in the bones; or *bon* and *able*, good and able.

Diccon! it is a vengeable knave, gammer, 'tis a *bon-able* horson.

Gam. Gurt., O. Pl., ii, 41.

†BONE. To have a bone to pick or gnaw, i. e. to be occupied. To make no bones, to go to work without ceremony; not to hesitate.

C This is strange as God helpe me.

T. I have given them a *bone* to pick.

Terence in English, 1614.

When the company was dissolved, Camilla not thinking to receive an answer, but a lecture, went to her Italian booke, where she found the letter of Philautus, who without any further advise, as one very much offended, or in a great heate, sent him this *bone* to gnaw on.

Lylie, Euphrates and his England, 1623.

My maide, who shall of purpose be readie to waite for your commyng at the houre, shall make no bones to deliver you this male.

Riche, Farewell to Militarie Profession, 1581.

This when she said, her wall-ey'd maid

Made no more bones on't, but obey'd.

Homer à la Mode, 1665.

The BONE-ACH. Lues venerea.

After this the vengeance on the whole camp! or rather the *bone-ache*! for that, methinks, is the curse dependant on those that war for a placket.

Tro. & Cr., ii, 3.

The 4to has "*Neapolitan bone-ache*."

†But cucullus non facit monachum—'tis not their newe bonnets will keepe them from the old *boan-ack*.

Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

BONE-LACE. Dr. Johnson has given the true origin of this word, from the bobbins being made of bone; but it may be worth mentioning, that the lace-makers still call their work "getting their bread out of the bones." This information I had from a friend in Buckinghamshire. Probably the *bone bobbins* were formerly more used than any others. The word is now little, if at all, used.

†Being returned he lodged abroad, and not in the college, and left not off his sword or his boots, but made his long cloak shorter, and metamorphosed his cassock into a doublet cut upon his shirt; he did wear every day a band with a *bonelace* on it, and had nothing of a pedant but the discourse only.

Comical History of Francion, 1655.

†BONE-SETTER. A surgeon.

Oh surgeons and *bone-setters*, *bone-setters* and surgeons, all my bones, all my bones for a penny. I have not a finger nor a toe in joynt; my leggs, my thighs, my arms, my neck.

Brome's Queen & Concubine, 1659.

†BONFOUR. Awry.

Scogia went up and down in the king's hall, and his hosen hung down, and his coat stood awry, and his hat stood a bonfow, so every man did mock Scogia.

Scogia's Jestis, p. 38.

BON-GRACE. A bonnet, or projecting hat, to defend the complexion. Sometimes a mere shade for the face, Fr.

As you may perceive by his butter'd bon-grace, that film of a demi-castor.

Cleveland, 1887, p. 81.

Cotgrave, in the French word *bonne-grace*, which he explains as part of a French hood, adds, "whence, belike, our *boon-grace*;" as if the word was not the same, except in pronunciation. "A *bon-grace*, umbraculum, umbella." *E. Coles*.

†Umbella, Juven. umbraculum, Martial. Capitis operculum ad defendendum solem aut iustitiam comparatum. *excellent*. Chapeline. A broad brim hat to keep off heat and rays. *a bon-grace*. *Nomenclator*, 1585. †Fem. Her day, now will these wench wear their eyes like spectacles on their noses, and look as demurely as cows in *bon-graces*.

Fleeknoe's Love's Kingdom, 1664.

†Bon-grace, Fr. A certain cover which children use to wear on their foreheads to keep them from sunburning; so called because it preserves their good grace and beauty. *Dutton's Ladies Dictionary*, 1684.

BONNY-CLABBER. An Irish term for sour buttermilk. Swift uses it. See Todd, and Ash.

To drink such balderdash, or *bonny-clabber*.

B. Jon. New Inn, i, 1.

From a preceding line, it might seem that it was beer and buttermilk together;

And that driven down

With beer and buttermilk, mingled together. *Ibid.*

It being said afterwards,

The healths in usquebaugh, and *bonny-clabbers*.

Ford, Peril War, iii, 2.

†Of the *Warres in Ireland*.

I prais'd the speech, but cannot now abide it,
That warre is sweet to those that have not try'd it;
For I have prov'd it now, and plainly see't,
It is so sweet it maketh all things sweet.
At home canarie wines and Greek grow lothsome;
Here milk is nectar, water tasteth toothsome;
There, without bak'd, roast, boy'd, it is no cheer;
Bisket we like, and *bonny-clabber* here.

Harrington's Epigrams, 1633.

BONUS NOCHES. A corruption of *buenos noches*, good night, in Spanish.

You that fish for dace and roches,

Carpes or tenches, *bonne noches*.

Illustra. Men. Mir., p. 62. *Wits' Rec.*, i, 12, repr.

BOOK. Every kind of composition was sometimes so called. Shakespeare uses it for *articles of agreement*:

By that time will our book, I think, be drawn.

1 Hen. IV, iii, 1.

And again:

By this our book is drawn, we will but seal,

And then to horse immediately. *Ibid.*

BOOKS. To be in a person's books; to be in favour with them. Con-

cerning the origin of this phrase, which is not yet obsolete, many conjectures have been made. Perhaps it might not be deduced from a single circumstance, but from the union of several; thus,

1. Servants and retainers were entered in the books of the person to whom they were attached. This is perhaps the most ancient mode, and consequently the real origin of the phrase:

Alle the mynstrelles that comen before the great Chan ben withholden with him, as of his household, and entered in his bookes, as for his own men.

Sir J. Mandeville, cited by Farmer.

Hence it signified to be in favour:

I see, lady, the gentleman is not in your books.

Much Ado, i, 1.

2. Friends entered their names mutually in an album, or list of worthies, which each kept. This also implies favour:

We weyl hauncs thee, or set thy name into our fellowship book, with clappynge of handes.

Acolastus; cited by Storr.

The whyte or album is expressly mentioned directly after.

It was certainly, as Mr. Steevens remarks, the usage of those times "to chronicle the small beer of every occurrence in table books."

3. Customers were, as in later times, in the books of those who gave them credit. This, we may presume, did not always end in favour.

When Petruchio uses it, he seems to allude to the books of arms kept by heralds:

And if no gentlemen, why then no arms.

Petr. A herald, Kate!—O put me in thy books.

Kate. What is your crest? a concomb? *Tam. Shr.*, ii.

Thus there were various ways of being in the books of different persons. But I do not find any instance in which it refers to being in *their will*, which is the interpretation some would give it.

BOOKER'S PROPHECIES. These were, according to William Lilly, "excellent verses upon the twelve months, framed according to the configurations of each month." He adds, that he (Booker) was "blessed with success according to his predictions, which procured him much reputation

all over England." He died in 1667. He was bred a haberdasher, but preferred the profession of an astrologer and almanac maker.

I pos'd him in *Booker's prophecies*, 'till he confess'd he had not master'd his almanac yet.

Parson's Wedd., O. PL, xi, 891.

†BOON VOYAGE. The French *bon voyage*.

The news that keeps greatest noise here now, is the return of sir Walter Raleigh from his myne of gold in Guiana, the south parts of America, which at first was like to be such a hopefull *boon voyage*, but it seems that that golden myne is proved a meer chymera, an imaginary airy myne; and indeed, his majestie had never any other concept of it.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

BOORD, or BOURDE, Fr. A jest. See BOURD, [and BORDE.]

And if you will, then leave your *boordes*.

Ld. Surrey's Poems, 4to, Sign. F. 3.

To BOORD, for to BOARD. To attack. A metaphorical expression from boarding a ship; to accost; *aborder*, Fr. Sir Toby Belch explains it by placing it among other synonyms of accost:

You mistake, knight; accost is, front her, *board* her, woo her, assail her.

Twel. N., i, 3.

Whalley, editor of Ben Jonson, would change the above to *bourd*, with the usual zeal of a critic for a word he had newly discovered: but the alteration is not warrantable; nor is it more so in the passage of Ben Jonson which occasioned the note, (*Catil.*, i, 4), nor indeed is any alteration wanted, since to *boord* often means to accost in the most modest way.

Ere long with like again he *boarded* me.

Spens. F. Q., II, iv, 24.

Philantus taking Camilla by the hand, and as time served began to *boord* her on this manner.

Euph. Engl. P., 4, b.

In the following the original metaphor is preserved:

So ladies pretend a great skirmish at the first, yet are *boarded* willingly at the last.

Id. Q., i.

See Sir J. Harington, *Ep.*, iii, 40.

See also *boord* for boarding a ship, twice in one stanza. *Mirror for Mag.*, p. 670. In the following, to *boord* seems to mean to border, or to form a boundary:

The next the stubborn Newre, whose waters gray
By faire Kilkeany and Rossepointe *boord*.

Sp. F. Q., IV, xi, 43

BOOT. This word, in the sense of profit or advantage, is sufficiently exemplified by Dr. Johnson, and, indeed, though now confined to familiar language, is not obsolete.

In the following passage it is singularly used:

Then list to me, St. Andrew *be my boot*,
But I'll rase thy castle to the very ground,
Unless thou open the gate.

Pinner of Wakef., O. PL, iii, 19.

That is, so may St. Andrew bless or benefit me.

†BOOT. An instrument of torture, by which the leg was crushed, and which was much used in Scotland. At a later period an instrument for tightening the leg or hand was used as a cure for the gout, and called a *bootikins*.

Al your empericks could never do the like cure upon the gout the racke did in England; or your Scotch *boote*.

Marston, the Malcontent, iii, i.

Except one day's gout, which I cured with the *bootikins*, I have been quite well since I saw you.

Horace Walpole, letter to G. Montagu, July 31, 1767.

I am perfectly well, and expect to be so for a year and a half. I desire no more of my *bootikins* than to curtail my fits.

Ibid., letter to Cole, June 5, 1775.

BOOTS were universally worn by fashionable men, and in imitation of them by others, in the reign of Elizabeth and James the First, insomuch that Gondomar, the Spanish ambassador, pleasantly related, when he went home into Spain, that all the citizens of London were booted, and ready, as he thought, to go out of town. Fabian Philips *on Purveyance*, p. 384.

Such a speech more turns my high shoes strait *boots*.

Albumazar, O. PL, x, 163.

That is, will change me from a clown into a gentleman, which was the process supposed to be going on. Spurs also were long worn, on foot as well as on horseback, insomuch that, in the last parliament of Elizabeth, the Speaker directed the Commons to come to the house without spurs.

BOOT-HALER. A robber or freebooter. From *boot*, profit or *booty*, and to *hale*, or draw away; a rascal.

My own father laid these London *boot-halers* the catch-poles in ambush to set upon me.

Roaring Girl, O. PL, vi, 103.

BOOT-HALING. Plundering, or going on any knavish adventure.

Well, don John,

If you do spring a leak, or get an itch,

'Till ye claw off your curl'd pate, thank your night-walks,

You must be still a *boot-haling*. *B. & Fl. Chances*, i, 4.

†How, when all supply of victuals tayed them, they went a *boot-haling* one night to sinior Greediness's bed-chambers.

Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

†BOOTING. Booty.

Lyth and listen, gentlemen,
That be of high born blood,
I'll tell you of a brave *booting*
That befell Robin Hood. *Robin Hood*, i, 97.
Thou, Lynus, that lov'st still to be promoting,
Because I sport about king Henries marriage;
Think'st this will prove a matter worth the carriage.
But let alone, Lynus, it is no *booting*.
While princes live, who speaks, or writes and teaches
Against their faults, may pay for speech, and writing.
Harington's Epigrams, 1633.

†**BOOTY.** To play, or bowl, or cry
booty, appears to have meant to give
people an advantage at first in order
to draw them on to their loss.

No envy then or faction fear we, where
All like yourselves is innocent and clear;
The stage being private then, as none must sit,
And, like a trap, lay wait for sixpence wit;
So none must cry up *booty*, or cry down;
Such mercenary guise fits not the gown.
Cartwright's Royall Slave, 1631.

She divides it so equally between the master and the
serving man, as if she had cut out the getting of it
by a thread, only the knave makes her *bowl booty*
and over reach the master. *Overbury's Characters*.

†**BORDE.** A joke.

Trust not their words,
Nor merry *bordes*,
For knights and lords
Deceived have been.

Controversy Between a Lover and a Jave.

BORDEL, or BORDELLO. A brothel,
Fr.

From the windmill!
From the *bordello*, it might come as well.
B. Jons. Every Man in his H., i, 2.

See Bailey's Dict. in voce.

Also crept into all the stewes, all the brothell-houses,
and *burdelloes* of Italy. *Coryat*, vol. ii, p. 175.

†**BORDERING.** Stationed on the bor-
der.

Qui est en garnison sur les frontieres. A *bordering*
souldier; one of the garrison appointed for the fron-
tiers of a land. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

BORDRAGING. Ravaging on the bor-
ders.

Yet oft annoy'd with sundry *bordragings*
Of neighbour Scots. *Spens. F. Q.*, II, x, 63.

BORE. The hollow of a cannon, &c.,
used in Hamlet metaphorically, much
as the French use the synonymous
word *calibre*; estimation, capacity.

I have words to speak in thine ear, will make thee
dumb; yet are they much too light for the *bore* of the
matter. *Ham.*, iv, 6.

2. A torment or plague; like the
modern cant term:

Miso, because I hunted in his grounds,
Let loose his running dogs, and bang'd my hounds,
From thence that sport I utterly forswore,
Being so unkindly crost by such a *bore*.

Help to Discourse, 12mo, 1667, p. 157.

It seems to bear the sense here attri-
buted to it; but in the uncertainty of
orthography, it is not impossible that
the writer might mean to call Miso a
boar, or savage beast. This comes
more near:

There's nought distastes me more
Than to behold a rude uncivil *bore*. *Hon. Ghost*, p. 27.

[It is more probable that *bore* is here
used for a *boor*, or peasant, as in
Chapman, *Hom. Il.*, xi, 473 and 587.]

To BORE. To wound; and hence me-
taphorically to torment.

At this instant
He *bores* me with some tricks. *Hen. VIII.*, i, 1.
One that hath gulled you, that hath *bored* you, sir.
Lord Crom., iii, 2, *Suppl. Sh.*, ii, 408.

This sense rather confirms that as-
signed above to the substantive.

BORREL. Rude, or clownish. From
burellus, coarse cloth; in which sense
borrel is also used by Chaucer. Fr.
boureau. See Du Cange in *burellus*.

How be I am but rude and *borrel*,
Yet nearer ways I know. *Sp. Shep. Kal.*, July, 1, 95.
Because they covet more than *borrel* men.

Gascoigne's Works, 1587, Sign. h, 4.

†A bigg fellowe and *borrell*,
Of the colledge of Oriell,
Tooke many a large stride
For his bulke to provide. *MS. Poems*, xvij cent.
†Let ne mee's Irish *borrell* speach
In tyne affection mauke a breach.

Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638, p. 53.

BORROW. A pledge.

This was the first source of shepherd's sorrow
That now nill be quit with bale (bail) nor *borrow*.
Sp. Shep. Kal., May, 1, 130.

That is, neither by surety nor pledge.
See also l. 150.

Also cost or expense:

Marry, that great Pan bought with great *borrow*.
Ibid., Sept., 1, 96.

†**BOSCAGE.** A small wood; a shrub-
bery. From the French.

Which was the pendant of a hill to life, with divers
boscages and grovets upon the steepe or hanging
grounds thereof.

Masque of the Inner Temple and Grayes Inne, 1612.

BOSKY. Woody. From *bosquet*, Fr.

And with each end of thy blue bow dost crown
My *bosky* acres and my unshrubb'd down,
Rich scarf to my proud earth. *Temp.*, iv, 1.
Hale him from hence, and in this *bosky* wood
Bury his corpa. *Edw. I.*, by Peale.

Milton has preserved the word in
Comus, l. 313.

BOSOM. Singularly used by Shake-
speare for wish or desire.

And you shall have your *bosom* on this wretch,
Grace of the duke, revenges to your heart
And general honour. *M. for Meas.*, iv, 3.

N.B. In the ed. of 1778, sc. 3 is
marked 4 by mistake.

Secret counsel or intention:

She has mock'd my folly, else she finds not
The *bosom* of my purpose.
B. & Fl. Wit at sev. W., ii, p. 271.

It is here used as an endearing appella-
tion, as *bosom friend*:

Hor. Whither in such haste, my second self?
Andr. I' faith, my dear *bosom*, to take solemn leave
Of a most weeping creature.

First part of Jeron., O. Pl., iii, 67.

In the next page the lady calls Andrea "gentle breast."

Dr. Johnson notices this sense of the word. See *Bosom*. 10.

To the BOSOM. Affectation pervaded even the superscriptions of letters in former times; they were usually addressed to *the bosom*, the fair bosom, &c., of a lady. Thus Hamlet to Ophelia:

To her excellent white bosom, these. *Ham.*, ii, 2.
Thy letters may be here, though thou art hence;
Which, being writ to me, shall be deliver'd
Even in the milk-white bosom of thy love.

Two Gent., iii, 1.

For further illustration of this phrase, it should be mentioned, from Mr. Steevens's note on the latter passage, that women anciently had a pocket in the fore part of their stays, in which they not only carried love-letters and love-tokens, but even their money and materials for needlework; and he mentions an old lady who remembered it to be a piece of gallantry to drop letters or other literary favours there, the stays being worn very prominent. See *LETTERS*.

BOSOM'S-INN. A corruption of *Blossom's-inn*; a house in Laurence lane, the sign of which was St. Laurence within a border of flowers or blossoms, whence it took its name. See Stowe's *Survey*, p. 215.

But now comes in Tom of *Bosom's-inn*,
And he presenteth misrule.

B. Jon. Masque of Xmas, vol. vi, p. 7.

Taylor the water poet, celebrating the reception of Tom Coriat there, calls it *Bosom's Inn*. *Laugh and be fat*, p. 78.

†*BOSPREET.* The bow-sprit. A nautical term.

Their vice-admirall, named likewise S. Francisco, wherein was commander Francisco Burge, had 32 peeces of ordnance as the former, and 250 men, of which were slaine 31, the aforesaid commander beeing one of the number, her maine top-mast shot by the boord, her maine-mast, fore mast, and *bospreet* so torne, that they were unserviceable.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

BOSS, v. For to emboss, or stud.

Fine linnen, Turkey cushions *boss'd* with pearl.

Tam. Shr., ii, 1.

BOSSE, s. For a ball, or some such ornament.

The mule all deck'd in goodly rich array,
With bells and *bosses* that full loudly rung,
And costly garments that to ground down hung.

Sp. Moth. Hist. T., 582.

With tinsel treppings, woven like a wave,
Whose bridle rang with golden balls and *bosses* brave.

Sp. P. Q., I, ii, 13.

Probably the bells and *bosses* were placed alternately, so that, on any motion, the collision produced the sound. Stowe tells us that *Bosse alley*, in Lower Thames street, was so called from "a *bosse* of spring water, continually running, which standeth by Billingsgate against this alley." *Lond.*, p. 104. This *bosse* must have been something of a projecting pipe conveying the water [a conduit].

†The water-workes, huge Paul's, old Charing Crosse, Strong London bridge, at Billingsgate the *bosse*.

Good News and Bad News, by S. R., 1622.

†He (Whittington) builded the library of the Grey Friars, and the east end of the Guild Hall in London, with divers small conduites called *bosses*, and the west gate of London called Newgate.

Stowe's Annales, p. 567.

BOTARGO. A kind of salt cake, or rather sausage, made of the hard roe of the sea mullet, eaten with oil and vinegar, but chiefly used to promote drinking by causing thirst. It is fully explained in Ozell's *Rabelais*, B. i, ch. 3, note 2d. After quoting Cotgrave and Miege, nearly to the same purpose, Mr. Ozell quotes Du Chat, the French editor of *Rabelais*, to this effect:

In Provence, they call *botargues* the hard roe of the mullet, pickl'd with oil and vinegar. The mullet (muge) is a fish which is caught about the middle of December; the hard roes of it are salted against Lent, and this is what is called *botargues*, a sort of *boudins*, (puddings) which have nothing to recommend them, but their exciting of thirst.

This is right, except that *boudin* means properly a *sausage*. What we call *pudding* is but lately known in France. Miege says *sausages*. Of Gargantua it is afterwards said,

Because he was naturally flegmatic, he began his meal with some dozens of gammons, dried neats' tongues, *botargos*, sausages, and such other fore-runners of wine.

B. i, ch. 21.

Botargo, anchovies, puffins too, to taste

The Maronean wines, at meals thou hast.

Heath's Clarastella, in *Heywood's Quintess.* of Poetry, vol. ii, p. 16.

†I thank you a thousand times for the Cephalonian muscadell and *botargo* you sent me; I hope to be shortly quit with you for all courtesies, in the interim, I am.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†*BOTE-POT.* A name given to the *nef*, one of the important drinking vessels at the ancient table, in the following passage.

Cymbium, Virgil. Poculum procerum concavum ad cymbæ similitudinem. *κύβιον*. Vaisseau à boire à la façon d'une nasse. A *bote-pot*, or a drinking pot made like a bote.

Nomenclator, 1655.

BOTTELER. The original form of the word butler, which requires no foreign derivation, but comes directly from *bottle*.

These citizens did minister wine as *bottlers*, which is their service at the coronation. *Stowe, Lond.*, p. 71.

BOTTLE OF HAY. A truss of hay: now only used in the proverbial saying of "looking for a needle in a *bottle of hay*," which is not understood by many who use it. Bottom longs for hay, when metamorphosed with an ass's head:

Methinks I have a great desire to a *bottle of hay*, good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow. *Mids. N. D.*, iv, 1.

Hence an old essayist says of an ostler,

When guests' horses stand at livery, he sleeps very little, fearing lest they should eat too much; but at *bottle* he is more secure [that is, when the hay they eat was charged by the *bottle*].

Clitius's Whims., p. 109.

He begins the same essay by describing the ostler as a *bottleman*. See Johnson.

†**BOTTOM.** A ball of thread.

And lett this be thy maxime, to be greates
Is when the thred of hayday is once spoun,
A *bottom* greates wound up greates undoun.

Sir Thomas More, a Play.

†**BOTTOM-CAKE.** The foundation on which the coals were raised in making a fire.

Out. Your mother will rejoyce, the vision says so, sister, the vision says your mother will rejoyce; how will it rejoyce her righteous heart to see you, Tabitha, riding behind me upon the purple dromedary? I would not for the world that you should do it, but that we are commanded from above, for to do things without the aforesaid command is like unto the building of a fire without the *bottom-cake*.

Cowley, Cutter of Coleman Street, 1663.

†**BOTTOM-LANDS.** Valleys; dales.

Of my dire pangs I'll only make effusion
Amongst those steep rocks and hollow *bottom-lands*.

History of Don Quixote, 1674.

BOUCH, BOUGE, or BOWGE, of COURT. An allowance of meat or drink to a servant or attendant in a palace. *Minsh. Kers.*

In the ordinances made at Eltham, in the 17th of Henry VIII, under the title *Bouche of Court*, the queen's maids of honour were to have, "for their *bouch* in the morning, one chet lufe, one manchete, two gallons of ale, dim' pitcher of wine." P. 164. See *Gent. Mag.*, Sept., 1791, p. 812.

What is your business?—N. To fetch *boudges of court*, a parcel of invisible bread, &c.

B. Jon. Masq. of Augurs.

Cotgrave has it, "avoir *bouche à court*, to eat and drink scot-free, to have

budge-a-court, to be in ordinary at court," in *Bouche*.

Skelton has a long poem so entitled.

They had *bouch of court* (to wit, meat and drink), and great wages of sixpence by the day.

Stowe's Survey of London, bl. 1. 4to. sign. C c, 2. Made room for a bombard-man, that brought *bouge* for a country lady or two, that fainted, he said, with fasting. *B. Jon. Masque of Love Rest.*, vol. v, p. 404.

In Puttenham's *Art of English Poesie*, p. 45, it is misprinted *bonche* for *bouche*; "with a good allowance of dyet, a *bouche in court* as we use to call it." B. i, ch. 27. See an old instrument of Richard II in Cowel's *Law Diet.*

BOUDGE, v. To budge, or move. It seems in the following passage to mean rather to start, or be moved at.

Leon. *Boudge* at this?

Ant. Has fortune but one face?

Leon. In her best vizard,

Methinks she looks but lowly

B. & Fl. Hum. Liout., ii, 4.

Boud has here been proposed, from the French, *bouder*, to pout, or be sulky; and would certainly suit well with the sense. The great authority of Mr. Gifford is also for it. See his *Jonson*, vol. iv, p. 222. But I do not believe that *boud* ever was adopted as an English word. I doubt whether even the French word existed in the time of our dramatists. It certainly is not in *Cotgrave*. Or if it existed (for it is in *Menage*), it was not in so common use as to be borrowed here.

BOUGHT. A knot, or twist.

Her huge long tails her den all overspread,

Yet was in knots and many *boughtes* upwound.

Sp. F. Q., i, i, 11.

Applied to the joint of the knee:

But bow all knees, now of her knees

My tongue doth tell what fancies see.

The knots of joy, the grammes of love,

Whose motion makes all graces move.

Whose *bought* uncar'd doth yield each sight,

Like cunning painter shadowing white.

Pembr. Arc., p. 141.

Milton seems to employ it to express the sudden turns of music.

BOUGHT AND SOLD. A kind of proverbial expression, meaning to be completely disposed of.

It would make a man mad as a buck, to be so *bought and sold*.

Com. of E., iii, 1.

So also in the scroll sent to the duke of Norfolk before the battle of Bosworth:

Jockey of Norfolk be not too bold,

For Diccon thy master is *bought and sold*.

Rich. III., v, 3.

Then were the Roman empire bought and sold,
The holy church were spoyl'd, and quite undone.
Her. Arist., xvi, 23.

To BOULT. The old spelling of *to bolt*.
See **to BOLT**.

†**BOULTER.** "A *boulter* or a racket to play with, reticulum." *Withals' Dictionary*, ed. 1634, p. 615.

BOULTING-HUTCH. See **BOLTING-HUTCH**.

†**BOUND.** Prepared; starting.

Him alone thou met,
Ready bound for hunting,
Him she kindly greets,
And his journey stays.

England's Helicon, 1614.

BOUNDER. A boundary.

And lands and seas that nameless yet remains
Shall be well knowne, their bounders, scits, and seat.
Fairfax Tasse, xv, 30, fol. ed. of 1600.

In the octavo of 1749, it is changed to "boundaries and seat," the editor having taken upon him, as he tells us in his preface, "to make some few alterations in such stanzas as seemed necessarily to require them."

To have made the sea the only bounder of his empire.
Kneller's Hist. of the Turks, fol., p. 76.

†He paceseth all the sea coast . . . from the river
Matrin, the bounder of the kingdom of Fea.
Ibid.

†**BOUNTY and BOUNTITH.** A gift, or gratification; a fee.

Bury. Here is, maister doctor, four pence your due,
and eight pence my bounty; you shall heare from me,
good maister doctor, farewell, farewell, good maister doctor.
The Returns from Perseus, 1606.

But who is this fellow that comes on hether? ah, ah,
this in truth is Gualtho the captaine parasite. He
brings with him a damsell for a bountith to Thas:
good lord, a well favoured maide of a beautifull counte-
nance, its a marveile, but I shall abash my selfe to
day here with this my old cunuch even at deaths dore
for age why, this virgin surpasseth even varie Thale
her owne selfe.
Terence in English, 1614.

BOURD, s., the same as *board*. A jest,
Fr.

Yet in fine (turning the matter to a *bourd*) he pardoned
all the parties.
Hollingshed, vol. i, sign. O, 8 b.
Gramercy, Bourl, for thy company,
For all thy jests, and all thy merry *bourds*.
Drayt. Eccl., vii, p. 1484.

BOURD, v. To jest.

I am wiser enough to tell you I can *bourd* where I see
occasion, or if you like my uncle's wit better than
mine, &c.
'Tis Pity she's a Whore, O. Pl., viii, 28.
Board not with mine eye, nor with mine honour.

Kelly's Scottish Prov., B. 67.

Like, with my cruel sword,
To part his neck, and with his head to *lord*;
Emvested with a royal paper crowne,
From place to place to beare it up and down.

Merr for Magistr., p. 366.

†Where words may win good wil,
And boldness beare no blame,
Why should there want a face of brass
To *board* the bravest dame?

Turberville, Epig. and Sonnettes, 1569.

See **BOARD**.

BOURDONASSE. A kind of orna-
mented staff.

Their men of armes were all barbed and furnished
with brave plumes, and goodly *bourdonasses*.
Daniel's Transl. of Ph. de Comines, F I, 3 b.

Afterwards it is defined exactly,

Bourdonasses were holow horse-men's staves used in
Italy, cunningly painted. *Ibid.*, F I, 6 b.

Pilgrims' staves were termed *burdonas*
in low Latin. See Du Cange, *Burdo*.

To BOURGEON. To bud, or sprout.
Fr.

When first on trees *bourgeon* the blossoms soft.

Fairfax Tasse, vii, 78.

In a metaphorical sense, to swell and
be ready to burst:

His heart was full
And lifted up as high as the Mogull.
No less the Dum doth *bourgeon*, and at once
Again comes on Mambrino's batter'd armour.

Gayton, Festiv. Notes, IV, x, p. 237.

Dryden used the word. See Johnson.

BOURN. A limit, or boundary; *borne*,
Fr. Sir Thomas Hanmer recommends
writing this word *borne*, in English
also, to distinguish it from the follow-
ing:

Letters should not be known; riches, poverty,
And use of service, none, contract, succession,
Bourn, bound of land, tith, vineyard, none.

Tem., ii, 1.

I'll set a *bourn* how far to be belov'd. *Ant. & Cl.*, i, 1.

BOURN. A brook, or rivulet. From
burn, Saxon. Whence the proper
form is *burn*, as it is still used in the
Scottish dialect. Thus,

We can drink of the *burn*, when we cannot bite of the
bres, (i. e., bank.) *Kelly's Scottish Prov.*, iv, 38.
Come o'er the *bourn*, Beasy, to me.

Song in Lear, iii, 6.

The *bourns*, the brooks, the berks, the villa, the
rivulets.

Drayt Polygl., song 1.

To gild the mutt'ring *bourns* and pretty rills.

Browne's Brit. Past., i, 4, p. 98.

BOURSE, or BURSE. A place of ex-
change, Fr. Here, the Royal Ex-
change:

Tattellus the new-come traveller,
With his disguised coate, and ringed care,
Trampling the *bourse's* marble twice a day,
Tells nothing but stark truths I dare well say.

Hall, Sat VI, i, 61.

It hath—a glorious *bourse* which they call the *roial*
Exchange, for the meeting of merchants of all countries,
where anie trafficke is to be had. *Euph. Eng.*, F I, 1. b.

†**BOURY.** Wreathed?

Jove was the next; then Mars and Vulcan follow;
Mercury those, and last the *boury* Apollo.

Hymnus Tabaci, 1651, p. 68.

To BOUSE, or BOWZE. To drink.

And in his hand did beare a *bousing* can.

Sp. F. Q., I, iv, 22.

i. e., a drinking vessel.

†Who surmise, if there were no playes, they should
have all the companies that resort to them lye *bousing*
and beere-bathing in their houses everie afternoone.

Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

†Yet such the fashion is of Bacchus crue
To quaffe and *bouse*, until they belch and spue
Well, leave it, Marcus, else thy drinking health,
Will prove an eating to thy wit and wealth.

Harington's Epigrams, 1633.

†For drinkes, we must not like *bouzers* carouse boule after boule to Bacchus his diety, like the Grecians, nor use smaller cups in the beginning of our banquet, more large and capacious bouls at the later end.

Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

BOW. A yoke for oxen. Called also an *ox-bow*.

As the ox hath his *bow*, sir, the horse his curb, and the faulcon her bells, so man hath his desires.

As you like it, iii, 3.

BOW, or BOW-LENGTH. Was used as a measure of distances, particularly in ascertaining the distance from a mark, in giving aim.

No, no, Kate, you are *two bowes* down the winde.

R. Greene, in Harl. Mis., viii, 384.

See **AIM, TO GIVE.**

†**BOWCERY.** The butlery.

And had every night the keys of the *bowcery* and buttery delivered, whereby he provided for bread and drink, good salt eels, salt salmon, and other salt fishes.

Scogin's Jests.

†**BOW-DIE, v.** To discolour, applied especially to the face when discoloured by drinking.

No Helicon like to the juice of good wine is,
For Phoebus had never had wit that divine is,
Had his face not been *bow-dy'd* as thine and mine is.

The Loyal Garland, 1686.

Now a cup of nappy ale will *bow-dye* a man's face, and make it look like an almanack compos'd all of holy-days and dominical letters.

Poor Robin, 1738.

BOW-HAND. To be too much o' the *bow-hand*, to fail in any design. A phrase borrowed from archery; particularly used in shooting at marks, by those who gave aim, i. e., directed the shooters about their aim. See **AIM**. The *bow-hand* is the left hand, in which the bow was held.

Über. Well you must have this wench then. *Ric*. I hope so,

I am much o' the *bow-hand* else.

B. & Fl. Coxcomb, i, 1.

BOWER. Anciently signified a chamber.

She led him up into a godly *bower*.

Sp. F. Q., II, ii, 15.

And he himself seem'd made for merriment,
Merrily masking both in *bower* and hall.

Spens. Astrophel, l. 28.

Rosamond's *bower* at Woodstock was a chamber, or set of apartments, constructed for her use.

And if thou wilt lend me the Eldridge sword
That lyeth within thy *bower*.

Percy's Reliques, vol. i, p. 56.

As this sense of the word does not admit the usual etymology from boughs, Dr. Percy conjectures it to be derived from the Islandic *bouan*, to dwell. [It is of course the Anglo-Saxon *bur*, a chamber.] The modern sense is evidently deduced from the *ancient*.

2. A muscle, *quasi* bender, *mus flexor*: from to *bow* in the sense bend. Surely not from *bou*, for the shoulder.

His raw bone armes, whose mighty brawn'd
Were wont to rive steele plates, and helmets
Were clene consum'd. *Spens. F. Q.*, I

I have not found it elsewhere.

BOWL-ALLEY, or BOWLING-ALLEY.

A covered space for the game of instead of a bowling-green.

Strutt's Sports, ch. vii, p. 23

bowl-alley is particularly charac- by Earle in his Microcosmogi § xxx; which article he win thus:

To give you the moral of it; it is the emble world, or the world's ambition: where most or over, or wide, or wrong-biased, and some to the mistress, fortune. *Bliss's Edition*

See **MISTRESSE**.

Whether it be in open wide places, or in close the chusing of the *bowls* is the greatest cunning.

Country Contentm., G. Markham

A street adjoining to Dean's Westminster, still retains the name *the Bowling-alley*. Bowling-alley described as common appendage to stately mansions, as well as to courts, cock-pits, &c. They also common in great towns, as receptacles of idle and dissolutions. See Strutt, *loc. cit.*

Note.—Under the name of *bowling*, Strutt evidently describes the modern game of skittles. 237.

BOWLT, for bolt. Arrow.

We are as like in conditions, as Jacke Fletche *bowlt*,

I brought up in learning, but he is a very do- *Damon and Pythias*, O. F.

†**BOWSIER.** A butler. See **BOW**

And to be head *bowsier* of the colledge as ge be chiefe butler of England. *Tom of All Trades*

†**BOWT.** The bought or knot.

BOUGHT.

Offendix, the button or *bowt* of the hatband. *Nomenclator*, 168

†**BOWTHE.** A booth.

But hys chieftest trade is to rob *bowthes* in a to pilfer ware from staules, which they call *the bowth*. *The Fraternities of Vacabonds*

BOWYER. A maker or seller of

It is now hardly known, except family name; which has been that of Fletcher also, the maker of a The cause is obvious. Yet *B* was used by Dryden, and applied to Apollo, as an archer. See *Today*

†BOX. A sedan chair.

Will you believe that the duke should be carried in his box, by six men, to St. James's to tennis, and the king walk by him on foot. *Letter dated 1627.*

†BOXING. A process in old surgery, used instead of bleeding.

But if age or weakness do prohibite bloodletting, you must use *boxing*, not to the head itselfe, but to the parts adjoyning, as the shoulders and breast, to the intent to pull backe the blood.

Barrough, Method of Physick, 1624.

†BOX-KNOT. An ornamental knot inclosing a small sculpture or carving.

The negative and covenanting oath,
Like two mustachoes, issuing from his mouth;
The bush upon his chin (like a carv'd story,
In a *box-knot*) cut by the directory. *Rump Songs.*

†BOY. Be with you. A contraction not unusual in old plays.

BOY-BISHOP. See NICHOLAS, SAINT.

†BOYERY. Boyhood; boy's estate.

They called the children that were past infancy two years Irene, and the greatest boys Melirenes, as who should say, ready to go out of boyery.

Sir T. North's Plutarch, p. 42.

BOYS. The terrible, angry, or roaring boys, were a set of young bucks, who, like the Mohawks described by the Spectator, delighted to commit outrages and get into quarrels.

The doubtfulness of your phrase, believe it, sir, would breed you a quarrel once an hour with the terrible boys, if you should but keep 'em fellowship a day.

Ben. Jon. Epicæne, i, 4.

Sir, not so young, but I have heard some speech Of the angry boys, and seen 'em take tobacco.

Ibid. Alchem., iii, 4.

Kastril there exhibits a specimen of their manners.

Get thee another nose, that will be pull'd Off, by the angry boys, for thy conversion.

B. and Fl. Scornf. Lady, iv, 1.

This is no angry, nor no roaring boy, but a blustering boy.

Greene's Tu Qu., O. PL, vii, 25.

Have you forgot my husband, an angry roarer.

Album, O. PL, vii, 198.

Wilson's Life of James I gives an account of their origin:

The king minding his sports, many riotous demeanours crept into the kingdom; divers sects of vicious persons, going under the title of *roaring boys*, *bravadoes*, *roysters*, &c., commit many insolencies; the streets swarm, night and day, with bloody quarrels, private duels fomented, &c.

BRABBLE. A quarrel, or petty broil.

This petty *brabble* will undo us all. *Tit. Andr., ii, 1.*

To BRABBLE, *v.* From the noun, to quarrel.

Are you the Lucio, sir, that sav'd Vitelli?

L. Not I indeed, sir, I did never *brabble*.

B. & Fl. Love's Cure, ii, 2.

If drunkards molest the street and fall to *brabbling*,

Knock you the malefactors down. *Ibid., iii, 5.*

BRABE. A word proposed by Dr. Johnson to be read, in the difficult passage in Cymbeline which is subjoined. I know no instance of the use of the word, otherwise the con-

jecture is striking; and the affectation of that time was like enough to present Shakespeare, in some place or another, with the Greek word *Βραβεῖον* Anglicised.

O this life

Is nobler, than attending for a check;
Richer, than doing nothing for a *brabe*;
Prouder, than rustling in unpaid-for silk. *Cym., iii, 3.*
The old edition reads *babe*, which is entire nonsense. Hanmer reads it *bribe*: and Warburton *bauble*, which in old spelling was *bable*. *Brabe* or *bribe* seems required by the sense. Mr. G. Chalmers proposes *babee*, the northern term for a halfpenny, and speaks very contemptuously of the commentators for not adopting it; but I fear the general sense of the passage will not permit us to receive it. See his Glossary to Sir David Lyndsay's Works, p. 252.

BRABLER, or BRABBLER. A quarreller; from the preceding.

We hold our time too precious to be spent

With such a *brabler*.

King John, v, 2.

†BRABO. Perhaps a misprint for *bravo*, a bully.

Where is my spirit? what, shall I maintain
A strumpet with a *brabo* and her bawd,
To beard me out of my authority?

How a Man may Chuse a Good Wife, 1602.

†BRACEL. The bracer, or armour for the arm.

Then through the camp the hote alarm past.
Som takes his neighbours armour first he findes,
And wrong on armes the *bracels* both he bindes;
Som takes a staf for hast, and leaves his lance.

Du Bartas.

†BRACER. A protection for the arm in archery.

Among the five articles subjoined to the Rules, recited to all persons introducing scholars to be received on the foundation, I find, Thirdly, you shall allow your child, at all times, bow-shafts, bow-strings, and a *bracer*, to exercise shooting. *Rules for Harr. Sch., 1590.*

†BRACH. Some article of kitchen furniture in the following passage:

Item, one *brach*, a pere of cobhordes, a grydyron, pot-hooks and hangles, a pere of bellows.

Inventory, 1590, Stratford-on-Avon MSS.

BRACH. From the French *brac*, or *braque*; or the German *bract*, a scenting-dog: a lurcher, or beagle; or any fine-nosed hound. *Spelman's Glossary*. Used also, by corruption, for a bitch, probably from similarity of sound; and because, on certain occasions, it was convenient to have a term less coarse in common estimation than the plain *oue*. See Du

Cange in *Bracco*. The following account shows the last-mentioned corruption:

There are in England and Scotland two kinds of hunting-dogs, and nowhere else in the world; the first is called *ane rache* (Scotch), and this is a foot-scenting creature, both of wild beasts, birds, and fishes also, which lie hid among the rocks: the female thereof in England is called a *brack*. A *brack* is a mannerly name for all hound bitches.

Gentleman's Recreation, p. 27, 8vo.

The expression *rache* is confirmed by Ulitius:

Racha Saxonibus canam significabat, unde Scoti hodie *rache* pro cane femina habent, quod Anglis est *brache*.
Notes on Gratius.

Brack Merriman,—the poor cur is imboast—
And couple Clowder with the deep-mouth'd *brack*.

Tam. Shr. induct.

I had rather hear Lady, my *brack*, howl in Irish.

1 Hen. IV., iii, 1.

Truth is a dog that must to kennel; he must be whipped out, when the lady *brack* may stand by the fire and stink.

Lear, i, 4.

In this passage some propose to read "*the lady's brack*," some "*lady the brack*," but there appears no necessity for alteration. Shakespeare enumerates *brack* among the species of dogs:

Mastiff, greyhound, mungrel grim,
Hound or spaniel, *bracks*, or lym.

Lear, iii, 6.

Mr. De-vile, put case one of my ladies here
Had a fine *brack*, and would employ you forth,
To treat 'bout a convenient match for her.

B. Jon. Devil an Ass, iv, 4. Also *Alchem.*, i, 1.

Ha' ye any *brakes* to spade.

B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush, iii, 1.

Kill'd with a couple of *brakes*.

White Devil, O. Pl., vi, 366.

Most of these citations show that a female was usually meant. In *Fragmenta Antiq.* several manors are specified as held by the nurture of a *brack*: *Bracheta*. Massinger also uses it; yet of this word Skinner could say, "*vox quæ mihi apud Florium solum occurrit.*"

BRACK. A crack, or break. Not quite obsolete.

Having a tongue as nimble as his needle, with servile patches of glavinger flattery, to stitch up the *bracks*, &c.
Antonio and Mellida, 1602.

There is something singular in the following application of the word:

To make them passe the *bracks* of one equal fortune,
and to tangle them within one net.

Palace of Pleasure, vol. ii, sign. T t, 2 b.

Drayton seems to use it for the channel of a river:

Where, in clear rivers beautified with flowers,
The silver Naiades bathe them in the *brack*.

Man in the Moone, p. 1337.

[Drayton uses it repeatedly in the sense of the water of the sea, brine.]

†The warlike chariot turn'd upon the backe,
With the dead horses in their truces tide,
Draggs their fat carkasse through the somie b
That drew it late undauntedly in pride.

Drayton's Moyses in a Map of his Mira

†**BRACKET.** A liquor. See **BRA**

Now at the coffee-houses they
Do rob the hogs, selling the whey;
Whilst others they drink ninny-broth,
Or chocolate, and perhaps both,
Siepony, tea, or aromatick,
Brunswick-mum, syder, or *bracket*;
With other liquors which they brew,
That our forefathers never knew. *Poor Ro*

BRAG, *adj.* Brisk; full of spirit
And home she went as *brag* as it had be
louce. *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, O.

"As brisk as a *body louse*," is
the proverbial similes preser
Ray, p. 219, and in the cele
love song of old Similes attrib
Gay:

Brisk as a body-louse she trips;
Clean as a penny drest;
Sweet as a rose her face and lips;
Round as a globe her breast.

Ritson's Engl. Songs, vol

A woundy *brag* young fellow

As the port went o' hun then, and i' those c

B. Jons. Tale of a

I was (the more foole I) so proud and *brag*,

I sent to you against St. James his faire

A tierce of claret wine, a great fat stag, &c.

Harringt.

BRAGLY, *adv.* Made from the
briskly.

Seest not thilk same hawthorn stud,
How *bragly* it begins to bud.

Spens. Shep. Kal., Ma

BRAGGET, or **BRAGGAT**. A
made of honey and ale ferr
Of Welsh etymology, and sai
also a name for metheglin or
See Minshew.

And we have serv'd there, armed all in ale,
With the brown bowl, and charg'd in *bragg*
B. Jons. Masque of Gipsies, vo

In the same masque we read
drink-alian and a *drink-brag*
words made from drinking
drinking *braggat*. *Ibid.*, p.

By me that knows not neck-beef from a ph
Nor cannot relish *braggat* from ambrosia.

B. & Fl. Little 1

The curious may perhaps be
see a receipt for making *bragg*

Take three or four gallons of good ale or m
please, two dayes or three after it is clense
it into a pot by itselfe, then draw fort
thereof, and put to it a quart of good En
and set them over the fire in a vessell, as
boyle faire and softly, and alwayes as
ariseth skumme it away, and so clarifie it
it is well clarified, take it off the fire and
and put thereto of pepper a penny wor
mace, ginger, nutmegs, cinamon, of each
worth, beaten to powder, stir them well to
set them over the fire to boyle againe a
being milke warme put it to the rest, as

together, and let it stand two or three days, and put
herme upon it, and drink it at your pleasure.
Heaven of Health, chap. 229, p. 308.

BRAID, *adj.* Deceitful; crafty. From
bred, cunning. Sax.

Since Frenchmen are so *braid*
Marry that will, I live and die a maid. *Alf's W.*, iv, 2.

In a passage cited in the notes it is
used as a substantive, for deceits:

Dian rose with all her maids
Blushing thus at love his braids.
Greene's Never too late, 1616.

BRAID, *s.* A reproach. The verb to
braid, for which we now use *upbraid*,
occurs also in some old dictionaries;
particularly Huloet's, which has also
braider for an upbraider. See Todd.

And grieve our souls with quippes and bitter braids.
Rob. E. of Huntingd., bl. 1, 1801
In case of slander lawes require no more,
Save to amend that seemed not well said;
Or to unwey the slanders said afore,
And ask forgiveness for the hasty braid.
Mirr. Mag., 1610, p. 461.

It is probable, therefore, that this
was the sense intended, in the pas-
sage above cited from Greene; mean-
ing Love's reproaches.

▲ **BKAID**, *s.*, meant also a start.

When with a *bkaide*
A deep-set sigh he gave, and therewithal
Clamping his hands, to heav'n he cast his sight.
Ferrex and Porrex, O. Pl., l. 148.
The woman, being afraid, gave a *bkaid* with her head
and ran away. *Scogin's Jest*, p. 10.

Chaucer also has it in this sense.
Legend of Dido, v. 239.

▲ **BRAIL**, *s.*, or **BRAYL**. Explained
in several dictionaries. Thus Kersey,
"a pannel, or piece of leather slit, to
bind up a hawk's wing." And Bailey,
"a piece of leather to bind up a
hawk's wing." *Brails* are also cer-
tain ropes in a ship. See Todd.

To BRAIL. To fasten up the wing of
a bird, to confine it from flight.
From the substantive.

Alas! our sex is most wretched, nurt'd up from in-
fancy in continual slavery. No sooner are we able to
prey for ourselves, but they *brail* and hood us so with
our awe of our parents, that we dare not offer to bate
at our desires. *Albucassar*, O. Pl., vii, 179.

The editor of the old plays very pro-
perly proposes to substitute hood for
hnd, which, however, is only a
different spelling. But not knowing
the word *brail*, he would change it to
de-rail, which completely destroys
the pure language of falconry, in
which the metaphor is conceived, and
offers no very good sense in return.

So Sandys, in his address to the
queen, prefixed to his Ovid:

Ambrosia tast, which frees from death,
And nectar fragrant as your breath,
By Hebe fil'd, who stales the prime
Of youth, and *braile* the wings of time.

Urania to the Q.
BRAIN, *v. a.* To beat out the brains.
Shakespeare uses it metaphorically:

It was the swift celerity of his death,
Which I did think with slower foot came on,
That *brain'd* my purpose. *Mess. for Mess.*, v, 1.

Thus we popularly speak of knocking
a scheme on the head; meaning that
we defeat and destroy it. Not obso-
lete in the literal sense.

BRAIN-PAN. The skull; the vessel
that contains the brains.

Many a time, but for a callet, my *brain-pan* had been
cleft with a brown-bill. *2 Hen. VI*, iv, 10.
If he will but bail my instructions in his *brain-pan*.
Decker's Gul's Horn, Proemium.

BRAINSICK. Distempered in the brain;
mad; impetuous.

But honest Fear bewitch'd with lust's foul charm
Doth too too oft' betake him to retire,
Beaten away by *brainsick* rude desires.

St. Raps of Lucr., Sup., l. 484.
Thou damned mock art, and thou *brainsick* tale
Of old astrologia; where didst thou vaile
Thy cursed head thus long? *Hall's Sat.*, B, 7, 1, 11.

The following passage is a comment
on the word:

I am lunatick,
And over this in madmen you shall find,
What they best thought on, when the *brain* grew sick,
In most distraction they keep that in mind.
Drayt. Idea, ix, p. 1302.

So also Dryden:

Nay, if thy *brain* be sick, then thou art happy.
Oedipus, act v.

BRAINSICKLY. Madly; wildly.
You do unbend your noble strength, to think
So *brainsickly* of things. *Macb.*, ii, 2.

BRAINISH. Probably deduced from
the former: mad. So *cerebrous* in
Latin.

He whips his rapier out, and cries a rat! a rat!
And, in this *brainish* apprehension, kills
The unseen good old man. *Ham.*, iv, 1.

BRAKE. A word formerly used in
many different senses, but since be-
come obsolete, or little known, in all
but that of a thicket or thorn-bush.
It meant, 1. A particularly powerful
bit for horses, whence perhaps the
phrase of breaking (properly *braking*)
a horse, unless the bit was, on the
contrary, derived from *to break*. 2.
An engine to confine their legs when
unruly in shoeing, or any other ope-
ration. 3. A toothed instrument
used in dressing flax. 4. A baker's
kneading trough. 5. The handle of

a ship's pump. 6. An engine of torture. 7. A battering engine in war. 8. Fern. These various senses seem to have little in common, but the notion of an engine, which pervades them all, except the last, and that is most related to the sense now in use, a bush. For the rest, Skinner, perhaps, points out the right etymology, when he states it anciently to have signified steel; the Saxon origin being the same as that of *to break*. Thus the general meaning will be "any powerful instrument of steel," and afterwards, of other materials. In which of these senses it is to be taken, in the following passage of Measure for Measure, has been a good deal disputed.

Some run from *brakes* of vice, and answer none. ii, 1.
The plainest interpretation seems to be, "from thorns and perplexities of vice," which is much confirmed by a passage concerning virtue in Hen. VIII.

'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough *brake*
That virtue must go through. i, 2.
In this, *brake* evidently means a difficult path through briars, &c. So here, Honour should pull hard, ere it drew me into these *brakes*.
B. & Fl. Thierry & Theod., v, 1.

The old reading, "*breaks* of ice," is undoubtedly corrupt, the words "and answer none," having not the least sense after it.

In the sense of a bit, we find it in this passage:

Lyke as the *brake* within the rider's hand
Doth strain the horse, nye wood with grief of paine,
Not used before to come in such a band.
Ld. Surrey's Poems, sign. U, 2.

In that of an engine to confine the legs:

He is fallen into some *brake*, some wench has tied him by the legs.
Shirley's Opportunity.

As an instrument of torture it is mentioned by Holinshed, and delineated in the notes to Meas. for Meas., ed. 1778.

Probably it has the same sense here also:

Had I that honest blood in my veins again, queen, that your seats and these frights have drained from me, honour should pull hard ere it drew me into these *brakes*.
B. & Fl. Thierry & Theod., v, 1.

As a battering engine; a sort of cross-bow:

Not rams, nor mighty *brakes*, nor slings alone.
Fairf. Tasso, xviii, 43. Also St. 64, ib.
For when the same defendants were troubled sore
In the *brakes*, cross-bowes, and balists of our men,

they themselves also from aloft set up their bowes strongly bent, the crooked hornes whereof arising at both ends, were so stiffely bowed, that the strings driven with the violent stroke of fingers, sent away shafts headed with yron, which striking upon the bodies that were against them, stucke fast in them, and gave a deadly wound. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.
See, by all means, the notes above cited.

Brakes, for fern, is an expression still used in many parts of England.

BRAME, *n. s.* Vexation; probably from the adjective *breme*, bitter, severe, *q. v.* I cannot agree with Mr. Todd, that it seems to be an adjective in the following passage; because, though heart-burning is certainly not uncommon as a substantive, it does not appear to accord well with the sense of this passage. Heart-burning, as a substantive, usually implies anger or malice, whereas this lady's complaint was love. Besides, it seldom occurs in the plural.

Ne ought it mote the noble mayd awayle,
Ne slake the fury of her cruell flame,
But that shee still did waste, and still did wayle,
That, through long languor, and hart-burning *brame*,
She shortly like a pyned ghost became.

Spons. F. Q., III, ii, 52.

To convert an adjective into a substantive was no uncommon licence, any more than to change a vowel for the sake of rhyme.

BRAND. A sword; in allusion to the original sense of *flame*, to which a sword is often compared. [It is the Anglo-Saxon *brond*, or *brand*, a sword.] It is still a poetical word.

Eftsoones he perced through his chaufed chest
With thrilling point of deadly yron *brand*.

Spons. F. Q., I, iii, 107.

Bold was his heart, and restless was his sprite,
Fierce, stern, outrageous, keen as sharpen'd *brand*.

Fairf. Tasso, ii, 59.

BRAND-WINE, or **BRANDEWINE**.

The old name for eau-de-vie, now shortened into brandy.

In the Beggar's Bush, Clause comes in as an aqua-vitæ man, and his cry

Buy any *brand-wine*, buy any *brand-wine*. iii, 1.
He confided not in Hanse's *brande-wine*.

G. Tooke, Belides, p. 7.

†It is more fine then *brandewine*,
The butterboxes potion,
Who drinking dares in Neptunes wars
Reign master of the ocean.

Sack for my Money, an old ballad.

†In order to delight the rabble,
Who crowding swarm'd at e'ery table.
Sots for more *brandy-wine* were bawling,
Whores for more cakes and cyder calling.

Hudibras Redivivus, vol. ii, part 4, 1707.

†**BRANGLE**. To wrangle.

Heer I conceive, that flesh and blood will *brangle*,
And murmuring Reason with th' Almighty wrangle.
Du Bartas.

The cause of our separation proceeded from a little *brangling* betwixt us, because I made more havock of his goods, and spent his money more lavishly, than he was willing to permit.

Comical History of Francion, 1655.

BRANSLES, for *Brawls*. A kind of tune to a dance. See **BRAWL**.

Bransles, ballads, vielayes, and verses vaine.

Spens. F. Q., III, x, 8.

Sir J. Hawkins doubts, without reason, whether the *bransle* of Poitiers, which occurs in Morley's Introduction, has any relation to the dance, *brawl*. *Hist. Mus.*, ii, 133.

BRANT, or **BRENT**. Steep.

A *brant* hill,—as *brant* as the side of a house.

Ray's North Country Words.

A man may (I graunt) sit on a *brante* hill side, but if he geve never so little forward he cannot stoppe.

Asch. Toroph., p. 66, repr.

The excellent prince Thomas Howarde d. of Norfolk, with bowemen of Englande, slewe king Jamye with many a noble Scotte, even *brant* against Flodden Hill.

Ibid., p. 104.

There it seems to mean "up the steep side." Derived, but doubtfully, from *bryn*, a hill, Welsh.

BRASELL, as an epithet for a bowl, used in the game of bowls, if it be not put for *Brazil*, is past my skill to explain. [See **BRAZIL**.]

Blesse his sweet honour's running *brasell* bowle.

Marston, Sat., ii.

He is speaking of the base adulation of a servile flatterer, and supposes him to praise the bad bowling of a lord. If this be not his mean. 3, I know not what is: nor does it much signify.

To BRAST. To burst, or break.

But dreadful furies which their chaines have *brast*.

Sp. F. Q., I, v, 31.

Then gan she so to sobbe

It seem'd her heart would *brast*.

Romeus and Juliet, Supp. to Sh., i, 333.

†But flie, oh flie, poore soules, from hence full fast,
Your cables cut, and loose, and quickly *brast*,
From such, so huge, as Polypheme in's den,
Who men and beasts in's clutches close doth pen.

Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

[In the following passage, it is used as the preterite.]

†Whose first loose lids one sudden nod scarce made,
When to himself the helm too closely stay'd,
He pulls the poop aside, the rudder *brast*,
And overboard i' th' sea he's headlong cast.

Ibid.

†**BRAVE**, s. A bravado.

To call my lord maior knave;

Besides too, in a *brave*.

Wills Recreations, 1654.

The word *brave* was frequently used to signify a braggard speech or challenge. Thus, in Chapman's Homer:

King Menelaus doth accept his *brave*.

BRAVE. Finely drest.

They're wondrous *brave* to-day: why do they wear
These several habits? *Vittor. Coromb.*, O. Pl., vi, 331.

For I have gold, and therefore will be *brave*;
In silks I'll rattle it of ev'ry colour.

Greene's Tu Q., O. Pl., vii, 85.

BRAVE, v. a. From the above, is used for, to make a person fine, and in that sense quibbled upon by Shakespeare.

Thou hast *brav'd* many men (that is, hast made them fine, being said to a taylor), *brave* not me; I will neither be fac'd nor *brav'd*.

Tam. Shr., iv, 3.

Thou glasse wherein my dame hath such delight,
As when she *braves* then most on thee to gaze.

T. Watson, Sonnet 24.

BRAVERY. In a similar sense, finery.

With scarfs, and fans, and double change of *bravery*,
With amber bracelets, beads, and all this knavery.

Tam. Shr., iv, 3.

And to how many several women you are

Beholding for this *bravery*. *Massing. Picture*, iii, 6.

Another layeth all his living upon his backe, judging that women are wedded to *braverie*. *Euphues*, p. 67.

BRAWL. A kind of dance; spelt *bransle* by some authors: being from *branle*, the French name for the same dance; anciently *bransle*. There is the figure of a *brawl* set down in the Malcontent, iv, 2 [Marston]; which, if the obscurity of the terms does not baffle their expectations, may be reckoned fortunate by those who are curious in such matters. It is as follows:

Why, 'tis but two singles on the left, two on the right, three doubles forward, a traverse of six round: do this twice, three singles side, galliard trick of twenty, curranto pace; a figure of eight, three singles broken down, come up, meet two doubles, fall back, and then honour.

This is called *Bianca's brawl*, and seems not unlike a country-dance. O. Pl., iv, 73.

Master, will you win your love with a French *brawl*?
Love's L. L., iii, 1.

It appears that several persons united in this dance, and took hands to perform it; and that it contained some kind of representation, remote enough probably, of a battle.

'Tis a French *brawl*, an apish imitation
Of what you really perform in battle.

Massing. Picture, ii, 2.

†Good fellowes must go learne to daunce,

The brydeal is full near-a;

There is a *brall* come out of France,

The fyrst ye harde this yeare-a.

Good Fellowes (a ballad), 1569.

[The earliest mention of the *brawl* in England occurs in sir T. Elyot's "Boke named the Governour:"]

†By the second motion, whiche is two in numbre, may be signified celeritie and slownesse; whyche two, albeit they seme to discorde in their effectes and natural properties, therefore they may be wel resembled to the *braule* in daunsyng.

BRAWL seems to be used for *brat*, in the phrase "a beggar's *brawl*;" probably from their brawling or squalling.

[Nares is in error as to the origin of this word—it is the older *broll*, a child, a word derived from the Anglo-Saxon.]

Shall such a *begar's brawl* as that, thinkest thou, make me a theefe? *Gammer Gurt.*, O. Pl., ii, 51.

And for the delight thou tak'st in beggars
And their *brauls*. *Jovial Crew*, O. Pl., x, 357.

BRAWN-FALLEN. Thin; having the brawny or muscular part of the body fallen away; shrunk in the muscles.

All pale and *brawn-fall'n*, not in triumph borne
Among the conquering Romans, &c.

Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 260.

Thy *brawn fall'n* arms, and thy declining back,
To the sad burthen of thy years shall yield.

Drayton, Ecl., ii, p. 1389.

Have my weake thoughts made *brawn-fallen* my strong
armes? *Lyly, Endim.*, iv, 3.

To BRAY. In the sense of to beat small (from *braier*, Fr.) seems only to have been used in the phrase "to bray in a mortar."

'Twould grieve me to be *bray'd*

In a huge mortar, wrought to paste, &c.

Albumazar, O. Pl., vii, 161.

Would I were *bray'd* in my own mortar, if
I do not call th' in question the next term.

Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 311.

Dr. Johnson has two instances also.

In the sense of to make a noise, it is not yet obsolete in poetry. See Todd.

BRAY, n. s. A rising-ground; a hill. Probably from the French compound *fausse-braye*, which means a counter breast-work, covering the fosse of a fortified place.

But when to climb the other hill they gan,

Old Aladine came fiercely to their aid;

On that steep *bray* lord Guelpho would not then

Hazard his folk, but there his soldiers staid.

Fairf. Tasso, ix, 96.

Todd's Johnson adds an example from Lord Herbert's Henry VIII, which confirms the above etymology, being altogether connected with fortification. He defines it also, "ground raised as a fortification; a bank of earth." See FALSE-BRAY.

†**BRAY.** A strong tower or block-house in the outworks of a fortification, before the port. It was also called the *spur*.

BRAZED, or BRASED. Under what circumstances a bow was said to be *brased*, I have not discovered. It could not be any jointing with brass, for that was not usual, and if done, must be done once for all.

Such was my lucke, I shot no shafte in vaine.

My bow stood bent and *brased* all the yeare.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 509.

†**BRAZIL.** A sort of hard wood, used to dye of a red colour. Brazil, the country, seems to have taken its name from the quantity of this wood found there, but the word was known long before, and occurs in Chaucer.

Thou know'st my slender vessel's apt to leak;
Thou know'st my brittle temper's prone to break;
Are my bones *brasil*, or my flesh of oak?
O, mend what thou hast made, what I have broke:
Look, look with gentle eyes, and in thy day
Of vengeance, Lord, remember I am clay.

Quarles's Emblems.

†**BREAK.** To break the brains, to drive mad. To break the neck, to disconcert.

Let fortunes mounted minions sinke or swim,
Hee never *breakes his braines*; all's one to him.
He's free from fearefull curses of the poore,
And lives and dies content, with lesse or more.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

Nor his papers so well sorted as I would have had them, but all in confusion, that *break my brains* to understand them.

Pepy's Diary, 1661.

Yet did not this *break the neck* of Henries design, but having by his fair deportment gained forces from the duke of Brittain, and some other princes envious of the prosperity of the house of York, Richmond puts forth to sea, and lands at Milford Haven in Wales.

Select Lives of English Worthies, n.d.

BREAD AND SALT, perhaps as two of the chief necessities of life, were anciently taken, by way of giving solemnity to an oath.

Our hostess, profane woman! has sworn by *bread and salt* she will not trust us another meal.

Eastward Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 278.

And there be no faith in men, if a man shall not believe oaths. He took *bread and salt*, by this light, that he would never open his lips.

Honest Whore, O. Pl., iii, 350.

I will trust him better that offereth to swear by *bread and salt*, than him that offereth to swear by the Bible.

B. Rich's Descr. of Ireland, p. 29.

See also Gammer Gurton's Needle, O. Pl., ii, 31 and 68.

Bread alone is mentioned in the following passage:

My friends, no later than yesternight,
Made me take *bread and eat it*, that I should not
Do it for any man breathing in the world.

B. & Fl. Honest Man's P., ii, p. 407.

Warner gives us both the form of the oath, and the expected consequence of perjury:

The traitrous earle took *bread* and said, so this digested be

As I am guiltlesse of his death; these words he scarcely spoke,

But that in presence of the king the bread did Goodwyn choke.

Alb. England, iv, 22, p. 107.

BREAD AND WINE must have meant the Holy Sacrament.

She swore by *bread and wine* she would not break.

Two Noble Kins., iii, 5.

To BREAK ACROSS in tilting. When the tilter by unsteadiness or awkwardness suffered his spear to be turned out of its direction, and to be *broken*

across the body of his adversary, instead of by the push of the point. This was very disgraceful. Thus Sidney, describing the awkward attempt at tilting made by the coward Clinias, says,

The wind took such hold of his staffe, that it *crost quite over his breast*, and in that sort gave a flat hastonado to Dametas. *Arcad.*, B. iii, p. 278.

So in some verses by the same author :

One said he *brake across*, full well it so might be.

To this unskilfulness Shakespeare alludes in the following passage :

Swears brave oaths, and breaks them bravely, *quite traversee*, *athwart* the heart of his lover ; as a puny tilter that spurs his horse but on one side breaks his staff like a noble goose. *As you l. it*, iii, 4.

The author of *Ivanhoe* skilfully introduced this circumstance into his tournament. Vol. i, p. 159.

I cannot however agree with the editor of Ben Jonson's Works (Whalley) in changing "a breaking force" to "*a breaking cross*." Vol. vi, p. 413.

To BREAK UP. To carve.

Boyet, you can carve ;

Break up this capon.

Love's L. L., iv, 1.

An it shall please you to *break up* this, it shall seem to signify.

Mer. Ven., ii, 4.

In both these places it is metaphorically used of opening a letter. In the Argument to act the first of the *Sad Shepherd*, by B. Jonson, the cutting up the deer is mentioned in these terms :

All which is briefly answered with a relation of *breaking* him up, and the raven, and her bone.

Jonson's Works, vol. v, p. 102.

To BREAK WITH. To open a secret to. See Johnson, *Break*, v. n., 11. It is now used only in the sense of ceasing to be on friendly terms. See Johnson, *ibid.*, 25.

O name him not, let us not *break with* him ;

For he will never follow any thing

That other men begin.

Jul. C., ii, 1.

†BREAKER. A sort of artificial fire-work.

Thirdly, there doth march round about the pavilion artificiall men, which shall cast out fires (as before) as it were in skirmish ; another part of the pavilion is all in a combustious flame, where rockets, crackers, *breakers*, and such like, gives blowes and reports without number.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

BREAST. A musical voice ; voice, in general. The Italians call the full natural voice, *voce di petto* ; the feigned voice, *voce di testa*.

By my troth, the fool has an excellent *breast*.

Tw. Night, ii, 3.

Pray ye stay a little : let's hear him sing, h'as a fine *breast*.

B. & Pl. Pilgrim, iii, 6.

Which said queristers, after their *breasts* are changed, &c.

Strype's Life of Abp. Parker, p. 9.

Truely two degrees of men shall greatly lacke the use of singinge, preachers and lawyers, because they shall not without this, be able to rule their *breastes* for every purpose.

Ascham's Tisoph., p. 29.

See also O. Pl., i, 67, and B. Jons., vol. vi, p. 406, where Mr. Whalley has a conjecture, which the established currency of the expression fully refutes.

The better *breast*, the lesser rest.

Tusser, p. 141.

A man's *breast* giveth a great ornament and grace to all these instruments.

Hobby's Castilio, i, 3, 1588.

The original is "*la voce humana* ;" the French, "*la voix humaine*."

Sir J. Hawkins gives the following account of this phrase :

In singing, the sound is originally produced by the action of the lungs ; which are so essential an organ in this respect, that to have a *good breast* was formerly a common periphrasis, to denote a good singer.

Hist. of Mus., vol. iii, p. 466.

This account is much more rational than the petulant and illiberal reflection in Mr. Steevens's note on the above passage in *Twelfth Night* ; which, added to another of the same cast, on the famous encomium of music in the *Merchant of Venice*, act 5, would incline one to think that the writer himself "had no music in his soul." It is by virtue and amiableness, not by angry invectives, that the enemy of music should refute the censure of the discerning Shakespeare ; and I have known it so refuted.

†BREAST-CLOTH. A part of the dress covering the breast ; a gorget.

Mammillare, Mart. Amiculum quo mammas adstringunt. *σθηθίδεσμον, στομαστίδιον*. Gorgierette, gorgias.

A *breast cloth*, or gorget.

Nomenclator, 1685.

To BREATHE ONE SELF. To promote free respiration. Hence, to take exercise.

Methinks, thou art a general offence, and every man should beat thee. I think thou wast created for men to *breathe themselves* upon.

All's W., ii, 3.

This signification of the word is noticed by Dr. Johnson at *Breathe*, v. a., No. 4. His instance is different.

†It seemed some gentleman's manner, but I could espie no waggess watching, nor wantons wagging out to *breathe themselves* when their maddam was covered.

The Man in the Moone, 1609.

†To BREATHE. To stop to take breath, in drinking, &c.

And, when you *breathe in your watering*, they cry-hem ! and bid you play it off.

Hen. IV, part i, ii, 4.

We also doe enacte
That all holde up their handes, and laughe alouds,
Drinke much at one draughts, *breake not in their*
drinke. Timon, ii, 5.

†**BREATHINGS.** A participle used as
a subatantive in Cymbeline, i, 4, "the
tyrannous *breathings* of the North."

△ **BREATHING-WHILE, or SPACE.**
A time sufficient for drawing breath;
any very short period of time.

A plague upon you all! His royal grace,—
Whom God preserve better than you would wish!—
Cannot be quiet, scarce a *breathing-while*,
But you must trouble him with lewd complaints.
Rich. III, i, 3.

It shall be fickle, false, and full of fraud,
And shall be blasted in a *breathing-while*.
Pennis and Adonis, 8th. Scapp., i, 469.
I'll tell thee,—while my Julia did unlace
Her silken bodice, but a *breathing space*,
The passive air such odour than anem'd
As when to Jove great Juno goes perfum'd.
Herriek, p. 182.

Ingratitude I hold a vice so vile,
That I could ne'er endure't a *breathing-while*.
Taylor, W. Post, Kichsey Winstie.

†**BREDE.** A braid, or piece of weaving.
On a *brade* of diverse colours, woven by four maids of
honour, and presented to the queen on new years
day last.

Twice twenty slender virgin fingers twine
This curious web, where all their fancies shine;
As nature them, so they this *brade* have wrought,
Soft as their hands, and various as their thoughts.
Wille Recreations, 1654.

To **BREECH.** To whip; to punish as
a school-boy.

I am no *breeching* scholar in the schools,
I'll not be ty'd to hours, nor 'pointed times.
Tem. Shr., iii, 1.

Where, with the licence of the times,
breeching is put for *breechable*, i. e.,
liable to be whipped. The word
occurs in another passage of Shake-
speare, but still more disguised:

If you forget your *hies*, your *hies*, and your *oods*, you
must be *preeches*. Mer. W., iv, 1.
Sir Hugh means to say *breeched*, i. e.,
flogged.

With sighs as though his heart would break:
Cry like a *breech'd* boy, not eat a bit.

Where the editor (ed. 1750) alters it
to *unbreech'd*. *New-breeched*, which
he also proposes in the note, but did
not admit into the text, is probably
the right reading; not meaning
"newly put in breeches," as he seems
to suppose, but *newly whipped*. It
is confirmed by a passage in the Little
Fr. Lawyer.

Kneeling and whining like a boy *new-breech'd*.
Act v, sc. 1.

Unbreeched has no sense; *new-
breeched* suits both sense and metre.
Or it might have been "cry like a
breech'd boy, and not eat a bit;" or

the verse might have been left imper-
fect, a circumstance common enough
in these dramatists.

Had not a courteous serving-man convey'd me away,
Whilst he went to fetch whips, I think in my conscience
he would have *breech'd* me.

Hog bath i. his Pearl, O. Fl., vi, 491.

BREECHED, is applied to daggers by
Shakespeare, in a manner that has
much tormented the commentators.
Macbeth says,

There, the murderers
Steep'd in the colours of their trade, their daggers
Unmannerly *breech'd* with gore. ii, 3.

The lower extremity of anything
might be called the breech (as the
breech of a gun), and Dr. Farmer has
quoted a passage, which proves that
the handles of daggers were actually
so termed. Instead therefore of con-
cluding with him, that Shakespeare
had seen that passage and mistaken
it, we should use it to confirm the
true explanation, which is this: "hav-
ing their very hilt, or breech, covered
with blood." The passage cited by
that excellent critic is this:

Boy, you do nothing but ply tricks there, go fetch
your masters silver hatched daggers, you have not
brushed their *breeches*, bring the brushes and brush
them before me. French Garden, &c., Dialogue 5.

Sheaths of daggers are wiped, not
brushed; and Shakespeare could not
have supposed them to be here meant;
it was evidently the silver hatching
that required the brush. We cannot,
however, conceive Shakespeare look-
ing for paltry authorities, or even
thinking of them, when he poured
forth his rapid lines. He doubtless
took up the metaphor as it occurred
to him, without further reflection.

BREECHES, LARGE. See HOSE.

BREED-BATE. A maker of conten-
tion. From *bate*, contention. See
BATE, and MAKE-BATE.

An honest, willing, kind fellow, as ever servant shall
come in house withal; and, I warrant you, no toll-
tale, nor no *breed-bate*. New W., i, 4.

We have also, *breeder of debate*, at
large. Mirror for Mag., p. 243.

†**BREID, or BRAID.** A moment.
For as I sodainely went in hand therewith, and made
it in a *bride*. Sir T. More's Works, 1667.

BREME, or BREEM. Fierce, or sharp.
From the Saxon.

But oft when ye count you freed from fear,
Comes the *brems* winter with chamfer'd brows,
Full of wrinkles and frosty furrows.
Sp. Shap. Kal., Feb., 42.

From the Septentrion cold, in the *broom* freezing air,
Where the bleak north-wind keeps still domineering
there. *Drayton, Polyolb., x, p. 844.*

See **BRIM**.

BRENNE, v. To burn. A word considered as obsolete in Charles the First's time, as appears by its being put into the mouth of Moth the antiquary in Cartwright's play of the Ordinary.

Brenning in fire of little Cupido. Act iii, sc. 1.

It was in use in the time of Holinshed :

The Jewes that were in those houses that were set on fire, were either smoldered and *brenned* to death, or else, &c. Vol. ii, sign. G, 7, col. 1.
Having caused his people yet to spoyle, and *brenne* first a great parte of the countrey. *Ibid., Y y, 7.*

Spenser also used it. See *F. Q.*, IV, iii, 45.

BRENT. Burnt; the participle of *brenne*.

And blow the fire which them to ashes *brent*.
Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 10.

BRENTFORD, Old Woman of. Shakespeare's annotator tells us there was some old woman of Brentford, a celebrated witch of her time; and that there are several ballads concerning her, among the rest one entitled Julian of Brentford's last Will and Testament. The note is on the following passage; speaking of her,

She works by charms, by spells, by the figure, &c.
Mer. W., iv, 2.

I have not met with it.

BRETNOR. A celebrated conjuror, or pretender to soothsaying. He is named, with some others of the same fraternity, in the following passage :

Ay, they do now name *Bretnor*, as before
They talk'd of Gresham, and of Dr. Foreman,
Franklin, and Fiske, and Savory.
B. Jons. Devil is an Ass, i, 2.

"All these," says Mr. Gifford, "with the exception of *Bretnor*, who came later into notice, were connected with the infamous countess of Essex, and Mrs. Turner, in the murder of sir Thomas Overbury." Franklin was hanged with her. Gresham escaped that fate by dying early. See Mr. G.'s curious note on the passage here cited, where all the set are characterised.

BRETON, NICHOLAS. A writer of celebrity in the time of Elizabeth, whose fame, after suffering a long eclipse, has been so far revived, by

means of specimens, selections, &c., from his various works, that his productions now bear an extravagant price. Even Suckling did him the honour to mention him with Shakespeare :

The last a well-writ piece, I assure you,
A *Breton* I take it, and Shakespeare's very way.
O. Pl., x, 172.

His works are very numerous, but are not so respectfully mentioned in the following passage :

The recollection of those thousand pieces,
Consum'd in cellars and tobacco-shops,
Of that our honour'd Englishman *Nich. Breton*.
B. & Fl. Scornf. Lady, act ii.

This, being abbreviated in the old edition, N. Br. has been referred to Nich. Broughton. But Hugh was *his* name. See **BROUGHTON**. Bp. Percy first restored *Breton* to notice, by inserting his simple and pleasing ballad of Phillida and Corydon in the Reliques, vol. iii, p. 62, 4th ed. But he has since been abundantly quoted in the Censura Literaria, the British Bibliographer, the Restituta, and all the publications of specimens. He has even found a place in the Gen. Biogr. Dict. So I may be allowed to dismiss him; only adding that a poem of his, called Melancholike Humours (1600), was honoured by a complimentary epigram from Ben Jonson, which, according to the custom of those days, was prefixed to the poem. It is reprinted in Gifford's edition, vol. viii, p. 350. The temporary fame of *Breton* may be presumed from the following passage :

And prentices in Paul's church yard, that scented
Your want of *Britain's* books.
Wit without Money, act iii.

The want of *Britain's* books is evidently designed to imply rawness and ignorance in town, which some of *Britain* or rather *Breton's* pamphlets might remedy.

BREWIS. Not altogether obsolete. See Johnson. Bread soaked in pot-liquor, and prepared *secundum artem*. *Briß. Sax.*

Ale, sir, will heat 'em, more than your beef *browis*.
Wits, O. Pl., viii, 496.

†If he paid for them, let it suffice that I possess them; beefe and *browes* may serve such hinds; are piggions meate for a coorse carpenter. Sir Thomas More, a Play.

†**BRIARS.** To be in the briars, i. e., to be in difficulty or misfortune.

Durus interturbat omnia. Durus brings all out of square: he murther all, he brings all into the briars.

Tuomas in English, 1616.

Mummers perijure? Are we not in ill case? be we not in the briars?

Ibid.
The wonders of that merciful Providence, which, when it has mercy in store for a man, often brings him into the briars, into sorrow and misery for lesser sins, that men may be led to see how they are spared from the punishment due to them for the greater guilt which they know lies upon them.

History of Colonel Jack, 1779.

BRIBE-BUCK. Supposed to mean a buck distributed as bribes or largesses to different persons.

Divide me like a bribe-buck each a hench.

Mer W., v. 1.

All the old copies read *brib'd* buck, which Mr. Capel explains, "a beg'd buck, i. e., beg'd by the keepers. From the French word *briber*, to beg." Skinner has the same etymology. See Todd in *Bribe*.

BRICKLE. Brittle. The old word, and nearest to the presumed etymology, *brokel*. Tent.

See those orbs, and how they pass.

All's a tender bristle glass. Flaxil Poetry, p. 50.

It is found in Spenser, and other old authors, and in the earlier dictionaries. See Todd.

BRIDE-ALE. A wedding feast. See **ALE**.

Romances or historical rimes made on purpose for recreation of the common people, at Christmas dinner or bride-ale.

Art of Engl. Poetry, 4to, M. 1.

A man that's bid to *bride-ale*, if he ha' cake
And drink enough, he need not fear (fear) his stake.

B. Jones Tale of a Tub, ii. 1.

†How happy are those, in whom faith, and love, and godliness are married together, before they marry themselves? For none of these martiall, and cloudy, and whining marriages can say, that godliness was invited to their *bride-ale*, and therefore the blessings which are promised to godliness, doe flow from them.

Smith's Sermons, 1699.

BRIDE-BUSH is also found, alluding to the bush hung out by the ale-house. After all, *bridale* is a fair derivation from *bride*, both in Saxon and English, without supposing it a compound. The adjective *bridal* only differs by one letter.

BRIDE-BOWL, and CAKE. Part of the festive ceremony of nuptials was the handing about a bowl of spiced ingredients with cake. *Bride-cake* still maintains its ground.

The maids and her half-valentine have ply'd her,

With courtesie of the bride cake and the bowl,

As she is laid awhile. B. Jones. Tale of a Tub, iii. 1.

That is, "so that she is obliged to lie down for a time."

In the argument to the fifth act of his *New Inn*, it is said, "Lord Beaufort comes in—calls for his bed and *bride-bowl* to be made ready." And in the corresponding part of the play, he says,

Get our bed ready chamberlain,

And hast, a bride-cup, you have rare conceits,

And good ingredients.

Act v. sc. 4.

The same, I suppose, is meant by the *bason* in the *Tale of a Tub*, act i, sc. 1.

I'll bid more to the bason and the bride-ale;

Although but one can bear away the bride.

†With garlands of roses our housewifely wives,

To have them adorn'd most lovingly strive;

Their bride-cakes be ready, our bag-pipes do play,

Whilst I stand attending to lead thee the way

The Wooing of Queen Catherine.

†**BRIDE-HOUSE.** A public hall for celebrating marriages, which seems to have been one of the social arrangements of former times.

*Nymphæum, in antiquo marmore Romæ. Zonaras historicus vespæris exponit edificium Augustum publicum, in quo nuptiæ celebrabantur ab eis qui angustis habitabant, ejusmodi Latetor sunt. Alii putant amena esse lavacra, publica tamen, in quibus virgines se conferrebat amicitia ergo, vel à nymphæarum statum quibus exornata erant. A *bride-house*, as when a hall or other large place is provided to keep the bridal in, when the dwelling house is not of sufficient room to serve the turn. *Nomenclator, 1688.**

Why come, man, we shall have good cheer

*Amos at the *bridehouse*, for your masters gone to*

Church to be married already, and there

Such cheer as passeth. The Taming of a Shrew, 1601.

†**BRIDE-KNOT.** The ribands worn by the friends at a wedding.

We find by this time all things in a forwardness towards the nuptials, the milliner, who of all trades in furnishing out in such a pomp is the readiest, was consulted last, nor was he slow in furnishing the *bride-knots* and favours, which the nimble finger'd *bride-maids* mingled in their colours as best suited their fancies, alluding them to many pretty conceits, and in that, and washing their white soft necks, &c.

The Ladies Dictionary, 1694.

BRIDE-LACES, in two passages of Laneham's *Kenilw.* seem to mean a sort of streamer; particularly in the second. [These, says Gifford, were fringed strings of silk, cotton, or worsted twist, given to the friends who attended the bride and bridegroom to church, to bind up the rosemary sprigs which they all carried in their hands. After the ceremony, these bridal favours were usually worn as ornaments, sometimes in the hat, at other times twisted in the hair, or pendant from the ear, according to the prevailing mode of those fantastic days.]

From which two broad *bride-laces* of red and yellow buckram, begilded, and gallantly streaming by such wind as there was, for he carried it aloft.

Quoted in Drake's Sh., i, 228.

BRIDE. It was formerly the custom for brides to walk to church with their hair hanging loose behind. Anne Bullen's was thus dishevelled when she went to the altar with king Henry the Eighth.

Come, come, my lord, untie your folded thoughts,
And let them dangle loose, as a bride's hair.

Vittoria Coromb., O. Pl., vi, 306.

BRIDE-STAKE. A festive pole, set up to dance round, like a Maypole. See Todd.

BRIDEWELL. Once a royal palace, rebuilt by Henry VIII in 1522, for the reception of Charles V, and called Bridewell, from a famous well in the vicinity of St. Bride's church. Cardinal Campeius had his first audience there. Edward VI gave it to the City for a house of correction, endowing it with lands and furniture from the Savoy. All this history is, by a curious licence, transferred to Milan, by Decker, in the second part of the Honest Whore, O. Pl., iii, 465. The account is very exact, compared with Entick's Hist. of Lond., vol. iv, p. 284.

†A workhouse wher servants be tied to their work as *Bride-well*: a house of correction: a prison.

Nomenclator, 1585.

†**To BRIDLE.** To raise up the head scornfully.

The damoisel was mighty well pleased with his judgment; she *bridled*, she strutted, and strained as much as was possible to deserve it. *Annals of Love*, 1672.

BRIEF, s. A short writing, as a letter or inventory.

Bear this sealed *brief*
With winged haste, to my lord Mareschal.

1 *Hen. IV*, iv, 3.

Even a speech is so termed:

Her business looks in her
With an importing visage, and she told me
In a sweet verbal *brief*, it did concern
Your highness with herself.

All's W., v, 3.

Hence we may explain the following obscure passage in the same play:

Whose ceremony
Shall seem expedient on the new-born *brief*,
And be perform'd to-night.

Ibid., ii, 3.

That is, "whose ceremony shall seem expedient in consequence of the short speech you have just now made."

†**BRIEF.** An epitome.

Each woman is a *briefe* of woman-kind,
And doth in little even as much containe,
As in one day and night all life we find;
Of either, more is but the same againe.

Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

BRIEF, adj., seems to be used in the following passage for *rife*; a corruption which is still to be heard among the vulgar.

A thousand businesses are *brief* in hand.

K. John, iv, 3.

†**BRIGANDISE, n. s.** Partizan or desultory warfare.

Who being better fitted for *brigandize* than open fight in the field, are weaponed with long pikes, and armed with habergeons.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

BRIGANT. A robber or plunderer, Fr. and Italian. I do not see that it can at all be referred to the *Brigantes* of England.

A lawlesse people, *brigants* hight of yore,
That never used to live by plough or spade
But fed on spoile and booty.

Spens. P. Q., VI, x, 39.

Also soldiers armed with *brigandines*, whence Holinshed derives the name:

Besides two thousand archers, and *brigans*, so called in those days of an armour which they wore named *brigandines*, used then by footmen.

Holinsh., ii, N n, 5 b.

But perhaps the armour was rather called from the inventors. [Holinshed is correct.]

BRIM. The same as BREME. Severe; horrid. See BREME.

Baleful shrieks of ghosts are heard most *brim*.

Sacks., Induction.

Also fierce:

And then, Lælaps, let not pride make thee *brim*,
Because thou hast thy fellow overgone.

Pembr. Arc., p. 224.

†When stormes are *bryme*, the calme is next;
Tyme triethe all thinges in evry place.

M.S. Poems, temp. Eliz.

†By this time divers noyse abroad through all the towne is steerd,
And wallings loude, and more and more on every side appeerd.

And though my father Anchises house with trees encompass round

Stood far within, yet *brim* we heare the noise and armour sound.

Phaer's Virgil, 1600.

†**BRIMLY.** Fiercely. "One so *brimly* brag and hoste." *Heywood's Spider and Flie*, 1556.

BRIMME. Public; universally known. From *bryme*, Saxon, meaning the same. So explained by Percy, Reliques, vol. ii.

Yet that thou dost hold me in disdaine
Is *brimme* abroad, and made a gybe to all that keep
this plaine.

Warn. Alb. Engl., IV, ch. xx, p. 96.

†**BRIMMER.** A hat, from the breadth of its brim.

Now takes his *brimmer* off, and to her flies,
Singing thy rhimes, and straight she is his prize.

Brome's Songs, 1661.

I cannot forget (before sashes and broad hats came into fashion) how much I have seen a small puny wit delight in himself, and how horribly he has thought to have abused a divine, only in twisting the ends of his girdle, and asking him the price of his *brimmer*;

but that phantse is not altogether so considerable now, as it has been in former ages.

Richard's Observations, 1671.

BRINCH. An unusual word, having some reference to drinking. If an error of the press, I know not what the reading should be.

Let us consult at the tavern, where after to the health of Memphio, drinke we to the life of Stellio, I carouse to Prius, and *brinch* you mas Sperantus.

Lyly, M. Bombis, ii, 1.

i. e., one was to take Prius, and the other Sperantus.

To BRING A PERSON ON HIS WAY.

To accompany him.

And she went very lovingly to bring him on his way to horse.

Woman killed w. k., O. Pl., vii, 282.

To bring onward was a similar phrase:

Come, mother, sister: you'll bring me onward, brother.

Revenger's Tr., O. Pl., iv, 312.

†**BRISK.** Was used sometimes as a substantive, a brisk person.

So there's one in the fernbrake, and if she stir till morning I have lost my aim; but now, why what have we here? a Hugonot whore by this light—have I? For the forward *brisk*, she that promis'd me the ball assignation, that said, there was nothing like slipping out of the crowd into a corner, breathing short an ejaculation, and returning as if we came from church.

The Princess of Cleve, 1689.

BRISLE DICE. A kind of false dice.

Those bar six aces; those *brisle* dice. Clown. 'Tis like they *brisle*, for I'm sure theille breede anger.

Nobody and Somebody, 4to, G, 3 b.

For the *bristle* dye it is,

Not worth the hand that guides it.

Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 238.

†**BRISTOL.** A kind of brilliant stones were found at St. Vincent's rocks, near Bristol; they were formerly in great repute for common jewellery, and were known popularly as Bristol stones.

Oh! you that should in choosing of your owne, Knowe a true diamond from a *Bristol* stone.

Wit Restor'd, 1658.

On the northern side of this city are several high and craggy rocks, by which the river Avon gently glides along, till it returns back again into the Severn, one of the chief whereof is call'd St. Vincent's rock, which hath great plenty of pellucid stones, commonly call'd *Bristol* stones. The learned Mr. Cambden hath observ'd, that their pellucidness equals that of the diamonds, only the hardness of the latter gives them the pre-eminence.

Brome, Travels over England.

The cap the stalking hero wore,

Was set with *Bristol* jems before.

Hudibras Redivivus, vol. ii, part 3, 1707.

BRIZE. The oestrum or gad-fly; more commonly called breeze.

The *brize* upon her, like a cow in June,

Hoists sails and flies.

Ant. & Cl., iii, 8.

The herd hath more annoyance by the *brize*

Than by the tyger.

Tro. & Cr., i, 3.

This *brize* has prick'd my patience.

B. Jons. Postaster, iii, 1.

I will put the *brize* in's tail shall set him gadding presently.

Vitt. Corom., O. Pl., vi, 251.

BROCHE, Fr. A spit.

Many a gossips cup in my time have I tasted,

And many a *broche* and spyt have I both turned and basted.

Gam. Gurl. N., O. Pl., ii, 7.

Also a spire:

And with as high

Innumerable *broches*.

G. Tooke, Bel., p. 12.

To BROCHE, or BROACH. To spit, or transfix.

Bringing rebellion *broached* on his sword.

Hen. V, Cho., act v.

I'll *broach* the tadpole on my rapier's point.

Tit. And., iv, 2.

We cannot weep

When our friends don their helms, or put to sea,

Or tell of babes *broach'd* on the lance, &c.

Two Noble Kinsm., i, 3.

See also BROOCH, which is of the same origin.

BROCK. A badger: pure Saxon. Used frequently as a term of reproach:

Marry, hang thee, *brock*.

Twel. N., ii, 5.

What, with a brace of wenches, I'faith, old *brock*, have I tane you?

Isle of Gulls, 4to, H, 2.

Or, with pretence of chacing thence the *brock*,

Send in a cur to worry the whole flock.

B. Jons. Sad Sheph.

BROGUES. A kind of coarse shoes; wooden shoes. *Clouted brogues* are such shoes, strengthened with clouts or nails.

I thought he slept, and put

My clouted *brogues* from off my feet, whose rudeness

Answer'd my steps too loud.

Cymb., iv, 2.

†**To BROIL.** Used in rather an unusual manner in the following passage:

Love *broyled* so

Within his brest, as he would nothing knowe.

The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600.

BROKE, v. To deal, or transact a business, particularly of an amorous nature; to act as a procurer. Probably from *brucan*, Sax., to be busy.

And *brokes* with all that can, in such a suit,

Corrupt a maid.

All's W., iii, 5.

But we do want a certain necessary

Woman, to *broke* between them, Cupid said.

Pansh. Lusiad, ix, 44.

And I shall hate my name, worse than the matter for this base *broking*.

B. & Fl. Coxcomb, act iii, p. 194.

Used also actively for, to seduce in behalf of another:

'Tis as I tell you, Colax, she's as coy,

And hath as shrewd a spirit, as quicke conceipt,

As ever wench I *brok'd* in all my life.

Daniel, Queen's Arcadia, iii, 3, p. 365.

BROKEN BEER. Remnants of beer.

Broken victuals, is still a common expression; but *broken beer*, sounds strange, as hardly applicable to a liquid. Yet it occurs.

The poor cattle are passing away the time, with a cheat loaf, and a bumbard of *broken beer*.

B. Jons. Masque of Augurs, vol. vi, p. 123.

Very carefully carried at his mother's back, rock'd in a cradle of Welsh cheese like a maggot, and there fed with *broken beer*, and blown wine of the best, daily.

Ibid., *Masque of Gypsies*.

The Dutch come up like *broken beer*; the Irish

Savour of usquebaugh.

Ordin., O. Pl., x, 221.

†For scrappes and *broken beere* it is so rare

For me to rime, that thou shalt have my share;

For though much wealth I want to maintaine me,
I'll never trouble whores, nor rogues, nor thee.
Taylor's Works, 1630.

BROKEN MEAT, was frequently sent,
in charity, to prisons and hospitals,
from the sheriffs' tables, and other
feasts.

Out of prison,—
When the sheriffs' basket, and his *broken meat*
Were your festival exceedings.

Mass. City Madam, i, 1.
As the remnant of the feast—if they be maimed or
spaled are sent abroad to furnish *prisons* and *hospitals*;
so the remainder of the fight—are sent likewise to
furnish prisons and hospitals.

Chapm. May-day, iv, p. 92.

See **BASKET**. See also Stowe, *B.* iii,
p. 51, quoted by Gifford.

BROKER. From to broke, above. A
pander or go-between.

Now, by my modesty, a goodly *broker*!
Dare you presume to harbour wanton lines?

Two Gent., i, 2.
Let all inconstant men be *Troilus*, all false women
Cressida, and all *brokers between*, pandars.

Tr. & Cr., iii, 2.

See also 3 *Hen. VI.* iv, 1.

Madam, I am no *broker*.—Nor base procurer of men's
lusts.

B. & Pl. Valentin., ii, 2.

BROND, for *brand*. A sword.

He hath a sword that flames like burning *brond*.

Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 18.

BROND-IRON. The same. Used also
by Spenser.

BROOCH, or **BROCHE**. An orna-
mental buckle, pin, or loop. From
the form of this word, which seems
to point to the French *broche*, a spit,
for its etymology, Dr. Percy gives the
following account of it: 1st. Origina-
lly a spit. 2dly. A bodkin. 3dly.
Any ornamental trinket. The old
dictionaries declare it also to signify
a collar or necklace. It is frequently
mentioned as an ornament worn in
the hat:

Honour's a good *brooch* to wear in a man's hat at all
times.

B. Jons. Poetaster.

It was out of fashion in some part of
Shakespeare's time:

Virginity, like an old courtier, wears her cap out of
the fashion; richly suited, but unsuitable; just like
the *brooch* and the toothpick, which wear not now.

All's W., i, 1.

And love to Richard,

Is a strange *brooch* in this all-hating world.

Rich. II., v, 5.

Brooch is the original reading in the
following passage, if it be right, it
means appendage; hanger on.

I will hold my peace when Achilles' *brooch* bids me,
shall I?

Tr. & Cr., ii, 1.

A *broche* is still a female ornament;
so called, probably, from the pin or
tongue by which it is fastened.

BROOCH, *v.* Shakespeare has ventured
to make a verb of this word. It must
then mean, to ornament.

Not the imperious shew
Of the full-fortun'd Caesar ever shall
Be *brooch'd* with me.

Ant. & Cl., iv, 13.

BROOM-GROVES. As the broom, or
genista, is a low shrub, which gives
no shade, it has been doubted what
broom-groves can be. Perhaps birchen
groves may be intended. Brooms of
birch are now more common than
those of heath, &c., and the birchen
shade may suit a dismissed bachelor;
though I do not recollect any pro-
verbial allusion of that kind.

And thy *broom-groves*,
Whose shadow the dismissed bachelor loves,
Being lass-lorn.

Temp., iv, 1.

Brooms-grove is well known, as the
name of a town in Worcestershire.

BROUGHTON, HUGH. An English
divine, and a writer on mystical,
alchemical, and other abstruse sub-
jects; often mentioned in our old
plays, and sometimes confounded, by
modern critics, with NICH. BRETON
above noticed, before Breton became
so well known.

But (i. e., except) alchemy
I never heard the like, or *Broughton's* books.

H. Jons., ii, 2.

So in the *Alchemist*, when Dol pro-
duces a rhapsody of mystical and
rabbinical jargon, Face exclaims,

Out of *Broughton*! I told you so.

Alch., iv, 5.

Mr. Whalley, in his edition, subjoins
part of an elegy on the death of
Broughton, written in 1612. But,
though designed as an encomium, it
is rather a satire on the misemploy-
ment of his time and talents. *Broughton*
(says the last and best editor of
B. Jonson) was a man of very con-
siderable learning, particularly in the
Hebrew; but disputations, scurrilous
extravagant, and incomprehensible.
He was engaged in controversy durin
the greater part of his life. Vol. i
p. 213. He died in 1612. An
cellent sketch of his life and charac
is given in Chalmers's *Gen. Biog. Di*
vol. viii.

†**BROWN GEORGE**. A popular n
for a loaf of a coarse descriptio
bread.

Faith, I've great designs i' my head; but st

foremost, let me hide this portmantle.—After all, this monarch here, must dine to day with a *brown George*, and only salt and vinegar sawce.

Plantus's Comedies made English, 1694.

BROWNISTS. A sect founded by Mr. Robert Brown of Rutlandshire, who spent great part of his life in several prisons, to which he was committed for his steady adherence to his own particular opinions. Brown was a violent opponent of the discipline and ceremonies of the Church of England, which he held to be antichristian. He died in gaol at Northampton in 1630, being then about 80. See *Biogr. Dict.*

And 't be any way, it must be with valour; for policy I hate. I had as lief be a *Brownist*, as a politician.

Tw. N., iii, 2.

The good professors

Will like the *Brownists* frequent gravel-pits shortly.

Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 420.

This sect is supposed to be alluded to here also :

She will urge councils for her little ruff
Call'd in Northamptonshire.

City Match, O. Pl., ix, 294.

That is, where those sectaries most abounded. They were long the subject of popular satire.

BROWN STUDY. A thoughtful absence of mind. Whatever was the origin of this singular phrase, which is not yet disused, it is far from being new, since we find it in B. Jonson. [The phrase is much older, as will be seen by the additional examples.]

Why how now, sister, in a motley muse?

Faith, this *brown study* suits not with your black,
Your habit and your thoughts are of two colours.

Case alter'd, iv, 1.

†And in the mornynge when every man made hym redy to ryde, and some were on horsebacke setting forwarde, John Reynoldes founde his companion sytynge in a *browne study* at the inne gate.

Tales and Quicke Answers.

†I must be firme to bring him out of his

Broune stodie, on this fashion,

I will turne my name from Idlenes

To Honest Recreation.

The Mariage of Wit and Wisdom.

BRUCKEL'D, wants explanation. Her-
rick speaks of "boys and *bruckel'd*
children, playing for points and pins."
Fairy Temple, Poems, p. 103. Does
it mean breeched? [*Bruckled* is still
used in Norfolk and Suffolk in the
sense of wet and dirty, which is
evidently the meaning here. See
Forby.]

BRUIT, often written **BRUTE**. A re-
port. From *bruit*, Fr.

The *bruit* thereof will bring you many friends.

3 Hen. VI, iv, 7.

May be as prompt to flie like *brute* and blanie.

Mirror for Mag., 59.

Warner has to *brute*, in some sense
like to stand opposed.

And more the lady flood of floods, the river Thamiz,
it

Did seeme to *brute* against the foe, and with himself
to fit.

Albions Engl., p. 63.

BRUIT, *v.* To report with noise.

By this great clatter one of greatest note

Seems *bruited*.

Mach., v, 7.

A thousand things besides she *bruits* and tells.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 17.

†**BRUNGEON**. A child, apparently a
corruption of *burgen*, a bud or sprout.

O Lungeon, ich cham undone,

Chave a *brungeon*, a daughtier or a zon.

Jordan's Nursery of Novelties, n. d.

BUBBER, probably a misprint, for
lubber, in Middl. Spanish Gypsie.
See *AIM*, to give. [Nares appears
to be in error in this conjecture,
as will be seen from the following
passage of a song of the 17th
century.]

†The tenth is a shop-lift that carries a bob,
When he ranges the city the shops for to rob;
Th' eleventh's a *bubber*, much used of late,
He goes to the alehouse and there steals the plate.
The twelfth a trapan, if a cull he doth meet,
He naps all his cole, and turns him i' th' street.
Then hark well, &c.

†**To BUBBLE**. To cheat. A word ap-
parently of some antiquity in this
sense, although the origin of it is not
clear. The noun, in the modern
sense (as the South-sea bubble, &c.),
was probably taken from the verb.

The tincture of the sun's-beard; the powder of the
moon's-horns; or a quintessence extracted from the
souls of the heathen gods; will go off rarely for an
universal medicine, and *bubble* the simple out of
their money first, and their lives afterwards.

Twelve Ingenious Characters, 1686.

Towards the latter end of this month there will be
more people in Smithfield than in Westminster Hall;
Jack Pudding and Harlequin telling stories in jest to
get money in earnest, and have much better luck
than those who while they are making a play day, lose
one half of their money at gaming, and have the other
half pick'd out of their pocket; such people are in
more danger of going home mad than drunk; and it
is hard to say which of the two looks more like a fool,
he that wants wit, or he that has so foolishly been
bubbled out of his money.

Poor Robin, 1731.

Q. Which are your best sort of customers?

A. Either your city-aprentice that robs his master for
me, or your country-gentleman that sells his estate,
or else your young extravagant shop-keeper, that is
newly set up: these I *bubble* till they grow weary of
me, and never leave them till I have ruin'd them, and
if they leave me, I either force them to purchase my
silence at a dear rate, or swear a bastard to them, tho'
I was never with child.

The Town-Misses Catechism, 1703.

In the following example, the *n. s.* is
used for a man who is bubbled.

And here begins the fatal catastrophe; if they think
that he has too much regard for his reputation, or too
much modesty to make use of the statute for his de-

senes, or perhaps (what's more prevalent with him than either) will be unwilling that the town should know he has been a *bubble*, then they stick him in earnest, so deep, it may be, that he must be forc'd to cut off a limb of his estate to get out of their clutches

The Country Gentleman's Vade Mecum, 1697.

The allusion in the following passage is to the bubbles of the South-sea year (1720).

Adjoyning to this village the duke of Argyle had a fine seat called Caen-wood. You remember him at the head of the English at the famous battel of Blarreguies; but I shall do him wrong to mention him till I come to his own country, where his ancient and noble family have been very conspicuous for so many ages, and where his personal character will be best placed. It now belongs to one Dale, an upholsterer, who bought it out of the *bubbles*.

Journey through England, 1724.

BUBUKLE. A corrupt word, for carbuncle, or something like it.

His face is all *bubukles*, and wheelks and knobs.

Hen. V., iii, 6.

BUCK. Liquor or lye for washing linen. *Bauche*, Germ.

Dr. Johnson quotes the following passage as an example of it, in this sense :

Back, I would I could wash myself of the *buck* ! &c.

Merr. W., iii, 3.

But it is evident that Ford also intends a pun ; " I would I could wash the horned beast out of myself."

It is used also for a quantity of linen washed at once. Thus a wash of clothes, or a *buck* of them, are the same.

But now of late not able to travel with her furred pack, she washes *bucks* here at home. 2 *Hen. VI.*, iv, 2. The wicked spirit could not endure her, because she had washed among her *buck* of clothes, a Catholique priestes shirt.

Decl. of Popish import, 4to, E, 2.

Then shall we not have our houses broken up in the night, as one of my nyghtbors had, and two great *buckles* of clothes stolen out, and most of the same, fyne lynnens.

Caveat for Com. Curs., A, 2 b.

To BUCK. To wash. Mr. Steevens says, to wash in a particular manner, in a note on this passage :

Alas, a small matter *bucks* a handkerchief.

Puritan, Sh. Sup., ii, 540.

It seems, from the Merry Wives of Windsor, that they *bucked* the clothes in the river, in which case we lose sight of the lye or lixivium of the etymologists, of which I am inclined to doubt the authority. The expression of *buck-washing* conveys the idea of a particular mode.

You were best meddle in *buck-washing*. *Mer. W.*, iii, 3.

Also to *drive a buck*, for to carry on a wash :

Well I will in and cry too ; never leave

Crying, until our maids may *drive a buck*

With my salt tears, at the next washing day.

B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, iv, 1.

This *bucking* was done by beating the clothes in the water on a stone, with a pole flattened at the end. Hence we have also, to *beat a buck* :

Faster ! I am out of breath, I am sure ;

If I were to *beat a buck* I can strike no harder.

Mass. Virg. Mart., iv, 2.

It is still practised in many parts of this island, but particularly in Scotland. *Bucking* continues to be the technical term for washing new yarn, linen, &c., in the process of whitening them.

BUCK-BASKET. A basket in which linen was carried to be washed, or *bucked*. See Merry W. W. passim.

The incident of the *buck-basket* seems to us rather improbable. But there is a story of Ben Jonson being so sent home, in a state of ebriety, and other tales of the same sort exist. See Mr. D'Israeli's *Quarrels of Authors*, iii, p. 130. They who would fain have Shakespeare and Jonson enemies, contrary to history, may fancy that this incident was alluded to in Falstaff's adventure.

†**BUCKLE.** To turn your buckle behind, to be patient.

Barbary, you are much to blame to fall out with yourself for want of better company. If you be angry, turne the *buckle* of your girdle behind you, for I know nobody is in love with you.

Breton's Poste with a Packet of Mad Letters, 1637.

†**BUCKLE-GARTER.** A garter fastened by a buckle, in use in the 17th century.

I might easily forget the *buckle-garters*. But is there nothing else in that ancient and venerable poet, but dry stories of footmanship, and such like low accomplishments ?

Eachard's Observations, 1671, p. 43.

BUCKLER, v. To defend. The use of this verb is not peculiar to Shakespeare.

Yet if those weake habillements of warre, can but *buckler* it from part of the rude buffets of our adversaries.

Heywood's Apol. for Actors, 4to, A, 4.

'Tis not the king can *buckler* Gaveston.

Edw. II., O. Pl., ii, 385.

King Edward is not here to *buckler* thee. *Ibid.*, 360.

See *Tam. Shr.*, iii, 2.

†**BUCKLER-PIECE.** "One end of a sur-loin of beife called the *buckler peece*, by reason of a large flat bone in that part." *Abortive of an Idle Houre*, 1620.

BUCKLERS. To give bucklers. An old phrase, signifying to yield, or lay

by all thoughts of defence; clypeum abjicere. *Johnson.*

A most manly wit, Margaret, it will not hurt a woman; and so, I pray thee, call Beatrice: *I give thee the bucklers.* *Much A., v, 2.*

The allusion seems to be to the fighting for a prize of bucklers, in which the *bucklers* themselves were used:

Play an honest part, and bear away the bucklers.
B. Jons. Case is altered.

Thus to take up the *bucklers* means to contend:

Charge one of them to take up the bucklers
Against that hair-monger Horace.

Decker's Satiromastix.
If you lay down the bucklers, you lose the victory.

Every Woman in her humour.
Age is nobodie—when youth is in place, it gives the other the bucklers.
Old Meg of Heref., P. 3.

See these and other authorities, in Steevens's ed. on the above passage of Shakespeare.

BUCKLERS-BURY. This street, in the time of Shakespeare, was inhabited chiefly by druggists, who sold all kinds of herbs, green as well as dry.

Come, I cannot cog, and say thou art this and that, like a many of these lispig hawthorn buds, that come like women in men's apparel, and smell like *Bucklers-bury* in simple time.
Mer. W. W., iii, 3.

Go into *Bucklers-bury* and fetch me two ounces of preserved melounes; look there be no tobacco taken in the shop while he weighs it. *Decker's Westward Hoe.*
Run into *Bucklers-bury* for two ounces of dragon water, some spermaceti and treacle.
Ibid.

†**BUCKRAM-BAG.** The lowest class of attorneys appear to have carried bags of this material.

To Westminster Hall I went, and made a search of enquire, from the blacke gowne to the *buckram bag*, if there were anie such serjeant, bencher, counsailer, attorney, or pettifogger. *Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.*

BUCKSTALL. A net to catch deer.

Thus Walla remonstrates with Diana:

Have I (to make thee crownes) been gath'ring still
Fair-cheekt Etesia's yealow cammonill;
And, sitting by thee on our flowrie beds,
Knit thy torne buck-stals with well twisted threds,
To be forsaken? *Brown, Brit. Past., ii, p. 108.*

To BUD, seems to be put for to lie, in the following passage, if it be not corrupt, which I should think it is.

'Tis strange these varlets—
—Extream strange, should thus boldly
Bud in your sight, unto your son.

B. & Fl. Mons. Thom., iv, 2.

BUDGE, is explained in all the old dictionaries to mean fur. Minshew says particularly, *lamb's fur*, which is confirmed by a passage in the Cambridge statutes, directing facings to be made, "*furruris buggeis, sive agninis;*" the Latin word being

evidently intended to explain the barbarous one.

In th' interim comes a most officious drudge,
His face and gown draw'd out with the same *budge.*
Corbet, Iter. Boreale, p. 3.

Budge bachelors; a company of poor old men, clothed in long gowns lined with lambs fur, who attend on the lord mayor of the city of London when he enters into office.
Bailey's Folio Dict.

Budge-rowe, a streete so called of the *budge* furre, and of skimmers dwelling there.

Stowe's Survey of London, p. 200.

In this sense Mr. Warton supposes it to be used in the following line of Milton, notwithstanding the tautology:

To those *budge* doctors of the Stoic fur. *Comus, 707.*

See Todd's Milton, in *Comus*, l. 797.

Mr. Todd produces three passages in which *budge* seems to mean *stiff* or *surly*: but the word in those places, as well as in Milton, is metaphorically used: a *budge* countenance, meaning one that resembles the wearers of *budge*, in gravity, severity, &c. Thus the "*budge* doctors" are grave, severe, stiff doctors.

Marston calls a man *budge-face*, from wearing a large beard. Here the beard was the fur.

Poor *budge-face*, bowcase sleeve, but let him passe,
Once furre a beard shall privilege an asse.

Scourge, III, x.

Or else he meant *solemn-face*.

To BUFF. To beat, or strike violently.

There was a shock
To have buff'd out the blood
Of ought but a block.

B. Jons.

BUFF, as a substantive, is merely a contraction of *buffet*. Spenser uses it.

Nathelesse so sore a buff to him it lent. *F. Q., II, v, 6.*

†**BUFFE.** A wild ox.

A *buffe* or wilde oxe. *Nomenclator.*

†To BUFF. To puff.

Now as the winde, *buffing* upon a hill
With roaring breath against a ready mill. *Du Bartas.*

†**BUFFEN, adj.** Made of buffaloes' skin; or simply of leather. See **BUFFIN**.

Beneath his arm a *buffen* knapsack hung,
Stuft full of writings in an unknown tongue.

Quarles' Argalus and Parthenia, 1647, p. 117.

†**BUFF-FACED.** Perhaps leather-faced.

'Tis sack that rocks the boyling brain to rest,
Confirms the aged hams, and warms the brest
Of gallantry to action, runs half share
And mettall with the *buff-faced* sons of war.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 211.

†**BUFFIAN.** A buffoon.

I will not trouble my self to relate some odde story to you, according to the antient custom, to stir up your attention by laughter; it becometh not a man of my learning to be so great a *buffian*. Let those who have need of my counsel in their affairs repair unto me one by one, to my own lodging.

Comical History of Francion, 1655.

BUFF-JERKIN. Originally a leathern waistcoat; afterwards, one of the colour thence called *buff*: a dress worn by serjeants and catchpoles.

I know not at whose suit he is arrested, well,
But he's in a suit of *buff*, which 'rested him, that I
can tell. *Com. E.*, iv, 2.

See the ludicrous account of the bailiff immediately preceding.

Aye be sure of that,
For I have certain goblins in *buff-jerkins*.
Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 468.

It was also a military dress. When the captain of a citadel refuses to give it up, through fidelity to his prince, the answer is,

O heavens, that a Christian should be found in a *buff-jerkin*! Captain Conscience, I love thee, captain.
Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 91.

So also here:

A happy sight! rarely do *buffe* and *budge*
Embrace, as do our souldier and the judge.
Gayton, Fest. Notes, iv, 15, p. 251.

See BUDGE.

BUFF NE BAFF. Neither one thing nor another. Nothing at all.

A certaine persone being of hym [Socrates] bidden good speede, saied to hym againe *neither buffe ne buff* [that is, made him no kind of answer]. Neither was Socrates therewith any thing discontented.
Udall Apophth., fol. 9.

BUFFIN. Used for some coarse material, whether literally *buff* leather, or coarse stuff of that colour, does not appear.

My young ladies
In *buffin* gowns, and green aprons! tear them off.
Massing. City Mad., iv, 4.

The stage direction says, that they come "in coarse habits, weeping."

†**BUFFLE.** A buffalo.

A. But what if it were buls flesh?
P. O God, that's worst of all: it is an ague, grosse, hard, atincking, and dry flesh, of bad nourishment, and is never well roasted by the fire, nor concocted by the stomake, and in a word, it is worse then *buffles* flesh.
The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†**BUFFLE-HEAD.** A fool; a heavy, stupid fellow.

Why, you blockhead, you've almost thrown the door off the hinges. D'ye think our doors are made at the publick charge?—What makes you stare so, *bufflehead*?
What's your business, I say? And who are ye?
Plautus's Comedies made English, 1694.

†**BUFFLER.** A buffalo.

Upon his loyns a leathern zone
Above his coat was girted on,
Made, I suppose, of *bufflers* hide,
And was at least four inches wide.
Hudibras Redivivus, part 12.

†**BUFFON.** An ape or baboon.

And because he suspected, that they (who brought with them certaine *buffons* as slaves to be sold) whom by chance they found there, would by speedie riding out give intelligence of that which they saw, those he spoyled of their commodities, and slew them all.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

A BUG, now usually BUGBEAR. An object of terror; a species of goblin.

Bug, in Welsh, means a goblin; and *Pug*, in English, probably derived from it, had often the same meaning. See PUG.

Tush, tush! fear boys with *bugs*. *Tam. Shr.*, i, 2.
Afterwards they tell them, that those which they saw, were *bugs*, witches, and hags.

Lavaterus, de Spectris, transl. 1572, p. 21.

Lemures are described by Ab. Fleming, as

Hobgoblins, or night-walking spirits, *black bugs*
Nomencl., p. 471 a.

Those that would die or ere resist, are grown
The mortal *bugs* o' the field. *Cymb.*, v, 3.
Which be the very *bugges* that the Psalme meaneth on, walking in the night and in corners.

Asch. Toroph., p. 61, new ed.

[In Matthew's Bible, Ps. xci, 5, is rendered, "Thou shalt not nede to be afraid of any *bugs* by night."]

This hand shall hale them down to deepest hell,
Where none but furies, *bugs*, and tortures dwell.
Spanish Trag., O. Pl., iii, 234.

[*Bug-words*, ugly words, words calculated to frighten or disgust.]

†*Tere*. But heark ye, my fellow-adventurer, are you not marry'd?

Geo. Marry'd?—that's a *bug-word*—prithee, if thou hast any such design, keep on thy mask, lest I be tempted to wickedness. *Behn's Younger Brother*, 1696.

†*Merry*. You are resolved to go to her again; notwithstanding the damn'd trick she serv'd you with the sea captain and your noble resolution to the contrary? I'll see her hang'd first! No, tho she beg it a thousand times, and with a thousand tears, I'll n'e'r go near her! *Keepw*. Did I say such *bug-words*?

Sedley's Bellamira, 1687.

†I tell you, sir, I know your creature;
I say, sir, she's a whore, no better,
And you're a pimp to vindicate her.
At these provoking *bugbear words*,
Amidst the crowd both drew their swords.

Hudibras Redivivus, vol. ii, part 5.

†**BUGANTINE.** A sort of ship, used apparently in coasting.

P. Earnest: what earnest to horse-letters, we may put the pipes into the cases, goe and learne out some barque, foist, or *bugantine*, that goes to Genoa: from whence we will imbarque for Genoa.

The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†**BUGLE-BROWED.** Browed like a buffalo, one name for which animal was *bugle*.

Wife. 'Tis for mine own credit if I forbear, not thine, thou *bugle-brow'd* beast thou.

Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life.

BUGLE-HORN. *Buculæ cornu*, a small hunting horn.

Or hang my *bugle* in an invisible baldrick.

Much Ado, i, 1.

I think Benedict means to say, "or wear a horn, though so worn as to be invisible;" invisible baldrick, meaning a baldrick which renders it invisible.

Bugle is elsewhere applied to a cuckold's horns. Thus a wife calls her husband a *bugle-brow'd* beast, Middle-

ton's Any thing for a quiet Life, 4to, F, b.

Bugle is derived from *bugill*, which meant a buffalo, or perhaps any horned cattle.

He beareth azure, a buffe. Or some call it a *bugill*, and describe it to be like an ox.

R. Holme Acad., II, ix, p. 170.

In the Scottish dialect it was *bowgle* or *bowgill*. See Jamieson. *Buffe*, *bugle*, and *buffle*, are all given by Barrett, as synonymous for the wild ox.

BULCHIN. A diminutive of bull; a bull-calf. It should be *bulkin*, that being the proper diminutive; and probably it was so pronounced.

Hazard and Wilding, how is't? how is't, *bulchins*?

Gamester, O. Pl., ix, 71.

Do'st roar, *bulchin*? do'st roar?

Satiromastix, Orig. of Dr., iii, p. 170.

I was at supper last night with a new-wean'd *bulchin*.

Marston's Dutch Courtes., ii, 1.

And better yet than this, a *bulchin* two years old,

A curl'd pate calf it is, and oft' might have been sold.

Drayt. Polyolb., S. xxi, p. 1050.

†Yet I doubt hee'le prove but a victualer to the camp, a notable fat double-chind *bulchin*.

Decker's Whore of Babylon, 1607.

†**BULFINCH.** A simpleton. See the example given under BULL-SPEAKING.

He, after a distracted countenance, and strange words, takes this *bulfinch* by the wrist, and carried him into the privy and there willed him to put in his head but while he had written his name and told forty.

Jests of George Peele, n. d.

BULK. The body. From the Dutch *bulcke*, thorax.

And strike thee dead, and trampling on thy *bulk*,

By stamping with my foot crush out thy soul.

Four Prentices, O. Pl., vi, 478.

Antonio's shape hath cloath'd his *bulk* and visage;

Only his hands and feet so large and callous,

Require more time to supple.

Albumaz., O. Pl., vii, 183.

Beating her *bulk*, that his hand shakes withal.

Shakesp. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., i, 501.

But smother'd it within my panting *bulk*.

Rich. III, i, 4.

BULL-BEGGAR. A kind of hobgoblin; rendered by Coles, "*Larva, terriculamentum*." So Fleming's Nomenclator, under *terriculamentum*, explains it, "A scarebug, a *bullbegger*, a sight that frayeth, and frighteth." P. 469 b.

Look what a troop of hobgoblins oppose themselves against me; look what ugly visages play the *bull-beggars* with us.

Shelton's Don Quix., p. 190.

And they have so fraid us with *bull-beggars*, spirits, witches, urchens, elves, &c.—and such other *bugs*, that we are afraid of our own shadowes.

Scot's Disc. of Witcher., 1580, p. 152.

Used generally, even to a late period, for any terrifying object. The etymology is very uncertain. *Bold beggar*, which Skinner mentions, is not quite satisfactory.

†Then she (in anger) in her armes would snatch me, And bid the begger, or *bull-begger*, catch me; With, take him, begger, take him, would she say.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†Of all things, hee holds fasting to be a most superstitious branch of Popery, he is a maine enemy to Ember weekes, he hates Lent worse then a butcher or a Puritan, and the name of Good-Friday affrights him like a *bullbegger*.

Ibid.

†And therefore the heads of the faction, having in their malicious policy (to work fears and jealousies against him) told the people, that the popes nuncio (that great *bullbegger*) was soliciting both in Spain and France the kings business for foreign aids.

Symmons, Vindic. of K. Charles I, 1648.

†And being an ill-look'd fellow, he has a pension from the churchwardens for being *bullbeggar* to all the froward children in the parish.

Mountfort, Greenwich Park, 1691.

†**BULLARY.** A place for boiling.

A messuage and ground in Bednoll Green, and a close called Tognall, and certain salt fatts or *bullaries*, and divers other lands in Droitwich, late the inheritance of George Dawks deceased, the testator.

Bills in Chancery, ii, 82.

BULLED. The same as *bolled*, q. v., swelled or emboss'd.

And hang the *bulled* nosegays 'bove their heads.

B. Jons. Sad Shep., i, 3.

†**BULLET.** A billet, or order for a lodging.

At the signe of the Angell: but you may goe whether you please, and thinke good, and to that end, there is a *bullet* for the warrant of your lodging, without which none will entertaine you into their house.

The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†**BULL-FLY.** The stag-beetle.

Cerf volant. A horned beetle: a *bullfie*, or hornet.

Nomenclator.

BULLION, besides its usual signification, of gold or silver uncoined, meant also, according to the old dictionaries, "copper-plates set on the breast leathers or bridles of horses, for ornaments." I suspect that it also meant, in colloquial use, copper lace, tassels, and ornaments in imitation of gold. Hence contemptuously attributed to those who affected a finery above their station. Thus it is said to some shabby gamesters:

Not

While you do eat and lie about the town here, And cozen in your *bullions*.

B. Jons. Dev. an Ass, iii, 3.

Also, in describing an ape, fantastically dressed to play tricks, B. and Fl. say,

That ape had paid it,

What dainty tricks!—

In his French doublet with his blisterd [puffed up] *bullions*

In a long stock ty'd up; O how daintily

Would I have made him wait, and shift a trencher,

Carry a cup of wine.

Beggar's Bush, iv, 4.

It is here also among a list of dresses:

The other is his dressing block, upon whom my lord lays all his clothes and fashions, ere he vouchsafes them his own person: you shall see him in the morning in the galley-foist, at noon in the *bullion*, in the evening in quirpo.

Massing. Fatal Dowry, ii, 2.

See GALLEYFOIST and QUERPO.

Billon, in French, means base coin, and *bullion* was so used in English.

And those, which eld's strict doom did disallow,
And damn for *bullion*, go for current now.

Syls. Du B., Week 2, Day 2.

†BULLOSE.

The sparkling *bullose* of her eyes
Like two eclipsed suns did rise
Beneath her christal brow.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 227.

†BULL'S-FEATHER. One of the symbols of cuckoldom. The following song is of the 17th cent.

The Bulls Feather.

It chanced not long ago as I was walking,
An echo did bring me where two were a talking,
Twas a man said to his wife, dye had I rather,
Than to be cornuted and wear a *bulls feather*.
Then presently she reply'd, sweet, art thou jealous?
Thou canst not play Vulcan before I play Venus;
Thy fancies are foolish, such follies to gather,
There's many an honest man hath worn the *bulls feather*.

Though it be invisible, let no man it scorn,
Though it be a new feather made of an old horn,
He that disdains it in heart or mind either,
May he be the more subject to wear the *bulls feather*.

†BULL-SPEAKING. Boasting language.

Lac. He is doubtful, but yet he is sure he knows him.
What a *bulfinch* is this! Sure 'tis his language they
call *bull-speaking*.

Brome's Northern Lass.

BULLYONS, a pair of. Qu. Pistols.

Why should no bilbo raise him? (the devil) or a
Pair of *bullyons*? They go as big as any.

B. & Pl. Chances, v, 2.

†BULRUSH. A person who was slender in form was popularly compared to a bulrush.

These therefore they diet, albeit that the nature of
the gyries is to be ful and fatte; nevertheless by this
their diligent dressing and trimming of them, they
make them as small as a *bulrush*: and hereupon it
falls out that young men are enamoured of them.

Terence in English, 1614.

BUMBARD. See BOMBARD.

BUMBAST. See BOMBAST.

BUMBASTE. A jocular word for to beat, or baste. [See BOMBAST.]

I shall *bumbaste* you, you mocking knave.

Damon and Pith., O. Pl., i, 209.

BUMBLE-BEE. The humble bee was often so called; to *bumble* being an old word for, to make a humming noise. See Skinner. A poem printed in 1599 was entitled *Caltha Poetarum*, or the *Bumble bee*. Dr. Johnson's conjecture, that the *humble-bee* is so called from having no sting, is evidently erroneous: that insect being as well armed as any of its tribe. The verb to *bumble* occurs in Chaucer.

And as a bitore *bumbleth* in the mire. *Wif. of Bath*.

Humble-bee is either from to hum, or is a corruption of this.

†But still persevere as the *bumble-bee*,
Repinelesse in their dung, and desperate.

Copley's Pig for Fortune, 1596, p. 78.

[It is sometimes called simply a *bumble*.]

†Dost see yon tender webs Arachne spins,
Through which with ease the lusty *bumbles* break.

Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638.

†BUM-CARD. A card used by dishonest gamesters.

Eyther by pricking of a *carde*, or pinching of it, cutting at the nicke; eyther by a *bumbe carde* finely under, over, or in the middes, &c., and what not to deceyve?

Northbrooke, Treatise against Dicing, 1577.

To those exployts he ever stands prepar'd;

A villaine excellent at a *bum-card*.

Rowlands' Humors Ordinarie.

†BUM-DAGGERS. Large daggers which were worn by soldiers in the place where they now carry bayonets.

Two thousand hardy Scots, with glaved blades, *bum-daggers* and white kerchers, such as will fight and face the fiery French.

Sampson's Vow Breaker, 1636.

†BUMKIN. A burlesque term for the posteriors.

And so I take my leave; prithee, sweet Thumkin,
Hold up thy coats, that I may kisse thy *bumkin*.

Wit Restor'd, 1658.

†BUMLEAF. "At each *bum leaf*, or high inch of paper seven leaves distant," in a book. *Cotgr.*, p. 89.

BUM-ROLLS. Stuffed cushions, used by women of middling rank, to make their petticoats swell out, in lieu of the farthingales, which were more expensive. The cork rumps, and other contrivances of more modern date, had therefore less of novelty than was imagined.

Nor you nor your house were so much as spoken of,
before I disbas'd myself from my hood and my farthingal, to these *bum-rolls*, and your whalebone bodice.

B. Jons. Poetast., ii, 1.

Those virtues [of a hawd] rais'd her from the flat petticoat and kercher, to the gorget and *bum-roll*.

Parson's Wedding, O. Pl., xi, 460.

BUM-TROTH. A grotesque contraction of "by my troth."

No, *bum troth*, good man Grumbe, his name is Stephano.

Damon and Pith., O. Pl., i, 211.

Bum troth, but few such roysters come to my yearcs at this day.

Ibid., 220.

So also *bum ladie*, for "by my lady," i. e., by the Virgin Mary.

Nay, *bum-ladie*, I will not, by St. Anne.

Promos and Cassandra, iv, 7.

†BUNCH. The common word for a lump or swelling. Formerly *bunch-back* was the word for what we now call hunch-back.

A *bunch* or knot in the tree, *bruscum*.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 93.

†To BUNCH. To thump.

That is worthie to bee beaten, *bunched*, batterrd, punished, &c. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 334.

†**BUNCH-CLOD.** A clod-hopper; a clown.

There are a great many *bunch-cloids* in the world, that had rather have a belly full of victuals than a handsome sweetheart. *Poor Robin.*

†**BUNCH, MOTHER,** occurs as the name of a celebrated ale-wife, apparently of the latter part of the 16th cent. She is mentioned by Dekker, in his *Satiromastix*, printed in 1602; and in 1604 was published a jest-book entitled, *Pasquils Jests, mixed with Mother Bunches Merriments*.

Others by alime, as frogs, which may be alluded to *Mother Bunches* slymie ale, that hath made her and some other of her filpot familie so wealtheie.

Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

BUNG. A low-lived term of reproach for a sharper or pickpocket.

Away, you cut-purse rascal, you filthy *bung*, away!

2 Hen. IV, ii, 4.

My *bung* observing this, takes hold of time,
Just as this lord was drawing for a prime,
And smoothly nims his purse that lay beside him.

An Age for Apes, 1658, p. 232.

In the same book, p. 323, a stealer of buttons is called a *button-bung*.

Bung, in the cant language, meant also a pocket, and a purse.

BURBAGE, RICHARD. One of the actors in the time of Shakespeare, who with others is a speaker in the induction to Marston's *Malcontent*, O. Pl., iv, 10. By a foolish inattention, he is twice miscalled Henry in the course of that dialogue. The best account of him is in the *Biographia Dramatica*. He, with Field, receives an oblique compliment from B. Jonson, though it is in character of the foolish Cokes:

Cok. Which [of the puppet actors] is your *Burbage* now?

Leath. What mean you by that, sir?

Cok. Your *best* actor, your *Field*. *Barth. Fair, v, 3.*

BURDELLO. See **BORDELLO**.

To BURGEN, for *burgeon*. To sprout out. See **BOURGEON**.

I fear, I shall begin to grow in love

With my dear self, and my most prosp'rous parts,
They do so spring and *burgeon*. *B. Jons. Fox, iii, 1.*

†The waterie flowres and lillies on the bankes,
Like blazing comets, *burgen* all in rankes.

Peele's Araynement of Paris, 1581.

BURGH, or more properly **BURR.** A part of the handle of a tilting lance, thus exactly described by R. Holmes: "The *burre* is a broad ring of iron behind the handle, which *burre* is brought into the sufflue or rest, when the *tilter* is ready to run against his *enimy*, or prepareth himself to com-

bate or encounter his adverse party." *Acad. of Armory, B. iii, ch. 17, MS. Harl., 2033.*

I'll try one speare —, though it prove too short by the *burgh*. *Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 38.*

Also, the projecting rim of a deer's horn, close to the head.

BURGONET, or BURGANET. A kind of helmet. A Burgundian's casque. *Skinner.*

And that I'll write upon thy *burgonet*.

2 Hen. VI, v, 1.

This demy Atlas of the world, the arm

And *burgonet* of man.

Ant. & Cl., i, 5.

Upon his head his glistering *burganet*,

The which was wrought by wonderous device.

Spens. Muirpot, i, 73.

See O. Pl., vi, 542.

BURGANT is a contraction, or corruption of *burganet*.

They rode, not with fans to ward their faces from the wind, but with *burgant*, to resist the stroke of a battle-axe.

Greene's Quip, &c., Harl. Misc., v, 402.

BURGULLIAN. Supposed to mean a bully or braggadocio; and conjectured to be a term of contempt, invented upon the overthrow of the Bastard of Burgundy in a contest with Anthony Woodville, in Smithfield, 1467.

When was Bobadill here, your captain? that rogue, that foist, that fencing *burgullian*.

B. Jons. Ev. M. in H., iv, 2.

See Mr. Gifford's note.

†**BURLIBOND.** Clumsy; unwieldy.

The Danes, who stande so much upon their unweldie *burlibound* souldiery, that they account of no man that hath not a battle-axe at his girdle.

Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

†**To BURLIE.** To cause to swell out.

Think'st thou that paunch, that *burles* out thy coat,
Is thriving fat; or flesh, that seems so brawny?

Thy paunch is dropsied and thy cheeks are bloat;

Thy lips are white, and thy complexion tawny.

Quarles' Emblems.

To BURN DAY LIGHT. A proverbial phrase, applicable to superfluous actions in general.

We burn day light: here, read, read.

Mer. W., ii, 1.

Mercutio gives a full explanation of it:

Come, *we burn day light*, ho!

Rom. Nay, that's not so. *Merc.* I mean, sir, in delay
We waste our lights in vain, like lamps by day.

Rom. and Jul., i, 4.

Tyme rouleth on, I doo but *day-light burne*,

And many things indeede to doe I have.

Churchy. Worth. of W., p. 96.

BURNING, or BRENNING. One of the names for a disorder which has no decent appellation. Alluded to in this passage:

No heretics *burn'd*, but wenches' suitors. *Lear, iii, 2.*

†**BURNING-STONE.**

Mine is Canary-rhetorick, that alone
Would turn Diana to a *burning stone*,

Some with amazement, burning with loves fire;
Hard to the touch, but short in her desire.

Wills Recreations, 1654.

BURRATINE. Perhaps the same as barracan, explained by the dictionaries a coarse kind of camlet. Mr. Gifford quotes Purchas's *Microcosmus*, where, he says, it is spoken of, as "a strange stuff, recently devised, and brought into wear."

B. Jonson introduces *burratines*, as if they were a kind of creatures, but his commentators understand him to mean monsters so dressed. It occurs only in a stage direction.

Here the first antimasque entered. A she-monster, delivered of six *burratines*, that dance with six pantaloons.

Vision of Del., Giff. Jon., vii, p. 300.

†**BURRE.** A part of the spear used in tilting. See **BURGH**.

Some had the spere, the *burre*, the cronet al yelow, and other had them of diverse colours.

Hall's Union, 1548, *Hen. IV.*, fol. 12.

BURSE. An exchange in general. When spoken of in London, commonly the New Exchange in the Strand, unless otherwise distinguished.

She says, she went to the *burse* for patterns,
—You shall find her at St. Kathern's.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 81.

I knew not what a conch is

To hurry me to the *Burse*, or Old Exchange.

Mass. City Mad., iii, 1.

See Gifford on the place.

When the *Royal Exchange* was meant, it was usually so distinguished, at least after the building of the other.

After hath sold his land and bought a horse,
Wherewith he pranceth to the *royal Burse*.

Wills Recreations, 1663, Epigr. 106.

Baker speaks thus of the building of the New Exchange, in the Strand:

Also at this time in the Strand, on the north side of Durham house, where stood an old long stable, Robert earl of Salisbury, now lord treasurer of England, caused to be built a stately building, which upon Tuesday the tenth of April in the year 1609, was begun to be richly furnished with wares; and the next day after, the king, the queen, and prince, with many great lords and ladies, came to see it, and then the king gave it the name of *Britain's Burse*.

Chronicle, 1609.

Exeter Change was a part of an old mansion of the earls of Exeter, variously appropriated, till it took the present form. [It has been demolished] The rooms over the New Exchange were formerly shops of great resort for female finery; a kind of bazaar.

†**BURSEN**, *part. p.* Burst.

Whereat death seazing on his vitall part,
His members *bursen*, loathed life out flies,
And with a deep-fetcht groan to Charon hies.

Virgil, by *Vicars*, 1632.

To BURST, was formerly used for to break.

You will not pay for the glasses you have *burst*.

Tam. Shr., Induct. 1.

I'll be sworn he never saw him, but once in the Tilt-yard; and then he *burst* his head, for crowding among the marshal's-men.

2 *Hen. IV.*, iii, 2.

He *burst* his lance against the sand below.

Fairf. Tasso, vii, 87.

Bursting of lances was a very common expression. See also O. Pl., ii, 12.

BUSH. The proverb, *Good wine needs no bush*, alludes to the bush which was usually hung out at vintners' doors. It was of ivy, according to classical propriety, that plant being sacred to Bacchus.

Now a days the good wyne needeth none *ivy* garland.

Gascuigne's Glass, of *Gor.*

'Tis like the *ivy-bush* unto a tavern. *Rival Friends*.

Green *ivy-bushes* at the vintners' doors.

Sumner's last Will and Test.

See Mr. Steevens's note on the epilogue to *As you like it*.

The good wine I produce needs no *ivy-bush*.

Summary on Du Bartas. To the Reader.

BUSH-LANE, in London, seems to have been famous for very small needles.

And now they may go look this *Bush-lane* needle in a bottle of hay.

London's Leas., Char. 9.

It is in Cannon street, Walbrook.

†**BUSINE.** To trouble with business; to importune. Fr.

He procurith traytors, arrand theves, and other notorious offenders to accuse me, and both occupieth himself in suche thinges, and *busyneth* moche the kinges highnes consayle in England, whiche I am sure they esteem as appertaynyth. *State Papers*, iii, 26.

BUSINESS. A term often affectedly used, by the gentlemen who piqued themselves upon the knowledge of the duello, for what is now called an *affair of honour*, a quarrel. To make a *master of the duel*, a *carrier of the differences*, Ben Jonson puts, among other ingredients, "a drachm of the *business*," and adds,

For that's the word of tincture, *the business*. Let me alone with *the business*. I will carry *the business*. I do understand *the business*. I do find an affront in the *business*. *Masque of Mercury*, &c., vol. v, p. 431.

So Beaumont and Fletcher.

Could Caranza himself

Carry a *business* better.

Love's Pilgrim, v.

†**BUSINESS.** Occupation; diligence. Often used in an indelicate sense.

I have searched for a knave called Idlenia,

But I cannot find him for all my *businis*.

Marriage of Will and Wisdom.

And Lais of Corinth, ask'd Demosthenes

One hundred crownes for one nights *business*.

Taylor's Works, 1630

What Crispulus is that in a new gown,
All trim'd with loops and buttons up and down,
That leans there on his arm in private chat
With thy young wife, what Crispulus is that?

He's proctor of a court, then sup'nt, and does
Some business of my wives: then brainless goose,
He does no business of thy wives, not he,
He does thy business: *Caracine* for thee.
Wits Recreations, 1654.

BUSK. A piece of wood or whalebone,
worn down the front of the stays, to
keep them straight. *Minshew*.

Who on my busk, even with a pin, can write
The anagram of my name; present it humbly,
Full back and mine.

Queen of Arroy, O. Pl., ix, 411.

Johnson quotes Donne for it. It was
thought very essential to the female
figure.

Her long slit sleeves, stiff busk, puffe verdingall,
In all that makes her thus angelical.

Marsden, Scourge, II, vii.

It seems that, in Hall's time, such
beings as are now popularly called
dandies were accused of wearing *busks*,
and other articles of female attire.

Tyr'd [i. e. attired] with pinn'd ruffs, and fans, and
partlet straps.

And busk, and verdingales about their hips.

Sat., B. IV, vi, 9.

Though the name be obsolete, some-
thing similar has generally been in
use, even in our times. It is French,
in the same sense, and is explained in
the abridgment of the Dict. of the
Acad. "Lame d'ivoire, de bois, de
baleine, ou même d'acier, dont les
femmes se servent pour tenir leurs
corps de jupe en état." Steel is used
now.

To BUSK. To prepare. *Scotch*.

The noble baron whet his courage hot,
And busk'd him boldly to the dreadful fight.

Fairf. Tasso, vii, 37.

And busk'd them bold to battle and to fight.

Ibid., ix, 30.

BUSK-POINT. The lace, with its tag,
which secured the end of the *busk*.

Howell, in his Vocabulary, explains it
thus in Italian:

*Apollia nostra, è cordone con una punta, od un puntale,
da affibbiar il busto.*

Section 34, art. 5.

O beauties look to your busk-points.

Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 70.

The gordian knot, which Alexander great

Did whilom cut with his all-conquering sword,

Was nothing like thy busk-point, pretty peat,

Nor could so fair an angary afford.

Lingua, O. Pl., v, 151.

In the same scene, a gentleman is
said to have made "nineteen sonnets
of [on] his mistress's *busk-point*."

†These can make lawes and kingdomes, alter states,
Make princes gods, and poore men potentates.

An amorous verse (faire ladies) winnes your loves,

Sooner than busk points, farthingalls, or gloves:

A poets quill doth stand in greater stead,

Than all such toys, to guine a maiden head.

Beaumont's Poems, 1641.

BUSKET. *Bosquet*, Fr. A small bush,
or branch, with flowers and foliage.

Youth's folk now flocken in every where
To gather May *baskets* and smelling breere.

Spens Ecl., May, 9.

BUSKY. The same as *bosky* above,
woody.

How bloodily the sun begins to peer
Above yon *busky* hill.

I Hen. IV, v, 1.

BUSS, v. To kiss. This word, which
is now only used in vulgar language,
was formerly thought of sufficient
dignity to rank among tragical ex-
pressions.

Come grin on me; and I will think thou smil'st,
And *buss* thee as thy wife.

K. John, iii, 4.

So the substantive:

And we by signs sent many a secret *buss*.

Drayt. Barons Wars, C, 3.

But it had already suffered some de-
gradation when Herrick wrote this
epigram upon it:

Kissing and *bussing* differ both in this,

We *buss* our wantons, but our wives we kiss.

Works, p. 219.

†**BUSY.** To be busy, to have sexual inter-
course. See **BUSINESS**.

Thou hast been too *busy* with a man,
And art with child; deny it, if thou can.

Pasquil's Night-Cap, 1612.

†**BUSY-BODY.** A meddler.

He is such a *busy-body* as deserves to be hitt in the
teeth.

Howell, 1659.

BUT. Otherwise than. This sense is
marked by Dr. Johnson as obsolete.

I should sin

To think *but* nobly of my grandmother. *Temp.*, i, 2.

In the following passage it has been
supposed to mean *unless*, yet it appears
to have no unusual signification.
Cleopatra says "Antony will be him-
self." To which he replies, "*But*
stirr'd by Cleopatra:" which may
either mean, "*but* Cleopatra will have
the merit of moving him to be so;"
or moved *only* by Cleopatra. *Ant.*
and Cl., i, 1. So again in act iii,
sc. 9. "*But* your comfort makes the
rescue." I understand, "your com-
fort *only* can make," &c.

In the following passage the use of
the word is certainly very obscure:

But being charged, we will be still by land,

Which, as I take it, we shall. *Ant. & Cl.*, iv, 10.

The Oxford editor changed it to *not*.
Subsequent commentators have re-
ferred us rather to the obsolete sense
of *without*. As in Kelly's Scottish
Proverbs: "He could eat me *but*
salt." "Touch not a cat *but* a glove;"

i. e., without. *Unless*, the meaning suggested by Dr. Johnson in the preceding passages, will make tolerable sense here.

But seems to be used for *not*, or *without*, in the following example :

If that you say you will not, cannot love,
Oh heavens! for what cause then do you here move?
Are you not fram'd of that expertest mold,
For whom all in this round concordance hold?
Or are you framed of some other fashion,
And have a forme and heart, *but* yet a passion?

Brown, Brit. Past., I, ii, p. 47.

BUTCHE. Perhaps instead of *bouge*, above. Allowance.

Appointed also the censors to allow out of the common *butche*, yearly stipendes for the findinge of certain geese.

Asch. Topoph., p. 173, new ed.

†**BUTLER.** The name of some sort of head-dress. "A *butler* or tiers, mitrum." *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 217, under the head of "cloathing for women."

†**BUTLER'S ALE**, was made as follows :

The best way to make *butlers ale*.

Take sena and polipodium each 4 ounces, sarsaparilla 2 ounces, liquorish 2 ounces, agrimony and maiden-hair of each a small handful, scurvygrass a quarter of a peck, close, bruise them grosly in a stone mortar, put them into a thin canvass bag, and hang the bag in 9 or 10 gallons of ale when it has well worked, and when it is 3 or 4 days old, it is ripe enough to be drawn off and bottled or as you see fit; a pint at a time purges by sweat and urine, expelling scorbutick humours and dropsies, removing slimy matter, gravel and sand, and prevents the stone, sweetens the blood, and is good against pricking pains, and the headach.

Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.

†**BUTLER'S BOX.** The butler appears to have held the counters at the Christmas card-parties, and to have distributed them out to the players, who perhaps paid a fee to the box in addition to the money given for them. This at least appears from the following extracts :

The old comparison, which compares usury to the *butler's boxe*, deserves to be remembered. Whilst men are at play, they feele not what they give to the boxe, but at the end of Christmas it makes all or neere all gamesters losers. *A Tract against Usurie*, 1621. The brewers art (like a wilde kestrell or unmaund hawke) flies at all games; or, like a *butlers boxe* at Christmase, it is sure to winne, whosoever loses.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

One asked a fellow what Westminster Hall was like; marry, quoth the other, it is like a *butlers box* at Christmas amongst gamesters, for whosoever loseth, the box will bee sure to bee a winner.

Ibid.

Now you long to hear what the usurer is like. To what shal I liken this generation? they are like a *butlers boxe*; for as all the counters at last come to the butler, so all the money at last commeth to the usurer: ten after ten, and ten after ten, and ten to ten, till at last he receive not only ten for an hundred, but an hundred for ten; this is the only difference, that the butler can receive no more then hee delivered, but the usurer receiveth more then he delivereth.

Smith's Sermons, 1609.

†**BUTLER'S GRACE.** No thanks.

The respect which the wantonest and vainest heads have of them is as of fiddlers, who are regarded but for a bawdy song, at a merry meeting, and when they have done, are commonly sent away with *butler's grace*.

Melton's Sixfold Politician, p. 33.

BUTT-SHAFT. A kind of arrow, used for shooting at butts; formed without a barb, so as to stick into the butts, and yet be easily extracted.

The very pin of his heart cleft with the blind bow boy's *but-shaft*.

Rom. & Jul., ii, 4.

Cupid's *butt-shaft* is too hard for Hercules's club.

Love's L. L., i, 2.

BUTT, the reading of the folio for boat, in the following passage :

Where they prepar'd

A rotten carknase of a *butt*, not rigg'd,

Nor tackle, sayle, nor mast.

Temp., i, 2.

Whether it is an unusual sense of the word, or merely a misprint, is not clear.

†**To BUTTALL.** To abut. *Buttalings*, abutments.

Their bill of complaynte for and concerninge the boundinge forth and *buttallings*, as well of one mershe called Browne mershe, &c.

Bill in Chancery, temp. Elis.

†**BUTTER.** The two proverbial phrases in the following extract are of considerable antiquity in the language.

For I have of late heard much talk (but to little purpose) of him: Some say he is a very wise man, for he knows on which side of his bread to spread his butter: others say he is a good man, for his word will be taken with the best in the town.

A speedy post with a packet of letters.

Sil. He look'd so demurely, I thought *butter* wou'd not have melted in his mouth, I hope you will make sure work with him before you send him again.

Sedley's Bellamira, 1687.

†**BUTTER-BAG.** An old popular epithet for a Dutchman.

And for the latter strength we may thank our countryman Ward, and Dansker the *butterbag* Hollander, which may be said to have bin two of the fatallest and most infamoust men that ever Christendom bred.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†**BUTTER-BOX.** An old epithet for a Dutchman, the origin of which is not very evident.

At this time of the yeere, the pudding-house at Brooke's wharfe is watched by the Hollanders eeles-ships, lest the inhabitants, contrarie to the law, should spill the blood of innocents, which would be greatly to the hinderance of these *butter-boxes*. *Westward for Smells*.

In the following passage the word seems to be used for a woman's breast:

The fro believing from my joaks,

I fancy'd not her *butter-box*,

Cock'd up her head, took leave in scorn,

To seek one fitter for her turn.

Hudibras Redivivus, vol. ii, part 4, 1707.

†**BUTTON.** A button seems from an early period to have been a common symbol for something of very small value, which was said to be not worth a button.

Aull this the backs now, let us tell yee,
Of some provisions for the belly :

As cid and goat, and great goats mother,
And runt, and cow, and good cows uther:
And once but taste of the Welse mutton,
Your Englis sheeps not worth a button.

Wills Recreations, 1654.

A lawyer hath but a bad trade there, for any cause or controversie is tryed and determined in three dayes, quirks, quiddits, demurs, habeas corposes, sursararnes, procedendoes, or any such dilatory law-tricks are abolished, and not worth a button.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

The Dutch were especially remarkable for the number of buttons on their dress.

As, in the common proverb,
The Dutchman drinks his buttons off, the English
Doublet and all away.

Glaphorne's Ladies Priviledge, 1640.

The phrase in the following passage is not so easily explained.

And herein she served herself another way, for her adversary defamed her for swearing and unswearing, and it was not amiss to have a button in the room.

Lives of the Norths.

†BUTTONS OF NAPLES. Syphilitic buboes.

Specially because his souldiers were much given to venerie. The Frenchmen at that siege got the buttons of Naples (as we terme them) which doth much annoy them at this day. But the first finding of this grievous sicknesse, was brought into Spaine, by Columbus at his coming home, so that all Christendome may curse the king and Columbus.

†BUTTON, or BUTTONED, CAP.

Upon his head he wore a filthy, coarse biggin, and next it a garnish of nightcaps, with a sage button cap, of the forme of a cow-sheard, overspred verie orderly.

Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

A plaine old man of threescore yeeres, with a buttoned cap, a lockram falling-band, course but cleane, a russet coat, a white belt of a horse hide, light horse collar white leather, a close round breech of russet sheeps wool, with a long stock of white kersey, a high shoe with yelow buckles, all white with dust.

Armin, Nest of Ninnies, 1603.

†BUTTON-SMOCK. An old song on the button-smock, dated 1621, is preserved in MS. Harl., 1927. It merely appears to be applied to a smock which buttoned down in the front.

BUXOM, originally meant obedient, from a Saxon etymology. It is now used only in the sense of gay, lively; and is clearly formed of the word *buck* and the termination *some*. *Buck-some*, spirited, lively as a buck. It is difficult to say in which sense Shakespeare uses it here.

Bardolph a soldier, firm and sound of heart,
Of *buxom* valour.

Hen. V, iii, 6.

I rather think the modern sense preferable. There is no doubt that the old meaning is to be assigned in the following passage of Spenser, and many others:

So wild a beast, so tame ytaught to be
And *buxom* to his bands, is joy to see.

Moth. ilubb. Tale, 625.

In this sense Milton speaks of "the buxom air."

†*Rom.* About your busines,
And I'll goe visitt my young sickly suckling.
O, 'tis a *bucksome* boy!

Wilson's Inconstant Lady, 1614.

†BUY-ALL. Purchase. Such at least appears to be the meaning of this term in the History of Don Quixote, 1675, f. 63.

BUZZARD, in the proverb, "As blind as a buzzard," or a blind *buzzard*, certainly means a beetle. Ray has, "as blind as a beetle," p. 218, with this explanation of it:

A beetle is thought to be blind, because in the evening it will fly with its full force against a man's face, or any thing else which happens to be in its way; which other insects, as bees, hornets, &c. will not do.

He has also, as "dull as a beetle," p. 221. But there perhaps the allusion is to a carpenter's beetle, or mallet. This kind of *buzzard* was probably meant by Hudibras, when he undertook to prove.

That a *buzzard* is no fowl.

I, 73.

The beetle was familiarly called a *buzzard*, from its peculiar buzzing noise: as in Staffordshire, a cockchafer is still called a *hum-buz*. The *buzzard-moth*, a kind of sphinx, seems to be meant in the following passage, by the company it appears in:

O owle! hast thou only kept company with bats, *buzzards*, and beetles, in this long retirement in the desert? Are you of a feather? It is blindness, obstinate blindness.

Gayt. Fest. Notes, p. 183.

In the following passage also, a beetle's must be meant by a *buzzard's* nest:

That, from the lothsome mud from whence thou
camest,

Thou art so bold, out of thy *buzzard's* nest,
To gaze upon the sun of her perfections.

Weakest goes t. Wall, sign. C, 4 b.

I have an imperfect recollection, though I cannot bring proof of the fact, that, in my childhood, all night-flying moths were popularly called *buzzards*. All insects which *buzz* remarkably might naturally so be called.

The bird called the *buzzard*, or the *bald-kite*, is known, on the contrary, to be peculiarly sharp-sighted. In that sense, the word is derived from the French, *busard*.

"Between hawk and *buzzard*," means, between a good thing and a bad of the same kind: the hawk being the true sporting bird, the *buzzard* a heavy lazy fowl.

of the same species, *buteo ignavus*, the sluggish buzzard.

Comenii Janua. Lond. ed. 1662, § 146.

Oh, slow-wing'd turtle, shall a buzzard take thee?

Tam. of Shr., ii, 1.

†**TO BUZZLE.** To swell out.

Let us be gone, then, and performe the rest
Of our observance in some seate unscene.
He flutters upp, and take my perche upon
Some citty head-attire, and looke through that
(*Buzzell'd* with bone lace) like myselfe in state.

Masque of the Twelve Months.

Distracted were her thoughts, in silence tyde,
Till love and honour buzzled, then she cryde.

Historie of Albino & Bellama, 1638.

†**B'W'Y.** An abbreviation of *be with you*, for God be with you!

Chi. B'w'y' brother.

'Fore God a good one. O! the gentleman.

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†**BY-AND-BY.** One of the cries of tapsters in inns. *English Rogue*, ed. 1719, p. 91.

†**BY-ARTS.** Cunning tricks.

What others now count qualities and parts,
She thought but complements, and meer *by-arts*.

Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

†**BY-BLOW.** A bastard.

In such a ladies lippe, at such a slipperie *by-blow*,
That in a world so wide could not be found such a wilie
Lad; in an age so old, could not be found such an old
lad.

Barnesfield's Affectionate Shepherd, 1594.

Sal. Thou speak'st not like a subject; what's thy name?

Fil. My name is Draco.

Sal. Of the Athenian Draco's?

Fil. No, of the English Drakes, great Captain Drake
(That sail'd the world round) left in Spain a *by-blow*,
Of whom I come.

The Slighted Maid, p. 27.

†**BY-ENDS.** Selfish objects.

And happy he, who free from all *by-ends*,
Gapes not for filthy lucre, nor intends
The noise of empty armour, but rais'd high
To better cares, minds heaven; and doth try
To see and know the Deity only there

Where he himself discloseth. *Cartwright's Poems, 1651.*

BY'R LAKIN. A familiar diminutive of *by our lady*, i. e., by our ladykin.

By'r'lakin, a parlous scare. *Mids. N. Dr., iii, 1.*

Shakespeare has stamped no great credit upon the expression, by putting it into the mouth of Snout the bel-lows-mender. Preston's Cambyzes is quoted for the same phrase, which, as Shakespeare ridicules it in other parts of those scenes, perhaps he might allude to here also.

'**BYE**, for *Abye*, q. v.

Thou, Porrex, thou shalt dearly 'bye the same.

Ferr. and Porr., O. Pl., i, 140.

It is written also *buy*, which, when dear is added, certainly makes as good sense.

And minding now to make her *buy* it deare,
With furie great and rage at her she flies.

Harr. Ar., xxvi, 18

C.

CABBAGES. These are said to have been first imported from Holland in Queen Elizabeth's time.

He has received weekly intelligence,
Upon my knowledge, out of the Low Countries,
(For all parts of the world) in *cabbages*.

B. Jons. For, ii, 1.

This is not an expression thrown out at random, or by chance. *Cabbages* were not originally the natural growth of England; but about this time they were sent to us from Holland, and so became the product of our kitchen-gardens.

Whalley's Note.

This may seem extraordinary, but Evelyn confirms it:

'Tis scarce an hundred years since we first had *cabbages* out of Holland, Sir Arth. Ashley of Wiburg St. Giles, in Dorsetshire, being, as I am told, the first who planted them in England.

Acetaria, or Disc. of Sallets.

This, however, must not be understood of all the species, some, under the name of cole-worts, having been known much longer.

†**CABBISH.** An early manner of spelling cabbage.

The violet, lady Flavia bestowed on thee, I wish thee,
and if thou like it, I will further thee; otherwise, if thou persist in thy old follies, whereby to increase thy new griefes, I will never come where thou art, nor shalt thou have access to the place where I am. For as little agreement shall there be betwene us, as is betwene the vine and the *cabbish*; the oake and the olive-tree; the serpent and the ash-tree; the yron and Theamides.

Lylic's Euphues and his England.

CABLE-HATBAND. A fashion supposed to have been introduced at the very close of the 16th century, being a twisted cord of gold, silver, or silk, worn round the hat.

I had on a gold *cable-hatband*, then new come up, which I wore about a murrey French hat I had,—cuts my hatband, and yet it was massie goldsmith's work, &c.

B. Jons. Ec. Man out of H., iv, 6.

More cable, till he had as much as my *cable-hatband* to fence him.

Marston, Ant. & Mell., ii, 1.

†**CACHES.** Occurs in the following passage as the name of a kind of dog, but perhaps it is only a misprint for *raches*.

Butchers dogs, bloud-hounds, dunghill dogges, trindle-tailes, prick-eard cures, small ladies puppies, *cach-s*, and bastards.

Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

†**CAKRELL.** A fish which was celebrated for its laxative qualities.

Mæna, Plin. *μavis*. Cagarel, quodd alvum citet. A *cakrell*, so called, because it maketh the eaters laxative: some take it for a herring or sprat.

Nomenclatur, 1585.

†**CACOGRAPHY.** Defective writing. It seems to have been introduced as an affected word.

On the other side, the counsellor drew up I know not how many writings, with two words in a line, that he

might get the more. And to swell up the number, his clerk used a certain kinde of *cacographie*, that admitted a multitude of superfluous letters; you would have judged him a sworn enemy to those that will have men write as they speak, or fancy Du-gardismes, and spell com, hav, &c. without e, and detor, dout without b. *Comical History of Francion*, 1655.

†**CADDESS**. A jackdaw. Randle Holme, in his *Academy of Armes*, p. 248, has, "Jackdaw. In some places it is called a *caddasse*, or choff." See **CADDOW**.

And as a falcon frays

A flock of stares or *caddesses*, such fear brought his assays. *Chapman, Il.*, xvi, 546.

CADDIS. A kind of ferret, or worsted lace.

They come to him by the gross; inkles, *caddisses*, cambricks, lawns. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 3.

Mr. Steevens, on this passage, says, "I do not exactly know what *caddisses* are:" but it is plain from the context, that the expression is not used as the plural of a *caddis*, but as a collective term for quantities of *caddis* of different kinds, as *inkles*, &c.

Ordinary garters were sometimes made of *caddis*. One of the epithets given by prince Henry to the landlord is "*caddis garter*." 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4. Garters were then worn in sight, and therefore to wear a coarse, cheap sort, was reproachful. The same epithet is used in Glapthorne's *Wit in a Constable*. We are told also of "footmen in *caddis*," meaning the worsted lace on their clothes.

†**CADDOW**. A jackdaw.

Ah, that drabe, she can cackel like a *cadowe*.

Marriage of Wilt and Wisdome.

CADE. A *cade* of herrings, that is, a cask or barrel of them: from which *keg* is evidently corrupted. There can be no doubt that it was made from *cadus*, notwithstanding Nash's fanciful, or rather jocular derivation:

The rebel Jack Cade was the first that devised to put redde herrings in *cares*; and from him they have their name. *Praise of R. Her.*, 1599.

Shakespeare has turned the derivation the contrary way:

We *John Cade*, so termed of our supposed father. *Dick*. Or rather, of stealing a *cade* of herrings.

2 *Hen. VI*, iv, 2.

CADGE. A round frame of wood, on which the *cadgers*, or sellers of hawks, carried their birds for sale. See Bailey, &c. *Cadger* is also given, as meaning a huckster, from which the familiar term *codger* is more likely to

be formed, than from any foreign origin.

CADNAT. A word mentioned only, as far as I know, in a book entitled, "The perfect School of Instruction for Officers of the Mouth." By G. Rosse, 12mo, 1682; where it is defined,

A sort of state covering for princes, dukes, or peers, at a great dinner. P. 92.

This might be thought to mean a canopy; yet *cadenas*, its apparent origin, signifies rather a case of instruments. "On appelle aussi *cadenas* une espece de coffre, ou d'etui, qui contient une cuillere, une fourchette, et un couteau, qu'on sert pour le Roi, ou pour les personnes d'une grande distinction." *Manuel Lexique*. [The term *cadenas* was given in French to the ship-formed vessel belonging to the table service which is more commonly called a *nef*.]

CAFFLING. Probably, for cavilling.

Ah if I now put in some *caffling* clause,
I shall be call'd unconstant all my days.

Harr. Ar., xlv, 97.

CAIN-COLOUR'D. Yellow or red, as a colour of hair; which, being esteemed a deformity, was by common consent attributed to Cain and Judas.

No forsooth: he hath but a little wee face, with a yellow beard; a *Cain-colour'd* beard. *Mer. W.*, i, 4.

The old copies read it thus; the later, till Theobald's time, have *cane-colour'd*, which might do, but is not so probable. What makes it clear that we should prefer *Cain-colour'd*, is the expression of *Abram-colour'd* above noticed, and that of a *Judas beard*, for a red beard. See **JUDAS COLOUR**. There is some reason to think that the devil himself had sometimes this attribute given:

Run to the counter,
Fetch me a *red-bearded* serjeant; I'll make
You, captain, think the devil of hell is come
To fetch you, if once he fasten on you.

Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 463.

At all events, it shows how odious a red beard was esteemed.

†**CAINSHAM-SMOKE**. We have not been able to ascertain the origin of this phrase, which is explained as follows.

Cainsham-smoke, a man's weeping when beat by his wife. *Dunton's Ladies Dictionary*, 1694.

CAIUS. The name of a writer on some

kind of Rosycrucianism; thence adopted by Shakespeare for the name of his French doctor in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*. Mr. Ames had among his MSS. one of the "secret writings of Dr. Caius." See Dr. Farmer's note on the first entry of Dr. Caius in the *Mer. W.* [The Dr. Caius who wrote upon magical and astrological subjects was no doubt the celebrated master of Caius College, Cambridge, who flourished in the reign of Henry VIII. Some of his MSS. on these subjects are still preserved.]

CAKE. "*My cake is dough.*" An obsolete proverb, implying the loss of hope, or expectation; a cake which comes out of the oven in the state of dough being considered as utterly spoiled.

My cake is dough: but I'll in among the rest;
Out of hope of all,—but my share in the feast.

Tam. Shr., v, 1.

Steward, your cake is *dow* as well as mine.

B. Jon. Case is alter'd, scene last.

You shall have rare sport anon, if my cake be'n't dough,
and my plot do but take.

Rabelais, by Ozell, vol. iv, p. 105.

Notwithstanding all these traverses, we are confident
here that the match will take, otherwise my cake is
dough.

Howell's Letters, I, § 3, 1, 12.

CAKE-BREAD. Rolls, or *manchets*.

Aye and eat them all too, an they were in cake-bread.

B. Jons. Barth. F., v, 3.

A tailor is there spoken of: and
tailors were famous for eating hot
rolls. See **TAILOR**.

†A fritter or fine cake-bread, artolaganus.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 292.

†*Cake-bread*, panis aromaticus. *Ibid.*, p. 177.

†A new shav'd cobbler follows him, as't hapt,

With his young cake-bread in his cloke close wrapt.

Satyr against Hypocrites, 1689.

CALAIS. Duellists being punishable by the laws of England, it was customary for them, after we had lost Calais, to fight on the sands there, as the nearest foreign ground.

If we concur in all, write a formal challenge,
And bring thy second: meanwhile I make provision
Of Calais sand, to fight upon securely.

Albumazar, O. Pl., vii, 218.

The speaker here seems to propose a ludicrous way of evading the law, by fetching sand from Calais, and thus fighting on foreign ground. The sands of Calais are literally meant in other passages:

Gilbert, this glove I send thee from my hand,

And challenge thee to meet on *Callis sand*,

On this day moneth resolve I will be there.

S. Rowland's Good News and Bad News, 1622, sig. F, 2.

Mr. Strangeways, meaning to challenge his brother-in-law, Mr. Fussel, said,

Calais sands were a fitter place for our dispute than Westminster Hall. *Harl. Misc.*, iv, p. 8, Park's ed. But his envy is never stirred so much as when gentlemen go over to fight upon *Calais sands*.

Earle's Microc., 33, p. 90, Bliss's ed.

See also the notes there.

So in a poem called the *Counterscuffle*, printed in 1670:

He durst his enemy withstand,

Or at Tergoos, or *Calis-sand*,

And bravely there with sword in hand,

Would greet him.

Dryden's Misc., 12mo, iii, 334.

Calais sand was imported for domestic purposes also:

When he brings in a prize, unless it be

Cockles, or *Calis sand* to scour with,

I'll renounce my five mark a year.

B. & Fl. Honest M. Fortune, v, p. 452.

[*Callis* was at this time the common manner of spelling the word.]

†Away went hee and crost the sea,

With's master, to the Isle of Rhea,

A good way beyond *Callice*.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**CALIS**, or **CALES**. Cadiz. In Vere's Commentaries, 1657, we have a description of the *Calis journey*, while the accompanying map is lettered "The Bay of Cadiz."

CALF'S-SKIN. Fools kept for diversion in great families were often distinguished by coats of *calf-skin*, with buttons down the back. Therefore Constance and Falconbridge mean to call Austria a fool, in that sarcastic line so often repeated,

And hang a *calf's-skin* on those recreant limbs.

John, iii, 1.

His *calf's-skin* jests from hence are clear exil'd.

Prolog. to Wily Beguiled.

†**CALIDITY.** Heat. Latin.

P. Passe it over, gentle sir, for the truth is, exceeding in *caliditie*, it enflames the blood, as doth also sage, garlicke, wild mynt, pepper, and other such like, but to qualifie a little the *caliditie* of those meates you have taken downe, will you please to eate a little of these cold cates.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

CALIPOLIS. A character in a bombastic tragedy, printed in 1594, and called the *Battel of Alcazar*, &c., some lines of which are burlesqued and ridiculed by Shakespeare and several other dramatists. A single line of parody is spouted by Pistol:

Feed and be fat, my fair *Calipolis*.

2 Hen. IV, ii, 4.

Several lines together are inserted by Ben Jonson in the *Poetaster*, iii, 4, and are truly ridiculous. The line taken by Shakespeare is also in

Decker's *Satiromastix*, Or. of Engl. Dr., iii, 254, and in Marston's *What you will*.

The old interludes, and the early attempts at tragedy, were often ridiculed, when dignity of style was better understood. Thus king Darius, king Cambyzes, and others, are occasionally alluded to and quoted. See particularly the same scene in the *Poetaster*.

CALIVER. A gun, or musquet. Skinner and others derive it from *calibre*, which means only the bore, or diameter of a piece. But the more numerous authorities define it as "a small gun used at sea," and some as exactly synonymous with *arquebuse*. It was probably of various sizes, but the quotations show that it was carried by infantry. Its derivation is not yet made out.

Such a commodity of warm slaves, as had as lief hear the devil as a drum; such as fear the report of a *caliver*, worse than a struck fowl, or a hurt wild duck.

1 *Hen. IV.*, iv, 2.

Put me a *caliver* into Wart's hand, Bardolph.

2 *Hen. IV.*, iii, 2.

He is so hung with pikes, halberds, petronels, *calivers*, and muskets, that he looks like a justice of peace's hall.

B. Jons. Sill. Wom., iv, 2.

In the following passage it is accented on the middle syllable:

Tall souldiers thence he to the world delivers,
And out they fly, all arm'd with pikes and darts,
With halberts, and with muskets, and *calivers*.

Harringt. Epig., i, 90.

To CALKE, for to calculate.

What mean then foole astrologers to *calke*,
That twinckling starres sling down the fixed fate,
And all is guided by the starrie state.

Mirr. Mag., p. 425.

†**CALKER.** A calculator; one who calculates nativities, &c.

The imagination is not so good for curing as this which I seeke, which inviteth a man to be a witch, superstitious, a magician, a deceiver, a palmister, a fortune-teller, and a *calker*.

Triall of Wits, 1604, p. 183.

67. Item, whether you have any conjurers, charmers, *culcours*, witches, or fortune-tellers, who they are, and who do resort unto them for counsell?

Articles of Inquirie by the B. of Sarum, 1614.

CALKYNS, or CALKINS. Apparently from *calx*, a heel; the hinder parts of a horse shoe, which are sometimes turned up.

Causyng a smyth to shoe three horses for him contrarily, with the *calkyns* forward, that it should not bee perceyved which way he had taken.

Holinsk. Hist. of Scott., sign. U, 3 b.

On this horse is Arcite

Trotting the stones of Athens, which the *calkins*

Did rather tell than trample. *Two Noble Kinsm.*, v, 4.

†**CALLABRE.** A sort of fur.

And fourteen of them to be aldermen, that is to say, vj. graye clokes and viij. *callabre*.

Order of the Hospitalls, 1557.

CALLET, CALLAT, or, according to Skinner, **CALOT**. A woman of bad character.

A *callat*

Of boundless tongue; who late hath beat her husband,
And now baits me.

Winter's T., ii, 3.

Skinner derives it from *calotte*, a sort of leathern cap worn by some women in France; but Mr. Todd properly objects to that derivation. See Todd.

Why the *callat*

You told me of, here I have ta'en disguis'd.

B. Jons. Fox, iv, 3.

But I did not think a man of your age and beard had been so lascivious, to keep a disguis'd *callat* under my nose.

Antiquary, O. PL, x, 87.

It is more likely to have been derived from the personage next mentioned.

CALLOT, KIT. The fair, or perhaps more properly the brown associate, of one Giles Hather. They are supposed to have been the first couple of English persons who took up the occupation of gipsies. So says Mr. Whalley, but I know not his authority.

To set *Kit Callot* forth in prose or rhyme,
Or who was Cleopatra for the time.

B. Jons. Masque of Gips., vol. vi, p. 79.

It certainly might mean Kit, the *callot*, or strumpet.

CALLOT, or CALOT, meant also any plain coif or skull-cap, such as is still worn by serjeants-at-law, on their wigs. From the French *calotte*, *cod. sensu*. Accented on the last syllable.

We

That tread the path of public businesses
Know what a tacit shrug is, or a shrink,
The wearing the *callot*, the politic hood,
And twenty other parerga.

B. Jons. Magn. Lady, act i.

Together of the fashions

Of man and woman, how his *callot* and her
Black-bag came on together.

Brome New Acad., iv, p. 85.

Callot is also used as a verb, for to rail, in the following passage; probably from the violent language often used by *callets*.

Or to hear her in her spleen

Callot like a butter-quean.

Ellis's Specimens, vol. iii, p. 84.

†**CALLOW.** Unfledged. Applied properly to birds, but often used metaphorically.

Fran. Alas poor creature, thou dost not understand what belongs to a waiting-damsel; it is part of her office to discover her lady's secrets. I perceive by this, thou art but a *callow*-maid—and o' my conscience a virgin.

Maid. A virgin? Aye, a pure one.

Woman turn'd Bully, 1676.

Scribbling assassinate, thy lines attest
An ear-mark due, cub of the blatant beast,
Whose wrath before 'tis syllabled for worse,
Is blasphemy unfledg'd, a *callow* curse.

Cleveland's Poems, 1651.

CALLYMOOCHER. A word which wants explanation. A term of reproach.

I do, thou upstart *callymoocher*, I do;
'Tis well known to the parish I have been
Twice ale-cunner.

Mayor of Quind., O. Pl., xi, p. 132.

CALSOUNDS, or CALZOONS. Close linen or cotton trousers. *Caleçon*, Fr.

The next that they wear is a smocke of callico, with ample sleeves, much longer than their armes; under this, a paire of *calounds* of the same, which reach to their ancles.

Sandys, Travels, p. 63.

Mr. Todd has it as *calzoons*, q. v.

†**CALTROP.** 1. An implement formed of four spikes, to be used against cavalry in war. It seems to be an invention of great antiquity, and is thus described in the *Nomenclator*, 1585.

Murices, Q. Curtio, et Val. Max. triboli sive tribuli, Veget. *machinulae ferreæ tetragonæ, aculeis exstantibus infestæ, quæ spargi solent adversus hostiles eruptiones.* τριβόλοι. Chaussetrappes. Engins of war square, with pricks or sharpe points, which are wont to be cast in the enemies way, when they would breake in upon the contrary side; *caltraps*.

†2. A name for the star-thistle, also derived from the French. *Cotgrave*.

To CALVER. To prepare salmon, or other fish, in a peculiar way, which can only be done when they are fresh and firm. *Calver'd salmon* is a dainty celebrated by all our old dramatists. May's Accomplished Cook, if that be sufficient authority, gives an ample receipt for preparing it. It is to be cut in slices, and scalded with wine and water and salt, then boiled up in white-wine vinegar, and set by to cool; and so kept, to be eaten hot or cold. P. 354.

Great lords, sometimes,

For a change leave *calver'd salmon*, and eat sprats.

Massing. Guard., iv, 2.

It now means, in the fish trade, only crimped salmon.

†**CAM.** Crooked. To do a thing *cam*, to do it contrarily.

To doe a thing cleane *kamme*, out of order, the wrong way.

Cotgrave.

CAMBRILS. A word which I cannot find acknowledged in any dictionary, but evidently meaning, in the following passage, legs; perhaps bowed legs particularly, from *cambré*, crooked, French. [*Cambril* signifies the hock of

an animal.] In describing a satyr it is said,

But he's a very perfect goat below,
His crooked *cambrils* arm'd with hoof and hair.

Drayt. Nymphal, x, p. 1519.

CAMELOT. A town in Somersetshire, now called *Camel*, near South-Cadbury: much celebrated as one of the places at which king Arthur kept his court. The ancient *Camelot* was on a hill of that name, according to Selden: "By South-Cadbury is that *Camelot*, a hill of a mile compass at the top, four trenches circling it, and twixt every of them an earthen wall; the content of it within, about twenty acres, full of ruins and reliques of old buildings." *Note the last, on Polyolbion*, B. 3. Leland exclaims, on seeing it, "Dii boni! quot hic profundissimarum fossarum! quot hic egestæ terræ valla! quæ demum præcipitia! atque ut paucis finiam, videtur mihi quidem esse et naturæ et artis miraculum."

Cited by Selden, ibid.

Like *Camelot*, what place was ever yet renown'd,
Where, as at Caerleon oft, he kept his table round?

Drayton, Polyolb., song iii, p. 715.

It is often mentioned with Winchester, which was another residence of that famous king:

This round table he kept in divers places, especially at Carlion, Winchester, and *Camalot* in Somersetshire.

Stow's Annals, sign. D, 6.

The old translator of the romance of Morte Arthure mistook it for the Welsh name of *Winchester*:

It swam downe the stream to the citie of *Camelot*, that is in English Winchester. Sign. K, part 1, bl. L, 1634.

In the editor's prologue to the same book, we find it removed into Wales:

And yet a record remaineth in witness of him in Wales, in the towne of *l'ancelot*.

Shakespeare alludes to it in a less heroical character, as famous for geese, which were bred on the neighbouring moors:

Goose, if I had you upon Sarum plain,

I'd drive ye cackling back to *Camelot*. *Leir*, ii, 2.

Le Grand in his *Fabliaux* calls it *Caramalot*. Tom. i, p. 16.

CAMERARD. Comrade; but nearer to the French original, *camerade*. *Camisa*, Ital.

His *camerard*, that bare him company,

Was a jollie light-timber'd jackanapes.

Greene's Quip., &c., *Harl. Misc.*, v, 420.

[It is often spelt *camerade*, as in French, and sometimes *camrado*.]

†But finding myself too young for such a charge, and

our religion differing, I have now made choice to go over *camerade* to a very worthy gentleman, baron Althams son, whom I knew in Stanes when my brother was there. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

†But to the purpose, my *camerade*, thou eatest up all the bread which I doe cut. I will form a complaint for this abuse, and cause thee to appeal in a case of seisin, and trespassse.

Comical History of Francion, 1655.

†Car. Oh uncle, that you should thus carpe at my happines, and traduce my *camradores*, men of such spirit and valour. *Marmyon's Fine Companion*, 1633.

CAMIS, CAMUS, or CAMICE. A light, loose dress or robe, of silk or other materials. Of the same origin as chemise.

All in a *camis* light of purple silke,
Woven upon with silver subtly wrought,
And quilted upon sattin, white as milke.

Sp. F. Q., V, v, 2.

All in a silken *camus* lilly whight,
Purled upon with many a folded plight.

Ibid., II, iii, 26.

CAMISADO. Also from *camisa*. Thus explained:

A sudden assault, wherein the souldiers doe weare shirts over their armour, to know their owne company from the enemie, lest they should in the darke kill of their owne company in stead of the enemie; it cometh of the Spanish *camisa*, a shirt. *Minshew*. For I this day will lead the forlorn hope, The *camisado* shall be given by me.

Four Prentices of Lond., O. Pl, vi, 539.

Some for engaging to suppress

The *camisado* of surplises. *Hudibr.*, III, ii, 297.

It is also used for the shirt so put on. See Todd.

†**CAMEL-BACKED.** Was used not uncommonly in the sense of hunch-backed.

That is crump-shouldered, or *camell-backed*, gibbus, *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1606, p. 286.

A CAMOCK. A crooked tree; also a crooked beam, or knee of timber, used in ship-building, &c. From *kam*, Welsh and Erse, for crooked. See KAM.

Bitter the blossom when the fruit is sour,
And early crook'd that will a *camock* be.

Drayt. Ecl., 7.

But timely, madam, crooks the tree that will be a *camock*, and young it pricks that will be a thorn.

Lilly's Endymion.

Camocks must be bowed with sleight not strength.

Ibid., *Sappho and Phao*, 1501.

Full hard it is a *camock* straight to make.

Engl. Parn. repr. in *Heliconia*, p. 356.

A lamentable mistake is made in the note on this word, p. 622 of that reprint.

But I well know, that a bitter roote is amended with a sweet graft, and crooked trees prove good *camocks*, and wild grapes make pleasant wine.

Buph. and his Engl., C, 8.

Camock meant also a weed called *rest-harrow*, so named, probably, from the crookedness of its roots. It is the *monis spinosa* of Linnæus.

†**CAMOUS.** The meaning of this word

used in the following passage, is uncertain. Perhaps it is equivalent to debauchery.

When muses rested she did her season note,
And she with Bacchus her *camous* did promote.

Barclay's Eclogues, 1570.

CAMUSED. Flat, broad, and crooked; as applied to a nose, what we popularly call a snub-nose. French.

And though my nose be *camused*, my lips thick,
And my chin bristled, Pan, great Pan, was such!

B. Jon. Sad Shep., ii, 1.

Skelton has "*camously* crooked."

To CAN. Used formerly for to know, or be skilful.

I have seen myself, and serv'd against the French,
And they *can* well on horseback. *Hamlet*, iv, 7.
Let the priest in surplice white,
That defunctive musick *can*.

Shakesp. Passionate Pilgr., xx.

Seemeth thy flock thy counsel *can*,

So lustless been they, so weak, so wan.

Spens. Februar., 77.

I know and *can* by roate the tale that I would tell.

Ld. Surrey's Songs, &c., p. 5.

†**To CAN.** To be able, to have power.

In evil, the best condition is not to will, the second not to *can*.

Bacon, Essay xi.

CANARY, or CANARIES. A quick and lively dance; the music to which consisted of two strains with eight bars in each. See Sir John Hawkins's *Hist. of Music*, iv, 391.

I have seen a medicine

That's able to breathe life into a stone;

Quicken a rock, and make you dance *canary*

With sprightly fire and motion. *All's W.*, ii, 1

At a place, sweet acquaintance, where your health danc'd the *canaries* i' faith.

Honest Whore, O. Pl., iii, 284.

When Mrs. Quickly says, "You have brought her into such a *canaries*," &c. (*Mer. W.*, ii, 2), she probably means to say quandary, which, though not a very elegant word itself, is corrupted by her.

†Mistress Minx . . . that looks as simperingly as if she were beameard, and jets it as gingerly as if she were dancing the *canaries*.

Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592

CANARY WINE. Wine from the Canary Islands, by some called sweet sack; sherry, the original sack, not being sweet; whence Howell says in his letters that

Sherries and Malagas, well mingled, pass for *Canaries* in most taverns. *Letter to Lord Clifford*, Oct. 7, 1634.

Canarie-wine, which beareth the name of the islands from whence it is brought, is of some termed a *sack*, with this adjunct sweete; but yet very improperly, for it differeth not only from *sack* in sweetness and pleasantness of taste, but also in colour and consistence, for it is not so white in colour as *sack*, nor so thin in substance; wherefore it is more nutritive than *sack*, and less penetrative.

Veneri Via resta ad Vit. longam, 4to, 1622

See SACK.

[In the following proverbial phrase there appears to be a play upon the word.]

†He has a plot upon us; he'll steal hence,
And shift a score or two of cups, and then
Set fresh upon us, make us all as drunk
As rats in the Canaries. *Albertus Wallenstein*, 1639

CANCELEER, or CANCELIER, s.
From *chancellor*, Fr. The turn of a light-flown hawk upon the wing to recover herself, when she misses her aim in the stoop.

The fierce and eager hawks down thrilling from the skies

Make sundry *canceleers* ere they the fowl can reach.

Drayt. Polyolb., xx, p. 1046.

Nor with the falcon fetch a *cancelleer*.

J. Weaver's Epigr., B. iv, Ep. 5.

Also, as a verb, *to cancelier*, to turn in flight:

The partridge sprung,

He makes his stoop; but wanting breath, is forced
To *cancelier*; then with such speed, as if

He carried light'ning in his wings, he strikes

The trembling bird. *Mass. Guard.*, i, 1.

†His ambitious wings 'gan downwards steer,

And stoop to earth, with a mild *cancelleer*.

Marmion's Cupid and Psyche, sec. iii.

CANDLE'S-ENDS, to drink off. A piece of romantic extravagance long practised by amorous gallants. It may perhaps be asked, why drinking off candles'-ends, for flap-dragons, should be esteemed an agreeable qualification? The answer is, that, as a feat of gallantry, to swallow a *candle's-end* formed a more formidable and disagreeable flap-dragon than any other substance, and therefore afforded a stronger testimony of zeal for the lady to whose health it was drunk. See **FLAP-DRAGON**, and **DAGGER'D ARMS**.

Why doth the prince love him so then?—Because—
he eats conger and fennel; and drinks off *candle's-ends*
for flap-dragons. *2 Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

Carouse her health in cans,

And *candle's-ends*. *B. & Fl. Monsieur Thomas*, ii, 2.

But none that will hang themselves for love, or eat
candle's-ends, &c., as the sublunary lovers do.

B. Jon. Masque of the Moon, vol. vi, p. 62.

CANDLESTICK. This word was very commonly pronounced *canstick*; and we frequently find it so written. The metre of the following verse depends upon it:

I had rather hear a brazen *candlestick* turn'd.

1 Hen. IV, iii, 1.

And we find it accordingly in the 4tos of 1598, 1599, and 1608:

I had rather hear a brazen *canstick* turn'd.

Capell, very wisely, gives it in his various readings, "*can sticke*." Kit

with the *canstick* is one of the spirits mentioned by Reginald Scot, 1584.

If he have so much as a *canstick*, I am a traitor.

Famous Hist. of Tho. Stukely, 1605, Cit. St.

Thus the name of Cavendish was very generally shortened to Ca'ndish; and throughout Ford's poem on the death of Mountjoy earl of Devonshire, the title stands in the verse as De'nshire.

Devonshire the issue of nobility. P. 21, repr. 1819.

Many such abbreviations were once common which are now disused.

CANDLE, votive. A customary offering to a saint, or even to God.

To God I make a vow, and so to good St. Anne,

A *candell* shall they have a peece, get it where I can,

If I may my neele find in one place or in other.

Gammer Gurton's N., O. P., ii, 18.

CANDLE-WASTERS. Rakes who sit up all night, and therefore waste much candle. It certainly does not, as some have supposed, relate to the custom explained under the words *candle's-ends*; for a book-worm is called a *candle-waster*. See Todd.

If such a one will smile and stroke his beard;

And, sorry wag! cry hem when he should groan;

Patch grief with proverbs; make misfortune drunk,

With *candle-wasters*; bring him yet to me.

Much Ado, v, 1.

Sorry wag, is the conjectural reading of Mr. Steevens for sorrow, wagge, of the old editions, of which no sense can be made. Every editor has proposed something.

Candle-wasting students are thus mentioned:

I, which have known you better and more inwardly,
than a thousand of these *candle-wasting* book wormes.

Hosp. of Inc. Fools, Dedic. to Fortune.

†**CANEER**. A cannoneer.

He should be a skilfull *caneere*, and able to direct the
gunner. *Tom of All Trades*, 1631.

CANE-TOBACCO, or tobacco in *cane*. Tobacco made up in a particular form, highly esteemed, and dear. I have sometimes thought it might be the sort since called pigtail, but that seems not convenient for smoking.

The nostrils of his chimnies are still stuff'd

With smoke more chargeable than *cane-tobacco*.

Merry Devil, O. Pl., v, 257.

My boy once lighted

A pipe of *cane-tobacco*, with a piece

Of a vile ballad.

All Fools, O. Pl., iv, 187.

Again,

It is not leaf, sir, 'tis pudding, *cane-tobacco*. *Ibid.*

Pudding tobacco was another form. They are all enumerated here:

Impose so deep a tax

On all these ball, leaf, cane, and pudding packs.

Sylvester's Tobacco batter d., p. 113.

Then of tobacco he a pype doth lack,
Of Trinidade in cane, in leaf, or ball.

Harringt. Epig., iv, 34.

See also Epig., ii, 38.

†CANGEANT. Changing?

The upper garment of the stately queen,
Is rich gold tissu, on a ground of green;
Where th' art-full shuttle rarely did enbeck
The cangeant colour of a mallards neck. *Du Bartas.*

CANKER. The common wild rose, or dog-rose. Cynosbaton.

I had rather be a canker in a hedge, than a rose in his grace. *Much Ado, i, 3.*

To put down Richard, that sweet lovely rose,
And plant this thorn, this canker, Bolingbroke.

1 Hen. IV, i, 3.

The canker blooms have full as deep a dye
As the perfumed tincture of the roses,
Hang on such thorns, and play as wantonly.

Shakesp. Sonnet 54.

Also a worm, or rather caterpillar:

Clouds and eclipses stain both moon and sun,
And loathsome canker lives in sweetest bud.

Ibid., 35.

For canker vice the sweetest buds doth love. *Ibid., 70.*

Also in Sonnet 95.

CANION, or CANNION. Thus defined in Kersey's Dictionary: "*Cannions*, boot-hose tops; an old-fashioned ornament for the legs." That is to say, a particular addition to breeches. Coles says, "*Cannions* [of breeches] *Perizomata*." Cotgrave, "*Canons de chausses*."

†Subligar, Mart. subligaculum, Cic. femoralia, Sueton. feminalia, Superior brachiarum pars, pudenda et femora obtegens, ἀναφυρίδες, μηροδέται, Eudox. Brayes. Slops or breeches without canions or nether stocks.

Nomenclator, 1585.

Come, you are so modest now, 'tis pity that thou wast ever bred to be thus through a pair of canions; thou wouldst have made a pretty foolish waiting maid.

Middleton's More Dissemblers, &c., Anc. Dr., iv, 353.

Minshew says, "On les appelle ainsi pourceque, &c., because they are like cannons of artillery, or cans or pots."

†CANNEL-RAKERS. Rakers of gutters; men accustomed to low occupations.

These vyle cannel-rakers
Are now becumme makers,
Ther poems out they dashe,
With all ther swyber swashe.

Papistical Exhortation, n. d.

CANON. A rule, or law.

Or that the Everlasting had not fix'd
His canon 'gainst self-slaughter.

Hamlet, i, 2.

In the following passage the word *from* introduces it obscurely:

'Twas from the canon. *Coriol., iii, 1.*

Dr. Johnson explains it, "'Twas contrary to the rule, was a form of speech to which he has no right;" and probably he was right.

Thus from is used in Othello:

Do not believe
That from the sense of all civility

I would thus play and trifle with your reverence.

Othello, i, 1.

CANT, *s.* Supposed to mean a niche, in the following passage of B. Jonson; from *kant*, a corner, in Dutch.

The first and principal person in the temple was Irene, or Peace; she was placed aloft in a cant.

Coronation Entertainm., vol. vi, 445, Giff.

Directly under her, in a cant by herself, was Arete enthroned. *Decker, Entert. of James I, sign. H, 3 b.*

In the following passage, Greene seems to use *cantes*, for canters, or vagabonds.

I fell into a great laughter, to see certain Italianate cantes, humorous cavaliers, youthful gentlemen, &c.

Quip for Upst. C., Harl. Misc., v, 396.

CANTER, *s.* One who cants, a vagrant or beggar.

A rogue,

A very canter I, sir, one that maunds

Upon the pad. *B. Jons. Staple of News, act ii.*

†And if it be but considred in the right kue, a coach or caroch are meere engines of pride (which no man can deny to be one of the seven deadly sinnes); for two leash of oyster-wives hyred a coach on a Thursday after Whitsontide, to carry them to the greene-goose faire at Stratford the Bowe, and as they were hurried betwixt Algate and Myle-end, they were so be-madam'd, be-mistrist, and ladified by the beggers, that the foolish women began to swell with a proud supposition or imaginary greatnes, and gave all their mony to the mendicanting canters; insomuch that they were faine to pawne their gownes and smocks the next day to buy oysters, or else their pride had made them cry, for want of what to cry withall.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

CANTERBURY. A short gallop; said by Johnson to be derived from the pace used by the monks in going to Canterbury. Now abbreviated into *canter*.

He [a postmaster] rides altogether upon spurre, and no less is necessary for his dull supporter, who is as familiarly acquainted with a *Canterbury*, as hee who makes Chaucer his author is with his Tale.

Clitus's Whimzies, page 119.

Boileau's Pegasus has all his paces. The Pegasus of Pope, like a Kentish post-horse, is always on the *Canterbury*.

Dennis on the Prelim. to the Dunciad.

Johnson had not the verb *to canter*, which has long been so common. Mr. Todd has supplied it. The former only alluded to it under *Canterbury Gallop*.

CANTERBURY BELLS. A species of *campanula*, said by Gerard to grow abundantly in Kent. See p. 452. There were also a sort of bells carried by pilgrims for their solace, thus mentioned in the Examination of William Thorpe, which were so called; probably because the pilgrimage to Canterbury was the most common.

Some other pilgrimes will have with them bagpipes; so that in everie towne that they come through, what with the noise of their singing, and with the sound of

their piping, and with the jangling of their *Canterburie bells*, &c. they make more noise than if the king came there away. *Wordswo. Eccl. Biogr.*, vol. i, p. 168.

CANTLE. A part, or share. See Todd.

And cuts me, from the best of all my land,
A huge half moon, a monstrous *cantle* out.

1 Hen. IV, iii, 1.

The greater *cantle* of the world is lost,
With very ignorance. *Ant. & Cl.*, iii, 8.

There armours forged were of metal frail,
On ev'ry side a massy *cantel* flies. *Fairf. Tass.*, vi, 48.

Do you remember

The *cantel* of immortal cheese ye carried with ye?
B. & Fl. Queen of Corinth, act ii, p. 218.

CANVAS, s. In the sense of disappointment [a dismissal.]

As much as marriage comes to, and I lose
My honor, if the Don receives the *canvas*.

Shirley, Brothers, act ii, p. 14.

[The note on this passage informs us, "the phrase is taken from the practice of journeymen mechanics who travel in quest of work, with the implements of their profession. When they are discharged by their masters, they are said to *receive the canvas*, or *the bag*; because in this, their tools and necessaries are packed up, preparatory to their removal."]

If he chance to miss, and have a *canvas*, he is in hell
on the other side. *Burton, Anat.*, p. 118.

But why should'st thou take thy neglect, thy *canvas*,
so to heart? *Ibid.*, p. 357.

This is cited by Johnson, as an example of the more usual sense.

†**To CANVAS.** To discuss.

I invited the hungry slave sometimes to my chamber,
to the *canvassing* of a turkey pie, or a piece of venison,
which my lady grandmother sent me.

Returns from Parnassus, 1606.

CANUIST, or CANVIST, in the following passage, seems to mean entrapped, but I can give no further account of it.

That restless I, much like the hunted hare,
Or as the *canvist* kite doth feare the snare.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 230.

To CAP, for to arrest, abbreviated from *capias*, the technical term for an arrest.

Therefore, gentle knight,

Twelve shillings you must pay, or I must *cap* you.

B. & Fl. Kn. of B. Pest, act iii.

†**CAP-PAPER.** Whatever be the origin of this name, it is of considerable antiquity, as the following extracts show.

Packe paper or *cap-paper*, such paper as mercers and
other occupiers use to wrappe their ware in.

Nomenclator, 1585, p. 6.

And dunghill rage, by favour, and by hap,
May be advanc'd aloft to sheets of *cap*.

As by desert, by favour, and by chance
Honour may fall, and begg'ry may advance.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**CAP-DATES.** Perhaps for Cape-dates.

For a consumption, proved.

Take halfe an ounce of manus christi, one ounce of
white sugar candy, and a penny-worth of anniseeds,
and halfe a pinte of redde-rose water, and a pint of
muscadine, foure new layd egges, a quarter of nut-
megges, halfe a quarter of *cap dates*, and stone your
dates, and wash them before that you doe put them
in, and boyle them altogether, and so use them, for
this hath beene proved. *Pathway of Health*, n. d.

†**CAP OF MAINTENANCE.** A cap of state carried before a high dignitary on occasions of ceremony. In the second example, written probably when the knowledge of the thing was only traditional, it is spoken of as if carried on the head.

A sword, a *cap of maintenance*, a mace
Great, and well guilt, to do the towne more grace,
Are borne before the maior, and aldermen,
And on festivities, or high dayes, then
Those magistrates their scarlet gownes doe weare,
And have sixe sergeants to attend each yeare.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

The man, thought I, that does advance
With this huge *cap of maintenance*,
Seems to the rabble, in the street here,
As if he was my lord's cole-meeter,
Because he had, as some folks said,
The standard bushel on his head.

Hudibras Redivivus, vol. ii, part 6, 1707.

CAP OF WOOL. The wearing of woollen caps was enforced by statute 13 Eliz. There was a song of which the burden was, "An if thy *cap be wool*," to which B. Jonson alludes in the following passage:

Slip, you will answer it, an if your *cap be of wool*.

Tale of a Tub, ii, 2.

It seems, however, to have been considered as a peculiar mark of a citizen; probably higher ranks wore no caps at all.

Though my husband be a citizen, and his *cap's made of wool*, yet I have wit.

Marston's Dutch Courtesan, 1605.

Shakespeare seems to have a similar meaning in the following passage:

Well, better wits have worn plain *statute caps*.

Love's L. L., v, 2.

'That is, *better wits may be found even among citizens*.

Dr. Johnson supposed it an allusion to the university caps.

†Therefore, vicar, I tell thee, 'fore thou goe out of
these doores, Ile make thee pay every farthing, if thy
cap be of wooll.

Life of Long Meg of Westminster, 1635.

†**CAPAX.** The Latin word, used in the sense of sharp or knowing.

I am a trew flie; sure I can no false knackes;
Alas! master spyder, ye be to *capackes*.

Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

Thys Wyt such gyftes of graces hath in hym,
That makth my doughter to wyshe to wyn hym;
Yoong, paynefull, tractable, and *capax*,
Thes be Wytes gyftes whych Science doth axe.

Play of Wit and Science, p. 2.

CAP-CASE, s. A small travelling case,

or band-box; originally, doubtless, to hold caps; but afterwards made more firm, and used for papers, notes, money, &c. The following is said in ridicule of the smallness of a man's possessions:

One cart will serve for all your furniture,
With room enough behind to ease the footman;
A *cap-case* for your linen and your plate.

B. & Pl. Two Nob. Gent.

An old author thus describes the law terms:

Hilary term, hath 4 returns.

The first returne, the lawyer comes up with an empty *cap-case*.

The second returne, the client comes up with a full *cap-case*.

The third returne, all the clients money is in the lawyers' *cap-case*.

The fourth returne, nothing but lawyers' papers stuffe the clients *cap-case*.

Owles Almanacke, p. 8.

In the following ridiculous passage, the clown seems to play upon the word, calling his head a *cap-case*, as soon as his cap is on. The clerk and he have been disputing in absurd ceremony, who shall first be covered, the clerk at length gives way, and says, Since you'll have it so, I'll be the first to hide my head.

The other replies,

Mine is a *cap-case*. Now to our business.

Mass. Old Law, iii, 1.

A case to put a cap on, not in. [So in the following passage of Taylor the water-poet.]

†Whose powdered phrases with combustious flame,
Like glo-wormes in the darkest darke doe shine.

To them in all sir reverence, I submit,
Thou mir'd admired *capcase*, cramd with wit.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†CAPE-CLOAK. A Spanish cloak, which had a cape to it.

If you finde him not heere you shall in Paules, with a picke-tooth in his hat, a *cape-cloke*, and a long stocking.

Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

†CAPERDOCHY. A term for a prison. See CAPPADOCHIO.

My son's in Dybell here, in *Caperdoky*, i' the gaol.

Heywood, First Part of K. Ed. IV, 1600.

To CAPITULATE, To make head; to form insurrection. It is now only used in the very opposite sense, of submitting under certain articles or heads of agreement.

The archbishop's grace of York, Douglas and Mortimer,
Capitulate against us, and are up. 1 *Hcn. IV, iii, 2.*

CAPOCCHIA. The feminine form of the Italian word *capocchio*, which signifies a fool. Coaxingly applied by Pandarus to Cressida:

Alas poor wretch! a poor *capocchia*! *Tro. & Cres., iv, 2.*

The old editions had corrupted it to *chipochia*; which Theobald corrected.

CAPON. Singularly used for a billet-doux.

O, thy letter, thy letter; he's a good friend of mine:

Stand aside good bearer.—Boyet, you can carve;

Break up this *capon*.

Love's L. L., iv, 1.

Poulet was the current word in France at the same time. It originated from the artifice of conveying letters secretly in fowls sent as presents.

†CAPONET. A small capon.

A. I beleeeve your pullets and *caponets* doe the like, and therefore I will taste of them.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†CAPOUCH. A hood. Fr.

And in the inner part of this ugly habitation stands Greedinesse, prepared to devoure all that enter, attired in a *capouch* of written parchment, buttond downe before with labels of wax. *Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.*

CAPPADOCHIO. A slight corruption of Cappadocia; used as a cant term for prison. The king of Cappadocia, says Horace, was rich in slaves, but had little money. Hence perhaps the allusion:

How, captain Idle? my old aunt's son, my dear kinsman, in *Cappadochio*? *Puritan, Suppl. to Sh., ii, 550.*

†To CAP RHYMES. A literary game, the practice of which is hardly yet obsolete. One gave a line, and another followed with one rhyming to it.

But letts leave this *capping* of rimes, Studioso, and follow our late devise, that wee may maintaine our heads in cappes, our bellies in provender, and our backs in saddle and bridle.

Returne from Pernassus, 1612.

†CAPRICCIO. A fancy, or caprice.

Sometimes,

In quite opposed *capriccios*, he climbs

The hardest rocks. *Chapman, Hom. Hymn to Pan.*

Will this *capriccio* hold in thee, art sure?

All's Well, ii, 3.

†CAPRIOL. A movement in dancing, by springing up high.

With lofty turnes and *capriols* in the ayre,

Which with the lusty tunes accordeth faire.

Davies' Orchestra, 1622.

For though none feare the falling of those sparkes,
(And when they fall, 'twill be good catching larkes),

Yet this may fall, that while you dance and skip

With female planets, so your foote may trip,

That in their lofty *caprioll* and turne,

Their motion may make your dimension burne.

Harington's Epigrams, 1633.

Thy Pegasus, in his admir'd careere,

Curvets no *capreols* of nonsense here.

Randolph's Poems, 1643.

†CAP-STRING. A nautical term.

All fall to labour, one man helps to steere,

Others to slacken the big-bellied sayle,

Some to the *cap-string* call, some pray, some swear,

Some let the tackles slip, whilst others hale.

Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

CAPTAIN. Used as an adjective. Chief; more excellent, or valuable.

Like stones of worth they thinly placed are,

Or captain jewels in the carcanet. *Shakesp., Sonn. 52.*

The ass more captain than the lion, and the fellow
Loaden with irons, wiser than the judge.

Timon of A., iii, 5.

Dr. Johnson's emendation of *felon* for *fellow*, in the above passage, is very striking, and probably right.

†**CAPTIVE.** Used in the sense of captivated.

And what's above thy soul, fair Cælia,
I have not lookt on her with captive eyes.

The Wizard, a Play, 1640, MS.

CAPUCCIO, properly *cappuccio*, Italian for a hood. Not at all a capuchin. Spenser uses it for a hood. He describes Doubt,

In a discolour'd cote of strange disguise,
That at his backe a brode capuccio had,
And sleeves dependaunt Albanoes wyse.

F. Q., III, xii, 10.

He describes the back and sleeves of the coat. We should now say *its* back. Hence the following word.

CAPUCHED. Hooded.

They are differently cucullated and *capuched* upon the head and back.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

CARABINE, or **CARBINE.** A kind of short musquet. Called also a petronel, and used by cavalry. Hence the dragoons, &c., themselves, who carried them, were so called :

Nay, I knew,

Howe'er he wheel'd about like a loose carbine,
He would charge home at length like a brave gentleman.

B. & Pl. Wit to Money, v, 1.

Which caused the Christian *carabins* which follow'd them, not to be too earnest in pursuing of them.

Knolles' Hist. of Turks, 1186, K.

†He sent out Daniels and Barzimeres with a thousand light and nimble *carbines*, for to fetch him backe, the one a lieutenant, and the other a tribune of the Scutarii.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†**CARAMARA.** Another name for a gipsy.

This art of chiromancy hath been so strangely infected with superstition, deceit, cheating, and (if I durst say so) with magic also, that the canonists, and of late years pope Sixtus Quintus, have been constrained utterly to condemn it. So that now no man professeth publickely this cheating art, but thieves, rogues, and beggarly rascals ; which are now every where knowne by the name of Bohemians, Egyptians, and *Caramaras* ; and first came into these parts of Europe about the year 1417, as G. Duprean, Albertus Krantz, and Polydore Vergil report.

Ferrand, Love's Melancholy, 1640, p. 173.

CARANZA, or more properly **CARRANZA**, **JEROME.** A native of Seville, and governor of the province of Honduras, author of a book in 4to, entitled *Filosofia de las Armas*, or the Philosophy of Arms, in which the laws of duelling were strictly laid down. He is often mentioned as of great authority in that gentlemanly science, by Ben Jonson, and others ; as in *Every Man in his Humour*, act. i,

sc. 5. In Love's Pilgrimage, Eugenia, the daughter of the governor of Barcelona, claims relationship to him.

Zench. It is sufficient by *Caranza's* rule.

Eug. I know it is, sir.

Zench. Have you read *Caranza*, lady ?

Eug. If you mean him that writ upon the duel,
He was my kinsman.

Act v, 4.

CARAVEL. A sort of ship. Thus defined by Kersey : "A kind of light round ship, with a square poop, rigg'd and fitted out like a galley, holding about six score or seven score tun."

Caravelle, Fr.

To horrid battail the fell tyrant brings

Engines of wood, dire and unusual,

To board the *caravels* upon the mayn.

Fansh. Lusiad, x, 18.

A certain *caravel* saylyng in the west ocean about the coastes of Spayne, had a forcible and continuall wynde from the east.

Rich. Eden's Hist. of Trav., A, 1.

Written also *carvel* and *carveil*. See Todd.

†**CARAVELLE.** A kind of pear ?

They are cold and drie, and if they be muscadels sweet, and very ripe, or such as have one red side, or bergamotte, or good Christians, or *caravelle*, or those that wee use to roast in winter, they are very acceptable to the taste, they corroborate a weake stomach, cause excrements to descend downward ; the bergamotte and *caravelle* are the best.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

CARBUNCLE. It was once a current opinion, that the carbuncle had the property of giving out a native light, without reflection. This Brown rightly questions, *Vulg. Err.*, ii, 5. Mr. Boyle, however, believed it. Herodotus attributes the same property to an emerald, ii, 44.

That admired mighty stone

The *carbuncle* that's named :

Which from it such a flaming light

And radiancy ejecteth,

That in the very darkest night

The eye to it directeth.

Drayt. Muse's Elysium.

Hence it is supposed to be the gem described in Titus Andronicus, on the finger of Bassianus :

Upon his bloody finger he doth wear

A precious ring, that lightens all the hole,

Which, like a taper in some monument,

Doth shine upon the dead man's earthy cheeks,

And shews the ragged entrails of this pit.

Act ii, sc. 4.

To **CARD.** To mix, or debase by mixing.

But mine is such a drench of balderdash,

Such a strange *carded* cunningness.

B. & Pl. Tamer Tamed.

You *card* your beer, if you see your guests begin to be drunk, half small, half strong.

Greene's Quip for an Upst. Courtier, 1620.

On these authorities, Mr. Steevens very properly established the old reading, in the following passage of Shakespeare :

The skipping king he ambled up and down
With shallow jesters and rash bavin wits,
Soon kindled, and soon burnt: *carded* his state;
Mingled his royalty with carping fools.

1 *Hen. IV.*, iii, 2.

The expression *carded* led directly to the similar one of mingled. Warburton proposed '*scarded*', which was adopted till this explanation appeared, and was certainly very specious.

CARD. The mariner's compass. Properly the paper on which the points of the wind are marked.

All the quarters that they know
I' the shipman's *card*. *Macb.*, i, 3.

We're all like sea *cards*,
All our endeavours and our motions,
As they do to the north, still point at beauty.

B. & Fl. Chances, i, 11.

Hence *to speak by the card*, meant to speak with great exactness, true to a point.

How absolute the knave is! we must *speak by the card*, or equivocation will undo us. *Hamlet*, v, 1.

CARD OF TEN. A tenth card; one as high as a ten. See *to FACE IT*, where instances are given. The phrase of a *card of ten* was possibly derived, by a jocular allusion, from that of a *hart of ten*, in hunting, which meant a full-grown deer; one past six years of age.

A great large deer—what head?
Forked; a *hart of ten*.

B. Jons. Sad Sheph., i, 6.

In the Chances, a *card of five* is mentioned.

Whether a *card of ten* was properly a *cooling card*, I have not discovered, but certain it is that the expressions are united in the following passage:

And all lovers, he only excepted, are *cooled* with a *card of ten*. *Euph. Engl.*, O, 2.

See **COOLING CARD**.

CARDECU. *Quart d'écu*, the quarter of a crown, i. e., fifteen-pence, or thereabouts. So written in the old editions of Shakespeare; the modern editors give *quart d'écu*. The other is the spelling of the time.

Did I not yester-morning
Bring you in a *cardecu* there from the peasant,
Whose ass I'd driven aside?

B. & Fl. Bloody Brother, iv, 2.

With a new cassock lin'd with cotton,
With *cardecues* to call his pot in.

Ballad in Acad. of Compl., ed. 1713, p. 243.

I compounded with them for a *cardackew*, which is eighteenpence English, to be carried to the top of the mountain.

Coryat, vol. i, p. 77.

See **QUART D'ECU**.

†**CARE.** To wish.

One of these questions related to our manner of living, and the place where, because I had heard he had a

great plantation in Virginia, and I told him I did not *care* to be transported.

Fortunes of Moll Flanders, 1722.

CARE-CLOTH. A square cloth held over the head of a bride by four men, one at each corner. Probably from the care supposed to be taken of the bride, by this method. The name remained when the practice was disused. A sermon is referred to, by one William Whately, entitled "*A Care-cloth, or a Treatise of the Cumbers and Troubles of Matrimony*." Lond., 4to, 1624. See Brand's *Pop. Ant.*, 4to ed., vol. ii, p. 68. Or it might mean *square cloth, carré*.

CAREIRES, or CAREER. To pass the *carriere*, a military phrase for running the charge in a tournament or attack. Here used metaphorically:

And so conclusions pass'd the *careires*.

Mer. W., i, 1.

They [horses] after the first shrink at the entering of the bullet, doo *pass their carriere*, as though they had verie little hurt. *Sir John Smythe's Discourses*, 1559.

To stop, to start, to *pass carier*, to bound,
To gallop straight, or round, or any way.

Harr. Ariost., xxxviii, 35.

To *run the career* was an equivalent expression:

Full merrily

Hath this brave manage, *this career*, been run.

Love's L. L., v, 2.

†**CARGAZON.** A cargo. From the French.

She was to me, as a ship richly laden from London useth to be to our marchants here, and I esteem her *cargazon* at no lesse a value.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

The searchers came aboard of her, and finding her richly laden, for her *cargazon* of broad cloth was worth the first peny neer upon 30000*l*.

Ibid.

CARK. Care.

Wail we the wight whose absence is our *cark*,
The sun of all the world is dim and dark.

Spens. Novemb., 66.

†All that we get by toyle, or industry,
Our backs and bellies steale continually:
For though men labour with much care and *carks*,
Lie with the lamb downe, rise up with the larke,
Sweare and forswear, deceave, and lie and cog,
And have a conscience worse then any dog.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To CARK. To be careful or thoughtful. It is often joined with *to care*, as if not perfectly synonymous.

Why knave, I say, have I thus *cark'd* and *car'd*,
And all to keep thee like a gentleman?

Lord Cromwell, Sh. Supp., ii, 377.

In times past neither did I labor, *carcke*, nor care,
For business, for family, for foode, nor yet for fare.

North's Plut., p. 392, E.

That rather *carked* to satisfie his desire, than coveted to observe his promised faith.

Painter's Palace of Pleasure, vol. ii, sign. A, 8.

†A lusty youth in prime of years, his fathers only child,
Who Theodorus had to name, of courage stout and wild,

Whose father had by *carling* got great store of goods
and lands,
Which after the decease of him fell holy to his
hands. *History of Fortunatus*, 1682.

CARKANET, or CARCANET. A neck-
lace. A diminutive from the old
French word *carcan*.

Say that I linger'd with you at your shop
To see the making of her *carkanet*.

Com. of B., iii, 1.

Also, in his Sonnet 52.

About his necks a *carknet* rich he ware
Of precious stones all set in gold well tried.

Harr. Ariost., vii, 47.

About thy neck a *carkanet* is bound
Made of the rubie, pearl, and diamond.

Herrick, p. 30.

Spelt sometimes *karkanet*, see Herrick,
p. 11, and *carquenet*.

Golden *carquenets*

Embraced her neck withall.

Chapman, in *Elton's Hesiod*, p. 381.

†A number of well-arted things, round bracelets,
buttons brave,

Whistles and *carquenets*.

Chapman, *Il.*, xviii.

It seems to be used erroneously for *cas-
ket*, in this passage: [See **CASKNET**.]

That since the Fates had tane the gem away,
He might but see the *carknet* where it lay.

Brown, *Brit. Past.*, ii, 139.

CARLE. A boor, or countryman. This
and the word *churl* are both derived
from the Saxon *ceorl*, a husbandman.
The latter has been since confined to
the sense of an ill-tempered brutish
person.

Or could this *carle*,

A very drudge of nature's, have subdued me
In my profession?

Cymb., v, 2.

Nor full nor fasting can the *carle* take rest.

Hall, *Sat.*, iv, 6.

We find also *carlot*; if intended for
a name, yet a name formed from the
sense.

And he hath bought the cottage and the bounds
That the old *carlot* once was master of.

As you like it, iii, 5.

CARLO BUFFONE. This character,
in Jonson's *Every Man out of his
Humour*, is said to have been intended
for one "Charles Chester, a bold im-
pertinent fellow,—a perpetual talker,
who made a noise like a drum in a
room." *Aubrey Papers*, p. 514.

†**CARM.** A Carmelite friar. Fr.

Better it were withouten harm

For to become a Celestine,

A grey friar, Jacobin, or a *Carm*,

An hermit, or a friar Austine.

Compt. of them too late Maryed.

†**CARMINIST.** Used by Nash in the
sense of a writer of ballads.

CARNADINE. Red, or carnation colour;
or a stuff of that colour.

Grograms, sattins, velvet fine,

The rosy colour'd *carnadine*.

Any thing for a Quiet Life, Com.

Hence Shakespeare's word to incar-
nardine, q. v.

†**CARNELS.** The tonsils.

The *carnels* in the throate, tonsillæ.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 281.

†**CARNIDGE.** Used in the following
extract for *cornage*, a tenure of land
by the duty of blowing the horn to
give notice of invasion.

To find out some precedents where his majesty's sub-
jects, that hold their lands by knight's service or by
escuage, or by *carnidge*, which last is blowing of a horn
upon the marches of Scotland or Wales before they
were annexed to the crown. *Letter dated 1637*.

†**CARNOGGIN.** Some article which
was characteristic of Wales.

A herd of goats, or runts, or ought

That country yeilds; flannel, *carnoggins*,

Store of metheglin in thy waggons.

Wit and Drollery, 1682, p. 203.

CAROCH. A coach. Minshew says a
large coach. *Carocchio*, Ital., or
carocho, Span., as if made from *carro
de ocho*, a coach and eight. The size
of it seems confirmed by the following
passage:

Have with them for the *great caroch*, six horses,

And the two coachmen, with my ambler bare,

And my three women. *B. Jons. Dev. is an Ass*, iv, 2.

One only way is left me to redeem all:—

Make ready my *caroch*. *B. & Pl. Custom of C.*, iii, 4.

†Moreover, that during all the time of his empire he
neither took up any man to sit with him in his *carroch*,
nor admitted any privat person to be his companion in
the honourable estate of consull, as princes have been
wont to do. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

Minshew, whom Dr. Johnson follows
in this instance, derives coach from
Kotczy, the name for this kind of
carriage in Hungary, where he says
it was invented. Mr. Whalley thinks
caroche the primitive word, and coach
only a smoother way of pronouncing
it. He derives *caroche*, *carosse*, and
carrozza, Ital., from the Italian words
carro rozzo, a red carriage. But it
should be observed that *cocchio*, *coche*,
and *coach* are also used in those three
languages; and it seems not likely
that the three countries should all
have softened *carrozza* exactly in the
same manner. See Mr. Whalley's note
on B. Jons. *Cynthia's Revels*, iv, 2.
Besides this, we have direct evidence
that a *caroch* and a *coach* were diffe-
rent carriages:

†No cost for dyet she at all requires,

No charge for change of changeable attires,

No coaches, or *carroaches* she doth crave,

No base attendance of a pand'ring knave,

Perfumes and paintings she abhorres and hates,

Nor doth she borrow haire from other pates.

Taylor's Works, 101

No, nor your jumbings
In horallitters, in coaches or carouches.

Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 475.

Nay, for a need, out of his easy nature,
May'st draw him to the keeping of a coach
For country, and carrock for London.

Greene's Tu Quoque, O. Pl., vii, 28.

Coaches are said to have been first brought into England in 1564, by William Boonen, a Dutchman, who became coachman to queen Elizabeth. Junius mentions *Koets*, Dutch for a litter, as one of the etymologies.

†CAROLET. A form of poetical composition.

I will repeat a *carolet* in rime.

Drayton's Shepherd's Garland, 1593.

CAROUSE is well known in the sense of a drinking bout; but it meant originally a large draught or bumper fairly emptied. Skinner and Minshew derive it from *gar ausz*, Germ., meaning *all out*.

Robin here's a *carouse* to good king Edward's self.

George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 51.

Then in his cups you shall not see him shrink,
To the grand devil a *carouse* to drink.

Drayt. Mooncalf, p. 483.

CARPET KNIGHTS. Knights dubbed in peace, on a carpet, by mere court favour; not in the field, for military prowess. Some have thought that there was actually an order of *Knights of the Carpet*. So the compiler of *Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica*, in *Pendragon*. But if it was anything like an order, it was only one of social jocularly, like that of the Odd Fellows, &c. It seems only to have been a mock title, given to some knights who were not furnished with any better, at queen Mary's accession. It was also perfectly current as a term of great contempt. Cotgrave translates *mignon de couchette*, "a *carpet knight*, one that ever loves to be in women's chambers." See in *Couchette*.

Randle Holmes thus describes them:

All such as have studied law, either civil or common, phisick, or any other arts and sciences, whereby they have become famous and serviceable to the court, city, or state, and thereby have merited honour, worship, or dignity, from the sovereign and fountain of honour, if it be the king's pleasure to knight any such persons, seeing they are not knighted as soldiers, they are not therefore to use the horseman's title or spurs; they are only termed simply, *miles* and *milites*, knight or *knights of the carpet*, or *knights of the green-cloth*, to distinguish them from knights that are dubbed as soldiers are in the field.

Academy of Armoury, B. iii, p. 57.

Shakespeare seems to have defined *their claims with great exactness*:

He is a knight, dubb'd with unhack'd rapier, and on *carpet consideration*.

Twel. N., iii, 4.

Now looks my master just like one of our *carpet knights*, only he's somewhat the honestest of the two.

Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 310.

See also the notes on these passages.

There your *carpet knights*

Who never charged beyond a mistress' lips,
Are still most keen and valiant.

Massing. Unn. Comb., iii, 3.

A knight, and valiant servitor of late,
Plain'd to a lord and counsellor of state,
That captains in these daies were not regarded,
And only *carpet-knights* were well rewarded.

Harringt. Epig., iv, 65.

Hence a *carpet-shield* is mentioned:

Can I not touch some upstart *carpet-shield*
Of Lolio's sonne, that never saw the field?

Hall's Sat., iv, 4.

A trencher-knight was probably synonymous:

Some mumble-news, some *trencher-knight*, some Dick.

Love's L. L., v, 2.

CARPET-MONGER. The same as *carpet-knight*.

†CARPET-PEERE, and CARPET-SQUIRE, are also used in the same sense as *carpet-knight*.

No, they care not for the false glistening of gay garments, or insinuating curtesie of a *carpet-peere*.

Nash, Pierce Penniless, 1592.

For that the valiant will defend her fame,

When *carpet squires* will hide their heads with shame.

Turberville's Tragical Tales, 1587.

†CARPET-TRADE. The behaviour of the *carpet-knight*, flattery.

What should I saie, father? this noble duke had no manner of skill in *carpet-trade*.

Riche, Farewell to Militarie Profession, 1581.

CARRACK, or CARACK. *Caraca*, Span. A large ship of burden; a galleon.

But here's the wonder, though the weight would sink
A Spanish *carrack*, without other ballast;
He carrieth them all in his head, and yet

He walks upright, *B. & Fl. Elder Bro.*, i, 2.

They are made like *carracks*, only strength and stowage.

B. & Fl. Corc., act i.

What a bouncing bum she has too,

There's sail enough for a *carrack*. *Wild G. Chase*, v, 4.

Erroneously written *carect*, in the following passage:

So Archimedes caught holde with a hooke of one of the greatest *carects* or hulkes of the king.

North's Plut., 338, C.

†CARRAINE. The old form of carrion.

Fr. *caroigne*.

Seeing no man then can death escape,
Nor hire him hence for any gaine,
We ought not feare his *carraine* shape,
He onely brings evell men to paine.

Paradyse of Daynty Devises, 1576.

CARRAWAY, or CARAWAY. The *carum carui* of Linnæus. A plant, the seeds of which being esteemed carminative and stomachic, are still used in confections, cakes, &c.

Nay, you shall see mine orchard: where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's pippin of mine own grafting, with a dish of *carraways*, and so forth. *2 Hen. IV.*, v, 3.

This passage has given rise to conjectures and disputes. The truth is, that *apples* and *carroways* were a favorite dish, and are said to be still served up on particular days at Trinity College, Cambridge. Old customs are longer retained in colleges, than, perhaps, in any other places. I find in an old book entitled the Haven of Health, by Thomas Cogan, the following confirmations of the practice. After stating the virtues of the seed, and some of the uses, he says,

For the same purpose *caraway seeds* are used to be made in comfits, and to be eaten with apples, and surely very good for that purpose, for all such things as breed wind, would be eaten with other things that breake wind. Quod semel admonuisse sat erit. P. 53.

Again, in his chapter on Apples,

Howbeit wee are wont to eat *carawayes* or biaskets, or some other kinde of comfits, or seeds together with apples, thereby to breake winde engendered by them: and surely this is a verie good way for students. P. 101.

The date of the dedication to this book is 1584.

CARRECT, or **CARACT**, for *carrat*.

Weight or value of precious stones.

As one of them, indifferently rated,

And of a *carrect* of this quantity,

May serve in peril of calamity

To ransom great kings from captivity.

Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 307.

But doth his *caract*, and just standard keep

In all the prov'd assays. *B. Jons.*, vol. vii, p. 4.

CARREFOUR, French. A place where four ways meet. Phil. Holland has used it as an English word:

He would in the evening walke here and there about the shops, hostelryes, *carrefours*, and crosse streets.

Tr. of Ann. Marc., p. 3.

Carfax, Oxford, is possibly a corruption of this.

CARRIAGE. Import; tendency.

As by that comart

And *carriage* of the articles design'd,

His fell to Hamlet.

Hamlet, i, 1.

†**CARRIAGE**. In the sense of burden, or baggage.

The shore

At last they reached yet, and then slow their *carriages* they cast,

And sat upon them. *Chapman, Hom. Il.*, xxiii, 115.

We took up our *carriages*, and went up to Jerusalem.

Acts xxi, 15.

†**CAROL-WINDOW**. A bow-window.

In 1572, the Carpenters' Company of the city of London ordered "a *caroll-window* to be made in the place wher the window now standethe in the gallerie."

Jupp's Historical Account, p. 223.

†**CARRY-CASTLE**. A name used by writers of the Elizabethan age for an elephant. *Silkwormes and their Flies*, by T. M., 1599, p. 34.

†**CARRY-KNAVE**. A common prostitute.

And I doe wish with all my heart that the superfluous number of all our hyreling hackney *carryknaves*, and hurry-whores, with their makers and maintainers were there.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

CARRY-TALE. In use before the present word talebearer.

Some *carry-tale*, some please-man, some slight rany.

Love's L. L., v, 2.

This *carry-tale*, dissensions jealousy.

Shakesp. Venus and Adonis, Suppl., i, 435.

CART, was formerly used for car, and seems to have been constantly applied to that of Phoebus.

Full thirty times hath Phoebus' *cart* gone round.

Hamlet. Player's Trag., iii, 2.

It is by no means clear that Shakespeare meant any burlesque in that part of the speech:

When Titan is constrain'd to forsake

His lemman's couche, and clymeth to his *cart*.

Gascoigne's Works, sign. f, 1.

Too soone he clamme into the flaming *carte*,

Whose want of skill did set the earth on fire.

Gorboduc, 4to, B, 4 b.

In O. Pl. i, 121, where this play is reprinted, it is altered to *carre*.

†**CART-TAKER**. The officer who pressed carts and other vehicles into the service of the court.

Purveyors, *cart-takers*, and such insolent officers as were grievances to the people.

Wilson's Life of James I, 1653, p. 11.

CARVEL, for *caravel*. A small ship.

See CARAVEL.

CARWHICHET, **CARWITCHET**, or **CARRAWHICHET**. A pun or quibble, as appears clearly in the first example. I can find neither fixed orthography, nor probable derivation, for this jocular term. Mr. G. Mason fancied a French origin, but with little success.

All the foul i' the fair, I mean all the dirt in Smithfield,—that's one of master Littlewit's *carwhickets* now,—will be thrown at our banner to-day, if the matter does not please the people.

B. Jons. Barth. Fair, v, 1.

He has all sorts of echoes, rebuses, chrongrams, &c., besides *carwhickets*, clenches, and quibbles.

Butler's Rem., ii, 120.

Sir John had always his budget full of punns, conundrums, and *carrawitchets*,—at which the king laught till his sides crackt.

†Devices to make the Thames run on the north side of London (which may very easily be done, by removing London to the Banke-side), of planting the Ile of Dogs with whiblines, *corwhickets*, mushromes, and tobacco.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

CASAMATE, for *casemate*. *Casamatta*, Ital. A term in fortification, meaning a particular kind of bastion.

To heat those pioneers off, that carry a mine

Would blow you up at last. Secure your *casamates*.

B. Jons. Staple of N., i, 1.

I can make nothing else of *chasemates*, in the following lines:

Of thunder, tempest, meteors, lightning, snow,
Chasemates, trajections of haile, raine.

Heyne. Hierarchie, p. 441.

That is, I presume, batteries for
throwing hail and rain.

†CASE. *If case*, if it happen, or, as
we now say, in case.

If case a begger be old, weake or ill,
It makes his gaines and commings in more still;
When beggers that are strong, are paid with mocks,
Or threatned with the cage, the whip, or stocks.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To CASE. To strip, or flay; to take
off the case.

We'll make you some sport with the fox ere we case
him.

Alps W., iii, 6.

Some of them knew me,
Else they had cased me like a cony too,
As they have done the rest,

B. & Fl. Love's Pilg., ii, 2.

That is, they had flayed me like a
rabbit. It appears by the context
that "the rest," alluded to, had ac-
tually been stripped.

†CASE-WORM. The caddis, a favorite
bait of the angler.

The case-worme, the dewe-worme, the gentile, the flye,
the small roache, and such-like, are for their turnes
according to the nature of the waters, and the times,
and the kindes of fishes. *Booke of Angling, 1606.*

†CASHED. Cashiered. Fr. *cassé*.

That of the bandes under her majesties paie, such as
shal be found weake and decaied to be *cashed*, and with
the nomberes remayninge to suplie the defects of
thother bandes, or elles those bandes to be renforced
by other her majesties subjectes serving in those
countreys. *Letter of the Earl of Leicester, 1585.*

†CASKNET. A small casket.

Sir, I must thank you for the visit you vouchsafed me
in this simple cell, and whereas you please to call it
the cabinet that holds the jewell of our times, you may
rather term it a wicker casknet that keeps a jet ring,
or a horn lantern that holds a small taper of cours
wax. *Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.*

†To CASKE. Apparently, to strike.

The day hath been, this body which thou seest
Now falling to the earth, but for these props,
Hath made as tall a souldier as your selfe
Totter within his saddle: and this hand
Now shaking with the palsie, caske the bever
Of my proud foe, untill he did forget
What ground hee stood upon.

Weakest goeth to the Wall, 1618.

To CASSE. To break or deprive of an
office; to disband. *Casser*, French;
from which language we have many
military terms.

But when the Lacedaemonians saw their armies *cassed*,
and that the people were gone their way.

North's Plut., 180, E.

He changed officers, *cassed* companies of men of armes.

Danet's Comines, sign. V, 6.

This was probably the word now
printed *cast*, in some passages of
Othello.

You are but now *cast* in his mood, a punishment more
in policy than in malice. *Othel., ii, 3.*

Cassed undoubtedly shows the origin
of the term; but it was already

corrupted to *cast*, when the first folio
of Shakespeare was printed. It is
so also in Beaumont and Fletcher:

All this language

Makes but against you, Pontius, you are *cast*,
And by mine honour, and my love to Caesar,
By me shall never be restor'd. *Valentinian, ii, 3.*

So it is printed in the folio of 1647.
The term is not yet disused in the
army; the rejected horses in a troop
are called *cast* horses. The term in-
deed comes accidentally so near to
cast, in the sense of *cast off*, that
they have been confounded. Thus
cast clothes, means clothes left off;
and I fancy a *cast mistress*, is to be
understood as a metaphor, alluding to
left off garments.

†At whose becke two princes, namely, Veteranio and
Gallus, although at divers times were in manner of
common souldiors, and no better, thus *cassed*.

Holland's Ammianus Marcell., 1609.

CASSOCK. Any loose coat, but par-
ticularly a military one. Shakespeare,
speaking of soldiers, says,

Half of the which dare not shake the snow from off
their *cassocks*, lest they should shake themselves to
pieces. *Alps W., iv, 3.*

This small piece of service will bring him clean out
of love with the soldier for ever. He will never come
within the sign of it, the sight of a *cassock*, or a
musket-rest again. *B. Jons. Every Man in H., ii, 5.*

Cassocks, however, are mentioned
also in different passages as a dress
used by old men, by rustics, and even
by women. See Mr. Steevens's note
on the first-cited passage. Also O.
Pl., v, 154. They are now only
clerical.

CAST, s. A share, or allotment.

As for example, for your *cast* o' manchets
Out o' th' pantry,

I'll allow you a goose out of the kitchen.

B. & Fl. Wit at sev. W., iv, 1.

To CAST, was sometimes used for to
cast up, in the sense of to reject from
the stomach.

These verses too, a poyson on 'em, I can't abide 'em,
they make me ready to *cast*, by the banks of Helicon.

B. Jons. Poetast., i, 1.

Let him *cast* till his maw come up, we care not.

B. & Fl. Spanish Curate, iv, 7.

The porter in Macbeth quibbles be-
tween this sense of the word and
that which implies to throw a person
in wrestling. Speaking of the wine
he had drunk, he says,

Though he took up my legs sometimes, yet I made a
shift to *cast* him. *Macb., ii, 3.*

†If you *cast* the medicine, you may take it the second,
third, or fourth time, by the whole, half, or less mea-
sure as your stomach will bear it.

The Countess of Kents Choice Manual, 1676.

†CAST. Style; manner.

The lady Flavia, speaking in his *cast*, porceeded in this manner. Truly Martius, I had not thought that as yet your colts tooth stuck in your mouth, or that so old a trewant in love could hitherto remember his lesson.
Lylie's Euphues and his England.

†CAST. A cast of the loom.

In eche weake place is woven a weaving *cast*,
By-wards, in-wards, to-wards the flie more fast.
Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

†CAST. A performance of an office.

For many a topping strumpet, now at a guinea purchase, will dwindle from a velvet scarf into rusty lute-string, and will be at a hackney-coachman's service, the next vacation, for a *cast* of his office and a quartern of brandy.
London Bewitched, 8vo, 1708, p. 4.

†CAST. An old term in brewing.

When ale is in the fat,
If the bruar please me nat,
The *cast* shall fall down flat,
And never have any strength.
Bale's Nature, 1562.

†To CAST. To reckon up an account.

An arithmetical term.

Her greatest learning is religion, and her thoughts are on her own sex, or on men, without *casting* the difference.
Overbury's Characters.

†2. To give a verdict of guilty.

That all humane laws cannot be perfect, but that some must rest in the discretion of the judge, although an innocent man do perish thereby: as his majesty further conceived, that a jury may *cast* upon evidence, and a judge may give a just sentence, yet the party innocent.
Apothegms of King James, 1669.

†3. To reckon, in the sense of to consider.

For comparing my place with my person, mee thought thy boldness more then either good manners in thee would permit, or I with modesty could suffer: yet at the last, *casting* with my selfe that the heat of thy love might cleane be raced with the coldnesse of thy letter, I thought it good to commit an inconvenience, that it might prevent a mischief, choosing rather to cut thee off short by rigour, then to give thee any jot of hope of silence.
Lylie's Euphues and his England.

†CAST. The last cast, the last gasp.

Sir Thomas Bodley is even now at the *last cast*, and hath lain speechless and without knowledge since yesterday at noon. God comfort him, and send him a good passage.
Letter dated 1612.

†CAST. A passage over a river in a boat.

For old acquaintance, e'r thou breathe thy last,
I o'r the water will give thee a *cast*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†CAST. A flight of hawks.

The difference betwixt your noble father,
And conde de Alvarez, how it sprung
From a meer trifle first, a *cast* of hawks,
Whose made the swifter flight, whose could mount highest,
Lie longest on the wing.
The Spanish Gipsie.

CAST, part. Warped. Applied to a bow.

I found my good bow clene *cast* on one side.
Asch. Tux., p. 7.

See Johns. *Cast*, v. n. 3.

To CAST BEYOND THE MOON. A proverbial phrase for attempting impossibilities.

But oh, I talk of things impossible,
And *cast beyond the moon*.
Woman k. with K., O. Pl., vii, 314.

Pardon me, Euphues, if in love I *cast beyond the moone*, which bringeth us women so endlessse moone.

Euphues, H, 1, (bl. l.)

But I will not *cast beyond the moone*, for that in all things I know there must be a meane.

Euph. Engl., Z, 2.

To *cast* here seems to be in the sense of to contrive.

Also, to indulge in wild thoughts and conjectures:

Beyond the moone when I began to *cast*,
By my own parts what place might be procur'd.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 529.

This tale not fullie finished, Mamillia stooode upon thornes, *cast beyond the moone*, and conjectur'd that which neither the tale did import, nor Pharicles himself imagine.
R. Greene, Mammil., B, 2 b.

I cannot think, with Mr. Steevens, that there is any allusion to this phrase in the following passage of Titus Andronicus:

My lord, I am a *mile beyond the moon*,
Your letter is with Jupiter by this. Act iv, 3.

The whole dialogue is extravagant, on the subject of shooting arrows among the stars. The folios 1623 and 1632 read, "I *aym* a mile," &c. The old quarto of 1611 reads, "I *aime*;" and it should be considered, that if we take this as equivalent to the phrase here noticed, it will mean, "I attempt things impossible," which speech has nothing of madness in it, whereas it is meant for a wild rant.

To CAST WATER. To find out diseases by the inspection of urine.

If thou could'st, doctor, *cast*
The water of my land, find her disease. *Mach.*, v, 3.
There's physicians enough there to *cast his water*:
is that any matter to us?

Puritan, iv, 1. *Suppl. to Sh.*, ii, 603.

CASTILIAN. There are several conjectures concerning the use of this appellation; and indeed it seems to have been employed in several senses. 1. As a reproach, which probably arose after the defeat of the Armada: Thou art a *Castilian*, king urinal! *Mer. W.*, ii, 3. The host addresses Dr. Caius in high-sounding words, which at the same time are reproachful, presuming on his ignorance of the language.

2. For a delicate courtier:

Come, come, *Castilian*, skim thy posset curd,
Shew thy queere substance, worthless, most absurd.
Marston's Satires, 1599, p. 138, Mod. Ed.
Adieu, my true court friend, farewell, my dear *Castilio*.
Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 27.

In this sense it was used, because the Spaniards were then thought people of the highest ceremony and polish. "*Castiliano volto*" is conjectured by

Warburton for *Castiliano volgo*, of which no sense can be made, in Twelfth Night, i, 3, implying that Maria is to put on a courtly or solemn countenance. The conjecture is probably right; not because sir Toby is to be supposed to have that idea of civility, as peculiar to himself, but because *Castilian* breeding was certainly most esteemed. Thus Marston draws the character of

The absolute *Castilio*,
He that can all the poynts of courtship show.
Sat., i, p. 138, Mod. Ed.

There seems no reason to suppose that Marston thought of *Balthasar Castiglioni*.

3. It seems also to have been a drunken exclamation, being found joined with *Rivo*!

Hey! *Rivo Castiliano*, a man's a man.
Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 377.

And *Rivo* will he cry, and *Castile* too.
Look about you, an old Com. cited by Mr. Steevens.

Castilian liquor had also a kind of proverbial celebrity.

Away Tirke, scowre thy throate, thou shalt wash it with *Castilian licour*.

Shoemaker's Holiday, an old Com., 4to, C, 4.

Ben Jonson has called canary, *Castilian liquor*, as peculiarly fit for poets, and perhaps as an improvement upon the commoner term of *Castilian liquor*. *Ev. Man out of H.*, Induction.

†CASTING. A term in hawking.
"Oiseau acuré; that hath had *casting* given her." *Cotgrave*.

CASTING-BOTTLE. A bottle for casting, or sprinkling, perfumes. A very fashionable article of luxury in the days of Elizabeth.

Play Jove the perfumed courtiers keep their *casting-bottles*, pick-tooths, and shittlecocks from you.

B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev., i, 1.

So in giving instructions to assume the airs of a courtier:

Where is your page? call for your *casting-bottle*, and place your mirror in your hat, as I told you. *Ib.*, ii, 3.
Fluggons, and beakers; salts, chargers, *casting-bottles*.
Albumaz., O. Pl., vii, 165.

In the third act of Marston's Antonio and Mellida, there is this stage direction:

Enter Castilio and his Page. Castilio with a *casting-bottle* of sweet water in his hand, sprinkling himself.
Repr., p. 150.

There were probably also *casting-boxes*; and that is perhaps meant in *justice Algripe's* lamentation.

They have a chain,
My rings, my *box of casting gold*, my purse too.
B. & Fl. N. Walker, iii, 5.

Sometimes called also a *casting-glass*:

Faith, ay: his civet and his *casting-glass*
Have helpt him to a place among the rest.

B. Jons. Ev. M. out of h. H., iv, 4.

[In one of the old receipt books the following is given as an excellent sweet water for a *casting bottle*.]

†Take three drammes of oyle of spike, one dramme of oyle of thyme, one dram of oyle of lemmons, one dram of oyle of cloves, then take one graine of civet, and three grains of the aforesaid composition well wrought together: temper them well in a silver spoone with your finger.

CASTLE. A kind of close helmet.

And rear'd aloft the bloody battle-ax,
Writing destruction on the enemies *castle*.

Tit. And., iii, 1.

This word caused much altercation between Warburton and Theobald, but the former was right.

Farewel, revolted fair!—and, Diomed,
Stand fast, and wear a *castle* on thy head.

Tro. & Cr., v, 2.

Then suddenlie with great noise of trumpets entered sir Thomas Knevet in a *castell* of cole blacke.

Holinsk., ii, p. 815.

Mr. Steevens, in citing the following passage as containing an instance of this word, has surely misrepresented its meaning:

But use
That noble courage I have seen, and we
Shall fight as in a *castle*.

B. & Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer, act i, end.

If *castle* meant helmet in this place, it would not be a *castle*, but *castles*. "To fight as in a castle" is a very intelligible phrase to express fighting in great security, as in a fortified place. It is so undoubtedly in the following passage:

Draw them on a little further,
From the footpath into the neighbouring thicket,
And we may do't, as safe as in a *castle*.

Little Fr. Lawy., iv, p. 242.

Gadshill explains the phrase, as to its literal meaning:

We steal as in a *castle*, cock-sure. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 1.
Euripides has the same metaphor:

ἦν μὲν τις ἡμῖν πύργος ἀσφαλὲς φανῇ. *Medea*, l. 390.

CASTLE. *Old Lad of the Castle*! A familiar appellation, apparently equivalent to *Castilian*, in its convivial sense; i. e., old buck!

As the honey of Hybla, my *old lad of the castle*! And is not a buff jerkin a most sweet robe of durance?

1 *Hen. IV*, i, 2.

Gabriel Harvey tells us, says Dr. Farmer, of "*old lads of the castle*, with their rapping babble; roaring boys." The singular coincidence of this address to Falstaff, was long regarded

as a strong proof that the part was first produced under the name of *Sir John Oldcastle*. But this opinion is now relinquished. Oldcastle was the buffoon of a play entitled *The famous Victories of Henry V, &c.*, but this piece was prior to Shakespeare's; and as the introduction of *Oldcastle* there had given offence, the audience was informed in the epilogue to the second part of *Henry IV*, that he was not even alluded to in the character of Falstaff; "for *Oldcastle* died a martyr; but this is not the man." See the notes on the first-cited passage, and one on the first scene of *Henry V*. **CASTREL**; written also *kastril* and *kastrel*. The hovering hawk, Lat. *tinnunculus*; a wild sort, not fit for training. Minsheu derives it from *quercerelle*, Fr.

But there's another in the wind, some *castrel*
That hovers over her, and dares her daily.

B. & Fl. Pilgrim, i, 1.

It is in allusion to the name of the character, that Lovewit says to Kastrel in the last scene of the *Alchemist*,
Here stands my dove, stoop at her if you dare.

†The sparrow-hawk is a fierce enemy to all pigeons, but they are defended of the *castrel*, whose sight and voice the sparrow-hawk doth fear, which the pigeons or doves know well enough; for where the *castrel* is, from thence will not the pigeons go (if the sparrow-hawk be nigh), thro' the great trust she hath in the *castrel*, her defender.

Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.

CAT IN PAN. To turn cat in pan, a proverbial expression implying perfidy, but of which it is not easy to trace the origin.

Damon smatters as well as he of craftie philosophie,
And can *tourne cat in the panne* very pretily.

Damon and Pith., O. Pl., i, 198.

So in the famous old song of the Vicar of Bray:

When George in pudding time came o'er,
And moderate men look'd big, sir,
I turn'd a *cat-in-pan* once more,
And so became a Whig, sir.

Lord Bacon defines it as if it meant turning the tables upon a man, or reversing the truth.

There is a cunning which we in England call, *the turning of the cat in the pan*; which is, when that which a man says to another, he lays it as if another had said it to him. *Essay* 23.

A writer in the *Gent. Mag.*, 1754, p. 66, conjectures that it was originally *cate* or *cake*; another, p. 172, derives it from the *Catipani*, whom he supposes a perfidious people, in

Calabria and Apulia; but in fact *Catapanus* was in those countries the name of an office, and nearly synonymous with *Capitaneus*, meaning a governor or præfect. Hoffman gives a list of those *Catapani*. It must not be concealed, that in several Monkish verses there cited, *Catapan* is used without the termination, which strengthens the probability that our phrase is in some way derived from it. See also Du Cange, who gives two etymologies of it, *κατεράνω*, a Byzantine Greek word, and *κατα παροικιαροπα*, next to the chief commander. The former is the right; the officers in Hoffman's list all held their power under the Byzantine emperors.

[It does not seem to have originally implied *perfidy*, but merely an interested changing of character. In the old play of the *Mariage of Witt and Wisdome*, Idlenesse says,]

†Now am I true araid like a phesitien;
I am as very a turncote as the wethercote of Poles;
For now I will calle my name Due Disporte.
So, so, finely I can *turne the catt in the pane*.

CAT and CATSTICK. Implements of a puerile game, said to still practised in the northern counties. [It is common enough at the present day under the name of *tip-cat*.] The *cat* is well described by Strutt:

The *cat* is about six inches in length, and an inch and a half or two inches in diameter, and diminished from the middle to both ends, in the manner of a double cone; by this curious contrivance the places of the trap and ball are at once supplied, for when the *cat* is laid upon the ground, the player with his cudgel [or *catstick*] strikes it smartly, it matters not at which end, and it will rise with a rotatory motion, high enough for him to beat it away as it falls, in the same manner as he would a ball. *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 101. Then for love of this sword, I broke and did away all my storehouse of tops, gigs, balls, *cat* and *catsticks*, pot-guns, key-guns, &c. *Brome, New Ac.*, iv, 1. To play *at cat*, *cato ligneo ludere*; *baculo et buxo ludere*. *Cambr. Phrase-book*.

The *cat* and *stick* are much mentioned by a foolish character in Middleton's *Women beware Women*, act i, &c. The game was called *tip-cat*.

†That gall their hands with stool-balls, or their *catsticks*,
For white-pots, pudding-pies, stew'd prunes, and tansies,
To feast their titts at Islington or Hogsden.

Brome's New Acad.

†To *whip the CAT*. A jocular phrase for sickness from intoxication.

And when his wits are in the wetting shrunk,
You may not say hee's drunke though he be drunke.

For though he be as drunke as any rat,
He hath but catcht a fox, or whipt the cat.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To beare an envy, base and secretly,
'Tis counted wisdom, and great policy.
To be a drunkard, and the cat to whip,
Is call'd the king of all good fellowship. *Ibid.*

†CAT AND DOG MONEY. At Christchurch, Spitalfields, there is a benefaction for the widows of weavers under certain restrictions called *cat and dog money*, and there is a tradition in the parish that the money was given in the first instance to cats and dogs. See Edwards's *Old English Customs*, 1842, p. 54.

CAT IN A BOTTLE. The subject of allusion in the following passage:

If I do, hang me in a bottle like a cat, and shoot at me.
Much Ado, i, 1.

Of this phrase Mr. Steevens tells us he was unable to procure any better illustration, than an account of a rustic custom which consisted in hanging up a cat in a wooden bottle or keg, with soot; the sport being to strike out the bottom, and yet escape being saluted by the contents. Here is no mention of shooting at it, but the comparison may be supposed to end at the *hanging in a bottle*.

†CAT-SILVER. An old popular name for mica.

Hujus species est et magnetis sive mica. *μαγνήτης*.
Cat silver *Nomenclator.*

†CATADUPE. A waterfall. Gr. *κατάδουπος*.

Sien of my science in the *catadupe* of my knowledge,
I nourish the crocodile of thy conceit.

Wit's Miserie, 1596.

CATAIAN. A Chinese: *Cataia* or *Cathay* being the name given to China by the old travellers. It was used also to signify a sharper, from the dexterous thieving of those people; which quality is ascribed to them in many old books of travels. See Mr. Steevens's note on the following passage:

I will not believe such a *Cataian*, though the priest of the town commended him for a true man.

Mer. W., ii, 1.

The opposition in this passage between *Cataian* and *true* or *honest man*, is a proof that it means thief or sharper; and Pistol is the person deservedly so called.

My lady's a *Cataian*, we are politicians, Malvolio's a Peg-a-Ramsey.

Twel. N., ii, 3.

Sir Toby is there too drunk for pre-

cision, and uses it merely as a term of reproach. Sir W. Davenant, in *Love and Honour*, employs the same term in describing a sharper:

Hang him, bold *Cataian*, he indites finely, &c.

"And will live as well by sharpening tricks as any one," is the meaning of the remainder of the passage.

I'll make a wild *Cataian* of forty such.

Honest Whore, O. Pl., iii, 435.

i. e., forty such blockheads would hardly furnish wit for one dexterous sharper.

†CATAZANERS. Probably, says Gifford, a corruption of some term for revellers. *Shirley's Ball, v, 1.*

†CATCH. The eye of a hook, or buckle.

A *catch*, spinter.

Withal's Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 210, under the head, "Cloathing or apparell for men."

The male, *catch*, or rundle through which the latchet passeth, and it is fastened with the tongue of the buckle.

Nomenclator, 1585.

CATER. An acater, or caterer. See

ACATER.

You dainty wits! two of you to a *cater*
To cheat him of a dinner.

B. & Fl. Mad Lover, act ii.

Or freeze in the warehouse, and keep company

With the *cater*, Holdfast. *Massing. City Mad., ii, 1.*

When the toil'd *cater* home them to the kitchen brings,

The cook doth cast them out, as most unsavoury things.

Drayt. Polyolb., S. xxv, p. 1160.

The word very frequently occurs. See Gifford's Massinger, vol. iv, p. 34.

†My lord, our *catours* shall not use the market

For our provision, but some stranger now

Will take the vittales from him he hath bought.

Play of Sir Thomas More.

†Obsonator, Plaut. coquus nundinalis, Eid. qui coemptos è macello cibos coquo tradit ad cocturam. *ὀψώνης*.

Dispensier, qui achette les viandes. A *cater*: a steward: he that buyeth and provideth victuals.

Nomenclator.

†A *cater*, or hee that buyeth the meate, obsonator.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 124.

†CATER-COUSINS. Friends so familiar that they eat together.

Inimicitia est inter eos. They are not now *cater-cousins*. They are at dissention or debate one with another.

Terence in English, 1614.

CATLING. The string of a lute or violin, made of cat-gut.

What music will be in him when Hector has knocked out his brains, I know not: but I am sure, none; unless the fidler Apollo get his sinews to make *catlings* on.

Tro. & Cr., iii, 3.

Simon Catling is therefore the name of a fidler, in *Rom. and Jul., iv, 5.*

CATSO. A low-lived term of reproach, borrowed from the Italians by ignorant travellers, who probably knew not its real meaning. Used to signify a rogue, cheat, or base fellow:

These be our stable spirited caters that ha' their
 greivance of pleasure. *B. Jon. Every Men out*, ii, 1.
 And so cunningly tempering with this cunning caters.
Wily beguiled, O. Pl.

It is introduced as the exclamation of
 an Italian, in the *Malcontent*, O. Pl.,
 iv, 22.

CATZERIE, formed from the above.
 Cheating; roguery.

And looks
 Like one that is employ'd in catzerie
 And cheating; such a rogue, &c.

Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 274.

CAVALERO, or **CAVALIER**. Literally
 a knight; but, as the persons of chief
 fashion and gaiety were knights, any
 gallant was so distinguished. Hence it
 became a term for the officers of the
 court party, in Charles the First's
 wars, the gaiety of whose appearance
 was strikingly opposed to the austerity
 and sourness of the opposite side.

I'll drink to master Bardolph, and to all the cavaliers
 about London. *2 Hen. IV.*

†**CAUDE**. A word used by G. Peete
 apparently in the sense of care.

And then these cauder and labours meritorious,
 Was in that works not mentioned specialise.

Peete's Epigrams, 1688.

CAVIARE, **CAVEAR**, or **CAVEARY**.

The spawn of a kind of sturgeon
 pickled, salted, and dried: derived
 from the Italian *caviare*, or the barba-
 rous Greek *καβίρι*, which signify the
 same. Made also sometimes of the
 spawn of other kinds of fish: *boturgu*
 being a species of it. "*Caviarium*,
ova piscium salita et exsiccata, ut
sturio, mugilum, luporum," &c.
De Cange, Gloss. It is now imported
 in great plenty from Russia; but in
 the time of Shakespeare was a new
 and fashionable delicacy, not obtained
 or relished by the vulgar, and there-
 fore used by him to signify anything
 above their comprehension. Anchovies
 classed, at that time, in the same
 rank.

For the play, I remember, pleas'd not the million
 'twas caviare to the general. *Hamlet*, ii, 2.

How fashionable it was, appears in
 the following passage. Speaking of
 affected travelled men, it is said,

A party of rascals makes him sweet, and then swear
 that the only delicacies be mushrooms, caviare, or
 snails. *Ed. Bionni's Observ.*, 1620.

Thus a novice is defined as one who
 knows it not:

Laugh—wide—loud—and vary—

A smile is for a smug'ring novice;

One that ne'er tasted caviare,

Nor knows the smack of dear anchovies.

B. & Pl. Passion. Madm., act v, p. 243.

Then dost not know the sweets of getting wealth.

&c. Nor you the pleasure that I take in spending it;

To feed on caviare and eat anchovies.

Musset L. Giant, O. Pl., ix, 206.

It is said of the affected imitator of a
 fine gentleman, that "he doth learn
 to make strange sauces to eat ancho-
 vies, macaroni, bovoli, fagioli, and
caviare, because *he* (the person he
 imitates) loves them." *B. Jon. Cynthia*.
Revels, ii, 3.

There's a fishmonger's boy with caviar, sir,

Anchoves, and potargos, to make ye drink.

Char. Sure these are modern, very modern, wares;

For I understand 'em not. *B. & Pl. Elder Br.*, iii, 2.

The following curious account of the
 actual produce of *caviare*, is taken
 from Dr. Crull's *Ancient and present*
State of Muscovy, 8vo, printed in
 1698:

Caviare, or *saujeur*, (by the Russians called *ikory*) is
 made of the roes of two different fishes, which they
 catch in the river Volga, but especially near the city
 of Astracan, to wit, of the sturgeon and the beluga.
 I will not pretend to describe the first, it being too
 well known in those parts, but the beluga is a large
 fish, about twelve or fifteen foot long, without scales,
 not unlike a sturgeon, but more large, and incompara-
 bly more luscious, his belly being as tender as marrow,
 and his flesh whiter than veal, whence he is called
 white-fish by the Europeans. This beluga lies in the
 bottom of the river at certain seasons, and swallows
 many large pebbles of great weight to ballast himself
 against the force of the stream of the Volga, aug-
 mented by the melting of the snows in the spring;
 when the waters are swaged he disgorges himself.
 Near Astracan, they catch sometimes such a quantity
 of them, that they throw away the flesh (though the
 daintiest of all fish) reserving only the spawn, of which
 they sometimes take an hundred and fifty or two
 hundred weight out of one fish. These roes they salt
 and press, and put up into casks, if it is to be sent
 abroad, else they keep it unpressed, only a little covered
 with salt. That made of the sturgeon's spawn is black
 and small grain'd, somewhat waxy, like potargos, and
 is called *ikory* by the Muscovites. This is also made
 by the Turks. The second sort, which is made of the
 roes of the beluga, or white-fish, has a grain as large
 as a small pepper-corn of a darkish grey. The caviare
 made of this spawn, the Muscovites call *Armenash*
ikory, because they believe it was first made by the
 Armenians. Both kinds they cleanse from its strings,
 salt it, and lay it up on shelving boards, to drain away
 the oily and most unctuous part, this being done they
 salt it, press it, and put it up in casks containing 700
 or 800 weight, and so send it to Muscovy, and other
 places, from thence it is transported by the English
 and Dutch into Italy. That glow which is called
ikory-glass is made out of the beluga's spawn.

P. 163, 2a.

†**CAVILL**. A coif, or caul.

Her golden locks like Hermus made,

(Or then bright Hermus brighter)

A spunged coif? think in with bands,

Then silver morning lighter

England's Helicon, 1614.

†**CAVILLER**. A cavalier?

P. Alas, alas! unless I look to my wife I am in for a
 bird. Yonder fellows come towards me wearing out
 staring like cawillers. *Terrace in English*, 1614.

CAUL. A thin membrane, found encompassing the head of some children when born: superstitiously supposed to be a token of good fortune throughout life. These cauls were even imagined to have inherent virtues, and were sold accordingly; nor is the superstition yet extinct, for advertisements for the sale of them are still not uncommon. Mr. Todd testifies the same. They are also considered as preservatives from drowning, and for that purpose are sold to seafaring people.

Were we not born with *cauls* upon our heads?
Think'st thou, Chichon, to come off twice a row,
Thus rarely, from such dangerous adventures?
Elvira, O. Pl., xii, 212.

Herrick speaks of them, as being supposed fortunate to the children who have them:

For either sheet was spread the *caule*
That doth the infant's face enthrall
When it is born; by some enstyl'd
The luckie omen of the child. *Hesper*, p. 194.

The webs of spiders were sometimes called *caules*:

His shelves, for want of authors, are subtilly interwoven with *spiders' caules*. *Clitus's Whimzies*, p. 7.

†**CAUL.** A covering of net-work under which the hair of ladies' heads was gathered.

These glittering *cauls* of golden plate,
Wherewith their heads are richly deck'd,
Makes them to seem an angel's mate,
In judgment of the simple sect. *Gosson's P. Q.*
A *caule* to cover the haire of the head withall, as
maidens use, reticulum crinale vel retiolum.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 217.

CAUSE, first and second, &c. Terms in the art of duelling, fashionable in Shakespeare's time, and particularly ridiculed by him in the last act of *As you like it*:

Faith we met, and found the quarrel was upon the
seventh cause. *As you like it*, v, 4.

The clown, who says this, afterwards enumerates the degrees of the quarrel upon the lie, to the number of *seven*, introducing it by saying, "O sir, we quarrel in print, by the book, as you have books for good manners." The books chiefly ridiculed were those of *Vincentio Saviola*, entitled, "Of Honour and honourable Quarrels," and that of *Jerome Caranza*. See Warburton's note on the above passage. The *causes* are again mentioned:

The *first and second cause* will not serve my turn.
L. L. Lost, i, 2.
A gentleman of the first house; of the *first and second cause*.
Rom. & Jul., ii, 4.

CAUSEN. The old infinitive of *to cause*. Used by Spenser in the sense of the French *causer* to prate; to assign frivolous reasons.

But he, to shift their curious request,
Gan *causen* why she could not come in place.
F. Q., III, ix, 26.

CAUTELE, or CAUTELL. Caution, or deceit.

But in all thinges thys *cautell* they use, that a lesse pleasure hinder not a bigger.

Robinson's Transl. of Sir T. More's Utopia, 8vo, M, 6 b.
Perhaps he loves you now;

And now no soil, nor *cautel*, doth besmirch
The virtue of his will. *Hamlet*, act i, sc. 3.

In him a plenitude of subtle matter
Applied to *cautels*, all strange forms receives.

Lover's Complaint, Sh. Supp., i, 758.

To CAUTEL. To provide carefully, or artfully.

It was wisely *cauteled* by the penner of these savory miracles. *Ded. of Popish Impost.*, 4to, I, 3, 1603.

CAUTELOUS. Cautious; but more frequently artful; insidious.

You cannot be too *cautelous*, nice, or dainty
In your society here.

B. & Fl. Wit at sev. Weapons, act iv, p. 298.

My stock being small, no marvel 'twas soon wasted;
But you, without the least doubt or suspicion,
If *cautelous*, may make bold with your master's.

Massing. City Madam, ii, 1.

He is too prudent and too *cautelous*,
Experience hath taught him t' avoid these fooleries.

B. & Fl. Elder Brother, iv, 4.

The note on the following passage says "*cautelous* is here *cautious*, sometimes insidious;" but a little consideration of the context will convince the reader that artful or treacherous must be its meaning there.

Swear priests, and cowards, and men *cautelous*,
Old feeble carrions, and such suffering souls
As welcome wrongs. *Jul. Cas.*, ii, 1.

"*Men cautelous*," and "priests" too,
I fear, are there expressly opposed to
Honesty to honesty engag'd.

So also in the following:

Your son
Will or exceed the common, or be caught
With *cautelous* baits, and practices. *Cor.*, iv, 1.

CAZIMI. An old astrological term, denoting the centre or middle of the sun. A planet is said to be in *cazimi* when not distant from the sun, either in longitude or latitude, above 17 minutes; or the apparent semi-diameter of the sun, and of the planet. Kersey says 17 degrees, and the annotator on the Old Plays, who copies him, has raised it, by a new error, to 70 degrees. The term is

explained at large in Chambers's Dictionary.

I'll find the cuspe, and Alfridaria,
And know what planet is in *cazimi*.
Album., O. Pl., vii, 171.

†**CEASURE**. Probably the Latin *cæsura*, the rhythm of verse.

But O! what rich incomparable treasures
Had the world wanted, had this modern glory,
Divine du Bartas, hid his heavenly *ceasures*,
Singing the mighty world's immortall story?
Sylvester's Du Bartas.

†**CEDULE**. A shedule.

Having brought up the law to the highest point against the vice-roy of Sardinia, and that in an extraordinary manner, as may appear unto you by that printed *cedule* I sent you in my last, and finding an apparent disability in him to satisfie the debt.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†**CELEBROUS**. Famous.

From the Greek isles, philosophy came to Italy, thence to this western world among the Druydes, whereof those of this isle were most *celebrous*, for wee read that the Gauls (now the French) came to Britanny in great numbers to be instructed by them.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†**CENSE**. A census.

Vopiscus writes she was then of fifty miles circumference, and she had five hundred thousand free citizens in a famous *cense* that was made, which, allowing but six to evry family in women, children, and servants, came to three millions of souls.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

CENSER. A part of the luxury of Shakespeare's time was to fumigate rooms with perfumes in a censer; which was also an appendage of that curiously furnished place, a barber's shop. These censers of course were made with many perforations in the top, an allusion to which is seen in the following passage:

What! up and down, carv'd like an apple tart?
Here's snip, and nip, and cut, and alish, and slash,
Like to a *censer* in a barber's shop. *Tam. Shr.*, iv, 3.

The use of a censer is exemplified in B. Jons. Every Man out of H., act ii, sc. 4, and in *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 199.

CENSURE. Opinion.

Madam, the king is old enough himself
To give his *censure*; these are no women's matters.
2 Hen. IV, i, 3.

Madam,—and you my mother—will you go
To give your *censures* in this weighty business?
Rich. III, ii, 2.

Even a very favourable judgment:

This and some other of his remarkable abilities, made one then give this *censure* of him; that this age had brought forth another Pious Mirandula, &c.

Donne's Life, by Walton, beginning.

A judicial sentence:

To you, lord governor,
Remains the *censure* of this hellish villain;
The time, the place, the torture,—O inforce it.
Othel., v, 2.

To CENSURE. To give an opinion.

Pardon, dear madam; 'tis a passing shame,
That I, unworthy body as I am,
Should *censure* thus on lovely gentlemen.

Jul. Why not on Protheus, as of all the rest?

Luc. Then thus—of many good, I think him best.

Two Gent., act i.

The interpretation of *to pass sentence* is in that place erroneous; Julia is giving an opinion only.

To pass sentence judically:

Has *censur'd* him
Already; and, as I hear, the provost hath
A warrant for his execution. *Meas. for M.*, i, 5.

CENT. A game at cards; called also corruptly *saint* or *sant*. Supposed to be like piquet.

The duke and his fair lady,
The beauteous Helena, are now at *cent*;
Of whom she has such fortune in her carding,
The duke has lost a thousand crowns.

B. & Fl. Four Plays in one, vol. x.

Called *cent*, because 100 was the game:

It is not saint, but *cent*, taken from hundreds.
Dumb. Kn., O. Pl., iv, 483.

While their glad sons are left seven for their chance
At hazard; hundred and all made at *sent*.

Wits, O. Pl., viii, 419.

Several illustrations of the game occur in that scene. Thus the lady asks him what is his game, to which he answers, "Madam, I am blank:" Again, "What's your game now? P. Four kings, as I imagine." Presently, "Can you decard (for discard), madam? Q. Hardly, but I must do hurt."—All these things certainly have much resemblance to piquet.

Thus also,

Cent for those gentry who their states have marr'd,
That game befits them, for they must discard.

Colsw. Games, C, 2 b.

CENTURY. Used in the following passage for a party of an hundred men:

A *century* send forth,
Search every acre in the high-grown field,
And bring him to our eye. *Leas*, iv, 4.

Also for the number of an hundred:

And on it said a *century* of pray'rs. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.

†**CEREBRAND**. A sarabande.

The song ended, a *cerebrand* is danc'd: as the dance ends, musick is heard without.

Wrangling Lovers, 1677.

†**CERE-CANDLE**. A candle of wax; a taper.

Who in your temple
Will light a *cere-candle*, or for incense burn
A grain of frankincense? *Randolph's Poems*, 1646.

CEREMONIES. Ornaments of state and regal pomp.

Disrobe the images,
If you do find them deck'd with *ceremonies*.
Jul. Cas., i, 1.

Also, for prodigies:

Of fantasy, of dreams of *ceremonies*. *Ibid.*, ii, 1.
Caesar, I never stood on *ceremonies*,
But now they fright me. *Ibid.*, ii, 2.

CERTES. Certainly.

And in conclusion
Nonsuits my mediators; for *certes*, says he,
I have already chosen my officer. *Oth.*, i, 1.
Certes, my lord, said he that shall I soone,
And give you eke good help to their decay.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 15.

Very common in Spenser, and occasionally found in later authors.

CESS. Measure or estimation. Probably corrupted from *cense*.

The poor jade is wrung in the withers out of all *cess*.
1 Hen. IV., ii, 1.

Also, the census, or account of an estate:

Though much from out the *cess* be spent,
Nature with little is content. *Herrick*, p. 34.

The verb to *cess* is still occasionally used; but more frequently, to *assess*.

CESSE, v. To cease. *Cesso*, Lat. So written by Spenser:

For natural affection soon doth *cesse*,
And quenched is with Cupid's greater flame.
F. Q., IV, ix, 2.

†CHAFERNE. A sausepan.

Five brasse pottes, iij. brasse pannes, iij. kettles, and one *chaferne*. *Inventory*, 1613, *Stratford-on-Avon MSS.*

To CHAFFER. To exchange. Dr. Johnson has remarked that this word is obsolete in the active sense.

He *chaffer'd* chairs in which churchmen were set.
Sp. Moth. Hub., 1159.

†Ladies regard not ragged companie;
I will with the revenues of my *chafred* church.
Returne from Pernassus, 1612.

†Yet knights and lawyers hope to see the day,
When we may share here their possessions,
And make indentures of their *chaffred* skins;
Dice of their bones to throw in meriment. *Ibid.*

CHAFFER, was used also as a substantive, for goods intended to be exchanged in traffic.

He tooke toll throughout all his lordshippes of all suche persons as passed by the same with any cattel, *chaffre*, or merchandize. *Holinsk.*, vol. ii, Q. 5.

CHAIN. A gold chain, as may be seen in many old pictures, and is still exemplified in the dress of the lord mayor and aldermen of London, was anciently a fashionable ornament, for persons of rank and dignity. Sir Godfrey, in the comedy of the Puritan, is very particular in ascertaining the worth and antiquity of his chain:

Out! he's a villain to prophecy of the loss of my *chain*.
'Twas worth above three hundred crowns. Besides
'twas my father's, my father's father's, my grand-
father's huge grandfather's: I had as lief have lost
my neck, as the *chain* that hung about it. O my *chain*,
my *chain*. *Act iii, Suppl. to SA.*, ii, 576.

Afterwards he tells us that it had "full three thousand links." In *Albumazar*, O. Pl., vii, 152, a gold chain is mentioned which cost two hundred pounds, *besides the jewel*.

†If our gallantes of Englande might carry no more linkes in their *chaynes*, nor ringes on their fingers, than they have fought feelds, their neckes should not bee very often wreathed in golde, nor their handes imbrodered with precious stones.

Gosson's Schoole of Abuse, 1579.

Rich merchants also, who frequently lent out money, were commonly distinguished by a chain. Hence we read of an usurer's chain:

What fashion will you wear the garland of? About your neck like an *usurer's chain*? or under your arm, like a lieutenant's scarf? *Much Ado about N.*, ii, 1.

All rich citizens were engaged in this traffic. Hence Belarius says,

Did you but know the City's *usuries*,
And felt them knowingly. *Cymb.*, iii, 3.

When the dignity of the fashion had a little worn off, the chain became a distinction for the upper servant in a great family:

Run, sirrah, call in my chief gentleman i' th' *chain* of gold, expedite. *Mad World*, O. Pl., v, 328.

Particularly for stewards; Malvolio is therefore supposed to have one:

Go, sir, rub your *chain* with crumba.
Twel. N., ii, 3.

Thou false and peremptory *steward*, pray,
For I will hang thee up in thy own *chain*.
B. & Fl. Love's Cure, ii, 2.

Again,

Pior. Is your *chain* right?
Bob. It is both right and just, sir,
For though I am a *steward*, I did get it
With no man's wrong. *Ibid.*, iii, 2.

As soon as he expects the place of steward, he begins to talk of his chain.

Act i, sc. 2. The steward's chain was also accompanied by a *velvet jacket*. Bussy D'Ambois says to Maffé, the steward of Monsieur,

What qualities have you, sir, besides your *chain*,
And *velvet jacket*? *Anc. Dr.*, iii, p. 243.
That's my grandsire's chief gentleman, i' th' *chain* of gold. That he should live to be a pander, and yet look upon his *chain*, and *velvet jacket*!
Middl. Mad World my Masters.

†CHAIN-BULLETS. Chain-shot; bullets attached together by a chain and fired out of a cannon in that condition.

My friend and I
Like two *chain-bullets*, side by side, will fly
Thorow the jawes of death.
Heywood's Challenge for Beautie, 1636.

†CHALDRON. Part of the entrails of an animal. See CHAUDRON.**†CHALK. To know cheese from chalk, i. e., to be conscious of what is going on, or of one's interest.**

†But I was ever better with forks to scatter, then with rakes to gather, therefore I would not have the townes men to mistake *chalks* for *cheese*, or Robert for Richard.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.
He knowes *chalks* from *cheese*: he knowes on which side his bread is buttered.

Withal's Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 570.

CHAMBERS. Short pieces of ord-

nance, or cannon, which stood on their breeching, without any carriage, used chiefly for rejoicings, and theatrical cannonades, being little more than *chambers* for powder. They are, however, enumerated by authors among other pieces of artillery, and by the following passage seem not to have been excluded from real service :

To serve bravely is to come halting off, you know :—
—To venture upon the charg'd *chambers* bravely.

2 *Hen. IV.*, ii, 4.

It must be owned that the whole speech is jocular, and therefore might not require perfect correctness of military allusion. The stage direction in *Hen. VIII.*, act i, 4, orders that *chambers* should be discharged on the landing of the king at the palace of cardinal Wolsey ; which very *chambers* occasioned the burning of the Globe play-house on the Bank-side ; for, being injudiciously managed, they set fire to the roof, which was thatched with reeds, and the whole building was consumed. Ben Jonson, in his execration upon Vulcan, particularly alludes to this accident, and calls it the mad prank of Vulcan :

Against the Globe, the glory of the Bank ;
Which, though it were the fort of the whole parish,
Plank'd with a ditch, and forc'd out of a marish,
I saw with two poor *chambers* taken in,
And raz'd.

Works, vol. vi, p. 409.

See also *Prolegom.* to *Shakesp.*, p. 315, and suppl., ii, 542.

In the account of the queen's entertainment at Elvetham, p. 19, we find that there was "a peale of an hundred *chambers* discharged from the Snail-mount." *Nichols's Progresses*, vol. ii. At the ceremony of letting in the water to the great cistern at the New River Head, which was attended by sir Hugh Middleton, the lord mayor and aldermen, &c., "after a handsome speech, the flud-gates flew open, the stream ran chearfully into the cistern, the drums and trumpets sounding in triumphant manner, and a gallant peal of *chambers* gave a period to the entertainment." *Howell, Londinop.* p. 11.

The small guns still fired in St. James's Park, on rejoicings, are probably of the very same kind.

CHAMBER-FELLOW. Called in the universities a *chum*. One who jointly inhabited the same chambers with another. The same was also practised in the inns of court ; and Mr. Ed. Heyward of Cardeston in Norfolk, to whom Selden dedicated his *Titles of Honour*, is known to have been thus connected with that great lawyer. Ben Jonson, in his verses on that book, so mentions Heyward :

He thou hast giv'n it to,
Thy learned *chamber-fellow*, knows to do
It true respects. *Underwood*, vi, p. 366.

Selden, probably, so addressed him in the first edition, which I have not seen. In the second he only alludes to that connection :

Worthy sir, that affection which thus gave you, some sixteen yeers past, the first edition of the *Titles of Honor*, was justly bred out of the most sweet community of life, and freedome of studies, which I then happily enjoy'd with you. *Ded.*, 2d edit.

CHAMBERER. A wanton person ; an intriguer.

Haply for I am black,
And have not those soft parts of conversation
That *chamberers* have. *Oct.*, iii, 3.
Fall'n from a soldier to a *chamberer*.

Countess of Pembroke's Antonius, 1590.

It can hardly be necessary to mention, that the word *chambering* occurs in our version of the New Testament in a similar sense. *Rom.* xiii, 3.

†**CHAMBER-LETTER.** Letting of chambers appears to have been considered a disreputable occupation.

B. We are even closed up, betweene the dore and the wall, betweene an host and a whore.

F. We want here but a scholler, an hackney man, a marshall, a custome house searcher, a *chamber-letter*, a bargeman, and worse I cannot tell how to devise.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

CHAMBERLIN, properly **CHAMBER-LAIN.** An attendant in an inn, equivalent to the present head waiter or upper chambermaid, or both offices united ; sometimes male, sometimes female. Milton says that Death acted to Hobson the carrier :

In the kind office of a *chamberlin*,
Show'd him his room where he must lodge that night,
Pull'd off his boots, and took away the light.

On the Univ. Carrier, l, 14.

I had even as live the *chamberlaine* of the White Horse had called me up to bed.

Peck's Old Wife's Tale, i, 1.

In the Knight of the Burning Pestle, the *chamberlain* and other servants of an inn are ludicrously described as squires attendant upon the knight, who is the laudlord :

The first hight *chamberlino*, who will see
Our beds prepar'd, and bring us snowy sheets,
Where never footman stretch'd his butter'd hams.

Act 2.

The character of a *chamberlaine* is given at large by Wye Saltonstall, in the 18th of his *Characters* (1631), where some of his tricks are exposed. Among his perquisites, was that of selling faggots to the guests. He is also said to be "secretary to the kitching and tapsty," i. e., the tap. He also made the charge for the reckoning. The author concludes by saying,

But I forbears any farther description, since his picture is drawne to the life in every inne.

See Mr. Wharton's ed. of Milton's smaller poems, p. 323. A chamberlain was also a servant in private houses. See Johnson.

†CHAMBER-STOOL. A close-stool. This term occurs in the *Nomenclator*, 1585.

A *chamberstools* or pot, *lasanum et scaphium*.

Withal's Dictionary, ed, 1608, p. 205.

CHAMFER'D. Furrowed; channelled, like a fluted column, which was the original sense.

Comes the breme winter with *chamfred* brows,
Full of wrinkles and frosty furrows.

Spens., February, 43.

CHAMFRON. The frontlet of a barded war-horse; usually armed with a spike between the eyes. Howel thus defines it, among the *bardes* of a horse: "Les *bardes*,—c'est-à-dire, toutes les pièces pour l'armer, comme le *chanfrain*, pièce de fer avec une longue pointe de fer au milieu, qui lui couvre et arme la face," &c. *Vocabulary*, § 44. See *Chamfrain*, in the *Manual Lexique* of Prevot. See also *Ivanhoe*, vol. i, p. 26.

CHAMOMILE. It was formerly imagined that chamomile grew the more luxuriantly for being frequently trodden or pressed down; and this was a very favourite allusion with poets and other writers. Shakespeare ridicules an absurd use of it:

For though the *camomile* the more it is trodden on
the faster it grows, yet youth, the more it is wasted,
the sooner it wears.

1 *Hen. IV.*, ii, 4.

The above is evidently written in ridicule of the following passage, in a book then very fashionable, Lyly's *Euphues*, of which it is a parody:

Though the *camomill* the more it is trodden and pressed
downe, the more it spreadeth; yet the violet the
oftener it is handled and touched the sooner it wither-
eth and decaieth.

Euphues, sign. D, bl. let.

Shakespeare showed his taste in ridiculing an affected style, which was then very generally admired:

That ev'ry beast that can but pay his tole
May travel o'er, and like to *camomile*,
Flourish the better being trodden on.

Miseries of Inf. M., O. Pl., v, 56.

CHAMPER. Of uncertain meaning. I have found it only in the following passage. Perhaps *caters*.

I keep *champer*s in my house can shew your lordship
some pleasure.

Mad World, O. Pl., v, 332.

†CHAMPION. The old term for champion, or flat country.

The verdant meads are drest in green,
The *champion* fields with corn are seen;
Wheat-ears do the summer crown,
Harvest begins to come to town.

Poor Robin, 1694.

†CHANCEABLE. Accidental.

That they thought in the *chaunceable* hitting upon
any such verses, great foretokens of their fortunes
were placed. Whereupon grew the words of Sortes
Virgilianæ, * * * which although it were a very vaine
and godles superstition. *Sydney's Apology for Poetry*.

†CHANCEMEDLEY. The old law term for manslaughter.

Manslaughter, otherwise called *chancemedley*, is the
killing of a man feloniously, sc. with a mans will, and
yet without any malice forethought; as when two doe
quarrell and fight together upon the sudden and by
meere chance, without any malice precedent, and one
of them doth kil the other; this also is felony of
death. Flo. 101. Br. Coron., 222.

Dalton's Country Justice, 1620.

To CHANGE. To wear changes or variety of any dress or ornament.

O that I knew this husband, which, as you say, must
change his horns with garlands, [i. e. must wear a va-
riety of garlands on his horns].

Ant. & Cl., i, 2.

CHANGELING. The fairies were supposed to steal the most beautiful and witty children, and leave in their places such as were ugly and stupid. These were usually called *changelings*: but sometimes the child taken was so termed:

So, let's see; it was told me I should be rich by the
fairies: this is some *changeling*.

Wint. T., iii, 3.

As the child found was a beautiful one, *changeling* must there mean the child stolen by the fairies, especially as the gold left with it is conjectured to be fairy gold. It certainly means so in the following passage:

Because that she, as her attendant, hath
A lovely boy stol'n from an Indian king,
She never had so sweet a *changeling*.

Mids. N. Dr., ii, 1.

The usual sense of the word is thus marked by Spenser:

From thence a faery thee unweeting reft,
There as thou slepest in tender swadling band,

And her base elfin brood there for the left:
Such men do changelings call, so changed by furies
theft. *P. Q., I, x, 66.*

†CHANKS. Shankers.

An angel-like water of a marvellous virtue against
blearedness of the eyes, *chanks*, and burning with fire.
Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.

†CHANNEL-BONE. The collar-bone.

Used by Chapman, *Hom. II., xvii.*
Clavicula jugularis, Cels. compages colli cum trunco,
Alac, clavic. Homer. κλυθρον, Galeno. L'os du
garion. The channel bone the neck bone or throte
bone. Nomenclator, 1688.

CHANSON, PIOUS. What is meant
by it, in the following wild speech, of
Hamlet's feigned madness, has been
more disputed than it is worth.

Why as by lot, God wot, and then you know, it came
to pass, as most like it was,—the first row of the pious
chansons will shew you more. *Hamlet, ii, 2,*

The pious *chanson* might mean a
sacred song on Jephtha, which appears
to be quoted. But the reading is
doubtful; *Pons chanson* and *Pans*
chansons are in the folios, both of
which are apparently nonsense. Ham-
let was perhaps intended to mix
French and English, but both seem
to have been corrupted by the players,
or the printers.

†CHAPS. The chops.

Infesting all the dock, he tears and spoiles
The silly sheep, and chops with blood besoules.
Virgil, by Vicers, 1632.

†CHAPERON. A hood.

The judges meet in some uncouth dark dungeon, and
the executioner stands by, clad in a close dark gar-
ment, his head and face covered with a *chaperon*,
out of which ther are but two holes to look through,
and a huge link burning in his hand.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†CHAPILET. A chaplet.

Make her a goodly *chaplet* of azur'd columbine,
And wreath about her coronet with sweetest eglantine.
Drayton's Shepherd's Garland, 1593.
Spira, capitis ornamentum femineum, ex auro et
gemmis, retrò adstringi solitum, Ascon. Iudor
αρχαίως, δαίς, Theocriti schol. Ruben d'or et de
perles. Women's attire for the head, made of gold and
pearle, and used to be tied or fastened behind some
call it a chaplet. Nomenclator.

CHAPINEY, the same as CHIOPPINE.

CHAPMAN. Now used only for a
purchaser, or one who bargains for
purchase, but anciently signified a
seller also, being properly *ceapman*,
market man, or *cope man*, one who
barters with another. See COPEMAN.
Shakespeare has used it for a seller:

Beauty is bought by judgement of the eye,
Not utter'd by base sale of chapmen's tongues.
Love's L. L., ii, 1.

CHAPTER, or CHAPTER. The capital
of a column.

The column has the *chapter* gilt with gold,
The cornucopia enriched with things of cost. *Spens.*

In the translation of the Bible,
chapter is frequently used in the
same sense, as in *Exod. xxxvi, 38, &c.*

There is no weight put upon the capitula or *chapters*
of them, as upon the other pillar's head, for fear least
they should be broken in pieces. *Coryat, i, p. 362, repr*

CHARACT. A distinctive mark, as in
arms.

Even so may Angelo
In all his dressings, *character*, titles, forms,
Be an arch-villain. *Meas. for Meas., v, 1.*

A statute of Edw. VI directs the
seals of office of every bishop to have
certain *character*, under the king's
arms, for the knowledge of the
diocese. *1 Ed. VI, c. 2.*

CHARACTERY. Writing; that which
is characterized; expression. Accented
on the second syllable.

Fairies use flowers for their *charactery*.
Mer. W. W., v, 5.

All my engagements I will construe to thee,
All the *charactery* of my and brow. *Jak. Ces., ii, 1.*

CHARE, or CHAR-WORK. Task-
work, or any labour. Of uncertain
derivation. See Todd.

And when thou'at done this *chare* I'll give thee leave
To play till dooms-day. *Ant. & Cl., v, 2.*
Also iv, 13.

I have yet one *chare* to do. *Promos & Cassandra, i, 6.*
His hands to wail, and arms work, and women's
chairs hee laid. *Warner's Alb. Engl., ii, 11.*
You are a trim gossip, go give her the blue gown, set
her to her *chare*, work, huswife, for your bread,
away! *Ed Part Honest Wh., O PL, iii, 479.*

Chare-woman is still used, for one
hired to work by the day.

To CHARE, or CHAR. To work, or
do.

All's *char'd* when he is gone. *Two Noble Kinsm., iii, 2.*
All's char'd, means "all is done; it
is all over." "That *char* is *char'd*,
as the good wife said when she had
hang'd her husband." *Ray's Prov.,*
p. 182, who there conjectures char
to be formed from charge, kar'
ἀποκαρῆν. See CHEWRE.

CHARE THURSDAY. The Thursday
in Passion week. Corrupted, accord-
ing to the following ancient explana-
tion, from *Shear Thursday*, being the
day for *shearing*, or shaving, prepa-
ratory to Easter. Called also Maundy
Thursday.

Upon *Chare Thursday* Christ brake bread unto his
disciples, and bad them eat it, saying it was his flesh
and blood. *Shepherd's Kalender.*
Yf a man aske why *Shere Thursday* is called so, ye may
say that in holy church it is called *Cena Domini*, our
Lords supper day. It is also in Englyshe called *Shere*
Thursday, for in olde faders dayes the people wolde
that daye shere theyr hedes, and clippye theyr berdys,
and pull theyr berdys, and so make them huncy agayn.

Ester day. For on Good Fryday they doo theyr bodyes none ease, but suffer penance in mynde of him, that that day suffered his panyon for all man kynde. On Ester even it is tyme to here theyr ser-vyce, and after servyce make holy days. Then as Johan Bellet sayth on *Sher Thursday* a man sholde do jollie here, and clype his berde, and a preest sholde shave his crowne, so that there shold nothyng be betwene God and hym.

Festiva, quoted by Dr. Wordsworth, in Eccles. Diag., vol. i, p. 297.

†CHARET, CHARRY. Old forms of chariot.

The further from the sun, the duller wits. The common people imagined the sun to be carried about in a chariot with horses. *Paser's Virgil*, 1600, marg. n.

Come pray thee come, we'll now away
To piece the scantness of the day:
We'll pluck the wheels from th' charry of the sun,
That he may give
Us time to live;

Till that our scene be done. *Wilt's Recreations*, 1654.

CHARGE. To give a charge to the watchmen appears to have been a regular part of the duty of the constable of the night. Dogberry's charge is well known, which, curious as it is, appears to satisfy the watchmen, whose resolution is as useful as that is sagacious:

Well, masters, we hear our charge: let us go sit here upon the church bench 'till two, and then all to bed.

Much Ado, iii, 3.

My watch is set—charge given,—and all at peace.

New Trick to cheat the Devil, 1639.

CHARGE-HOUSE. Conjectured to mean a free-school, by Mr. Steevens; but more probably a common school, for at a free-school there is no charge. Used only, as far as I know, in the following question to Holofernes the schoolmaster: evidently intended for affected language.

Do you not educate youth at the charge-house on the top of the mountain?

L. L. Lost, v, 1.

CHARINESS. Caution; scrupulousness. From *chary*, which, as well as this derivative, is growing obsolete.

Nay, I will consent to act any villainy against him, that may not sully the chariness of our honesty.

Mer W. W., ii, 1.

CHARITY, ST. The allegorical personage Charity figured as a saint in the Romish Calendar, and consequently was currently spoken of as such by our ancestors. Ophelia sings,

By Gie, and by Saint Charity. *Hamlet*, iv, 5.

Gammer Gurton says,

And helpe me to my needs, for God's sake, and St. Charity. *Gammer G.*, O. Pl. ii, 54.

Spenser also speaks of her:

Ah! dear Lord! and sweet Saint Charity!
That some good body once would pity me.

Ecl. May, 247.

CHARLES'S WAIN. The old name

for the seven bright stars of the constellation Ursa Major. The constellation was so named in honour of Charlemagne. With the usual regard of our elder poets to chronological propriety, it is, in Fisher's *Fuimus Troes*, put into the mouth of Brennus the Gaul, who took Rome. Yet Fisher was an academic.

From the unbounded ocean, and cold climes

Where Charles's wain circles the northern pole.

Fuimus Troes, O. Pl., vii, 446.

The editor of the old plays, there, and in vol. v, 259, explains it as the constellation Ursa Minor, which is a mistake.

Charle Wane is used by Bp. Gavin Douglas.

†Nor can the searching eye, or most admirable art of astronomy, ever yet find, that a coach could attain to that high exaltation of honour, as to be placed in the firmament. It is apparently seen, that Charles his Cart (which we by custom call *Charles his Wane*) is most gloriously studded, where in the large circumference of heaven, it is a most useful and beneficial sea-mark (and sometimes a land-mark too.)

Taylor's Works, 1630.

To CHARM. To utter musical sounds, whether by voice or instrument. From *charma*, Ital.

Here we our slender pipes may safely charm.

Spens. Shep. Cal. October, v, 118.

O what songs will I charm out, in praise of those valiantly strong-stinking breaths.

Docker, Gul's Horn, Proem.

Hence Milton's beautiful expression:

With charm of earliest birds.

Par. L., iv, 641.

†CHARM-MILK. An old name for buttermilk.

Lac aerosum, agitatedum. γάλα ἀπώδον. Lait beurd.

Butter milke charme milke. *Nomenclator*, 1606.

CHARMER. One who deals in charms or spells; magician.

That handkerchief

Did an Egyptian to my mother give.

She was a charmer, and could almost read

The thoughts of people.

Oth., iii, 4.

I fly unseen as charmers in a mist.

Fuimus Troes, O. Pl., vii, 407.

In the Psalms, we read of the charmer who charms wisely, with a design to quell the fury of the adder. *Ps.* lviii, 5.

†CHARNE. To churn.

They are so practized and inured in all kinds of barbarism, that they will milke one mare, and let another blood, and the blood and the milke they will charne together in their hats or caps, till they have made fresh cheese and cream (which the devil will scarce sale).

Taylor's Works, 1630.

CHARNICO, or CHARNECO. A sort of sweet wine. Supposed by Warburton to be derived from *charneca*,

the Spanish name for a species of turpentine tree.

And here, neighbour, here's a cup of *charneco*.

2 *Hem. VI*, ii, 3.

Come my inestimable bullics, we'll talk of your noble acts in sparkling *charnico*.

Puritan, act iv, *Suppl. to Sh.*, ii, 616.

It was probably esteemed a fine wine, being introduced with sack in the first-cited passage, and in the following mentioned with anchovies, which were then esteemed a great delicacy :

And 's soon I'd undertake to follow her,

L. Where no old *charnico* is, nor no anchoves.

B. & Fl. *Wit without M.*, act ii.

A pottle of Greek wine, a pottle of Peter-a-meene, a pottle of *charnico*.

2d Part of *Honest Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 457.

It was probably a Spanish wine, being mentioned with others as such, in a work called *Philocothonista*. See the note on the above passage. Yet Mr. Steevens asserts that *Charneco* is the name of a village near Lisbon.

†**CHAROKKOE**. A corruption of the Italian *scirocco*, the south-east wind.

When the chill *charokkoe* blows,
And winter tells a heavy tale

Ballad, 17th cent.

CHARTEL. A challenge, or letter of defiance. From *charta*, Lat. The word now in use, but in a different sense, is *cartel*, from *cartelle*, Ital. See Johnson.

Chief of domestic knights, and errant,
Either for *chartel*, or for warrant.

Hudibr., l. i, 21.

You had better have been drunk, and set in the stocks for it, when you sent the post with a whole packet of *chartels* for me.

Lord Roos' Letter to Lord Dorchester, 1659, p. 5.

CHARY. Scrupulous ; nicely cautious. See **CHARINESS** above.

The *chariest* maid is prodigal enough,
If she unmask her beauty to the moon.

Hamlet, i, 3.

Nor am I *chary* of my beauty's hue,
But that I am troubled with the tooth-ach sore.

George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 30.

CHASBOW. The poppy, Scotch. Written also *chasboll*, *chesbol*, and *chesbowe*. See Jamieson.

The violet her fainting head declin'd
Beneath a sleepy *chasbow*.

Drummond, p. 13, ed. 1791.

Gerard says, the plant was called in English poppy, or *cheese-bowles*, p. 400. A strange corruption !

CHASEMATE. See **CASAMATE**.

†**CHASE-PIECE**. The cannon in a ship which was so placed as to be available in pursuing an enemy, placed no doubt on the bow.

The eighth day, about 7 in the morning, *Rafiero* with

his frigots came rowing towards the ship, and being then calmed that the ship could not worke, hee came in such sort that she could have none but her *chase peeces* to beare upon them, which lay so well to passe, that they sunke two of their frigots before they could boord her, and two more after they were by her sides.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

CHAUCER'S JESTS. Incontinence in act or language. Probably from the licentious turn of some of that poet's Tales.

In good faith, no ; the wight that once hath tast the fruits of love,

Untill her dying daye will long sir Chaucer's jests to prove.

Promos. & Cassand., i, 3.

So Harrington, on the licentious use of the word *occupy* :

Lesbia doth laugh to heare sellers and buyers

Cal'd by this name, *substantial occupiers* :

Lesbia, the word was good while good folk us'd it,

You mar'd it that with Chaucer's jest abus'd it.

Epigr., B. i, Ep. 8.

Yet would he not play Cupid's ape,

In Chaucer's jest lest he should shape

A piganye like himselfe.

Verses prefixed to Coryat, Copy 11.

CHAUDRON, or CHAULDRON. Part of the entrails of an animal.

Add thereto a tyger's *chaudron*,

For the ingredients of our cauldron.

Macb., iv, 1.

How fare I ? troth, for sixpence a meal wench, as well as heart can wish, with calves *chaldrons* and chitter-lings.

Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 300.

See Todd in *Chawdron*.

To CHAUNE. To gape, or open. The word is Greek, however it got adopted here : *χαυνω*, laxo, aperio.

Oh, thou all bearing earth,

Which men do gape for, 'till thou cramm'st their mouths,

And choak'st their throats with dust : O *chaune* thy breast,

And let me sink into thee.

Ant. & Mell. Anc. Dr., ii, 144.

The editor of that work changed the word, because it was unknown to him. But Cotgrave has it, both in the French and English part, and Todd gives it as a substantive from Bp. Herbert Croft.

†**CHAUNE, or CHAWNE**. A crack, or crevice.

Anaximander is of opinion, that the earth waxing drie upon a long and extraordinarie drought, or after much moist weather and store of raine, openeth very great chinkes and wide *chawnes*, at which the aire above with violence and in exceeding much quantitie entreth, and so by them shaken with a strong spirit, is stirred and moved out of her proper place.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

CHAW. An old form of the word jaw.

It occurs in that form in the translations of the Bible, Ezekiel xxix, 4, and xxxviii, 4, but has been silently altered in the later editions. It was continued in the first part of the 18th century.

†Now this inflexible purpose of his grew the more confirmed through the covetousness both of himself, and of those also who conversed then in the court, gazing still for more, and never laying their *cheques* together, which did set him on and pricke him ever forward. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

†Danieles after this, and Barzimeres, when thus deluded they were returned [to the court,] being with reproachful tauntes reviled as dastards and cowards, faring like unto venomous serpents, which with the first blow are astonished, plucked up their spirits and whetted their deadly *cheques*, purposing as soone as possibly they could if it lay in their power to be meet with him that thus escaped their hands, and to doe him mischief. *Ibid.*

CHAWL. The jaw, or jaw-bone.

Of an ass he caught the *chawle* bone. *Bochas.*, 33.

Cited by a writer in the *Gent. Mag.*, Feb., 1820, p. 116. The editor adds, "Pigs' *chawls* are to be had at every pork-shop." In Staffordshire, they are simply called *chawls*; which would be a better term than the compounds, *pigs'-faces*, or *pigs'-chops*, which are commonly used in London.

CHEAP, Market. See **CHEPE**.

CHEAPSIDE CROSS. The cross at Cheapside, being much revered by the Papists, was proportionably detested by the Puritans. It was therefore removed May 2d, 1643. In Randolph's *Muses' Looking Glass*, a Puritan calls it an idol;—or rather the statue of the Virgin which was on it.

She looketh like the idol of *Cheapside*.

CHEARE, or CHEERE. Look; air of countenance.

No sign of joy did in his looks appear,
Or ever mov'd his melancholy *cheer*.

Drayton's Owl, 8vo, p. 1292.

With *cheers* as though one should another whelme,
Where we have fought and chased off' with darts.

Ld. Surrey's Sonnet on Winda Castle.

CHEAT-BREAD. Household bread; i. e., wheaten bread of the second sort. This is fully explained by Cotgrave, who, under *Pain*, has *pain bourgeois*, which he renders "crible bread, between white and brown, a bread that somewhat resembles our wheaten, or *cheat*." Todd derives it from *achet*, but that seems very doubtful. G. Mason, the censurer of Johnson, says, "the finest white bread."

No manchet can so well the courtly palate please,
As that made of the meal fetch'd from my fertile leaze.
Their finest of that kind, compared with my wheat,
For whiteness of the bread, doth look like common *cheat*.

Drayt. Polyol., xvi, p. 959.

See **MANCHET**.

The poor cattle yonder are passing away the time
With a *cheat* loaf, and a bumper of broken beer.

B. Jons. Maque of Angers, vol. vi, p. 128.

In the following it seems to indicate a fine sort, yet perhaps the speaker means that she shall be reduced even to the coarsest kind: she laments that she shall be,

Without French wares; or *cheat* bread, or quails; or
a little dog; or a gentleman usher; or indeed any
thing that's fit for a lady.

Eastward Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 381.

†As when salt Archy or Garret doth provoke them,
And with wide laughter and a *cheat-loaf* chomke
them.

Corbet's Poetica Stromata, 1648.

CHEATER, is said, in many modern notes, to have been synonymous with *gamester*: but it meant always an unfair gamester, one who played with false dice: though the name is said to have been originally assumed by those gentry themselves.

He's no swaggerer, hostess; a tame *cheater*, he. [The
hostess immediately contrasts the expression with
honest man.] *Cheater* call you him? I will bar no
honest man my house, nor no *cheater*.

2 Hen. IV., ii, 4.

So, in Ben Jonson's epigram on Captain Hazard the *cheater*, his false play is immediately mentioned:

Touch'd with the sin of false-play in his punk,
Hazard a month forswore his, and grew drunk.

Epigr. 87.

In several old books, it is said that the term was borrowed from the lawyers, casual profits to a lord of a manor being called *escheats* or *cheats*, and the officer who exacted them *escheater* or *cheater*. An officer of the Exchequer, employed to exact such forfeitures, and therefore held in no good repute, was apparently so called, at least by the common people.

I will be *cheater* to them both, and they shall be ex-
chequers to me.

Mer. W. W., i, 3.

TO CHECK. A term in falconry. To pause in the flight; to change the game while in pursuit, especially for an inferior kind.

And like the haggard *check* at ev'ry feather
That comes before his eye.

Fowl N., iii, 1.

CHECK, s. Base game itself was also called *check*; such as rooks, small birds, &c.

To take your falcon from going out to any *check*, thus
you must do. If she hath kill'd a *check* and has fed
thereon, before you come in, &c.

Gentl. Recr., 8vo, p. 27.

The free haggard,
(Which is that woman that hath wing, and knows it,
Spirit and plume) will make a hundred *checks*
To shew her freedom.

B. & Pl. Tamer tamed.

See Todd, *Check*, No. 5.

†**TO CHECK.** To reproach. Used also as a substantive, a taunt.

Which beheld by Hector, he let go
This bitter *check* at him. *Chapm. Hom. Il.*, iii, 87.

†CHECK-CLOUD.

Not to dismount a *check-cloud* earthy heape,
Or make soule passage by a poinard point.

Rowlands' Betraying of Christ, 1598.

CHECK-LATON. Used by Spenser for a kind of gilt leather, as he has defined it in his View of Ireland, and probably means the same here.

But in a jacket, quilted richly rare,
Upon *checklaton*, he was strangely dight.

P. Q., VI, vii, 43.

Tyrwhitt, on Chaucer, seems rather to make it the form of a robe, from an old French word, *ciclaton*; and he considers Spenser as mistaken in his idea of it. Yet Chaucer's words are, "his robe was of *ciclatoun*," which surely implies that it was made of a substance so called. [The word is derived from the Arabic, and signified originally a rich stuff which was brought from the East.]

†**CHECK-TEETH.** The grinders. For cheek teeth.

The other 6 on each side with three rootes, are the grinders, or *checkteeth*. *Lomatius on Painting*, 1698. *Dentes genuini*, Cic. intimi, Eid. *κρυσσητες*, *ὀψίγονοι*, *συσπροννητες*. *Dents maschelières*. The jawteeth or *checkteeth*. *Nomenclator*.

†**CHECQUER-ROLL.** A check-roll, or list of servants in the household.

First, if any man being the kings sworne servant (and his name in the *chequer-roll* of his houshold) under the degree of a lord, shall conspire with another.

Dalton's Country Justice, 1620.

CHEEKS AND EARS. A fantastic name for a kind of head-dress, of temporary fashion.

Fr. O then thou can'st tell how to help me to *cheeks and ears*. *L.* Yes, mistress, very well. *Pl. S.* *Cheeks and ears!* why, mistress Frances, want you *cheeks and ears?* methinks you have very fair ones. *Fr.* Thou art a fool indeed. Tom, thou knowest what I mean. *Cic.* Ay, ay, Kester; 'tis such as they wear a' their heads. *London Prod.*, iv, 3, *Suppl. to Sh.*, ii, 511.

†**CHEESE-TRENCHERS.** Are referred to in old plays as having posies often inscribed on them.

†**CHEEKS.** Door-posts.

Antæ, Vitru. *ostiorum latera*, Festo, *Lapides vel arrectaria utrunque; ostii latus munientia*. *παροιστάδες*, Xenoph. *στράμοι*, Polluci, *τέρταπα*, Hecych. Poll. Les jambas, ou jambages d'un huis ou porte. The doore postes, jambes, or *cheeks* of the doore. *Nomenclator*.

†**CHEERY.** In good spirits.

A young maid having married an old man, was observed on the day of marriage to be somewhat moody, as if she had eaten a dish of chums, which one of her bridemen observing bid her be *cheery*, and told her moreover, that an old horse would hold out as long and as well as a young in travel.

Witty Apothegms, 1689.

Ben. Ods precious, madam, I am not so old yet to think it a trouble to wait upon ladies. Mine was not an age of that debauchery to make men old and de-

crepid at thirty. I am upwards of threescore, and yet, ods precious, I am sound of limb and *cheary* of heart. Ha, come lady. *Wrangling Lovers*, 1677.

†**CHEERING.** A rural feast or merry-making.

Feasts which they called barley-feasts, wherein they did sacrifice for or with their barley, and so be the feasting, meetings, and *cheerings* called in our barley-harvests at this day.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 84.

†**CHENIX.** A measure of corn; a bushel. The Gr. *χοίριξ*.

I will allow him pottage thickt with bran,
Of barley-meale a *chenix* every day.

Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638.

†**CHEESE.** Suffolk cheese seems to have been notorious for its bad quality.

Observations on April.

Poverty and pride this Easter will go hand in hand, many will pinch their bellies to adorn their backs, and young women tumble upon their backs to please their bellies. Many London prentices will be forc'd to eat *Suffolk cheese*, that their masters daughters may be kept at a boarding-school. *London Bewitched*, 1708.

†**CHECKER-MAN.** A player at chess.

For Death hath been a *checker-man*
Not many yeares agoe;
And he is such a one as can
Bestow his *checking* so.

Death's Dance, an old Ballad, n. d.

†**CHEIREBOLL.**

That upon the *cheyreboll* hard beating his fist,
Spiders owe all windows, he sware by Gods blist.

Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

CHEPE. Market, Saxon.

Nor can it nought our gallant prayes reape,
Unless it be done in [the] staring *cheape*.

Ret. from Parn., sc. 1.

As good *chepe* is therefore exactly analogous to the French, aussi bon marché.

That yf there were a thousande soules on a hepe,
I wold bring them all to heven, as good *chepe*
As ye have brought yourselfe on pilgrimage.

Four P's, O. Pl., i, 60.

But the sack that thou hast drunk me would have bought me lights as good *cheap*, at the dearest chandler's in Europe.

1 Hen. IV., iii, 3.

Perhaps thou may'st agree better *cheap* now.

Anonymous Play of Hen. V.

Hence *Cheapside*, *East Cheap*, &c.

†**CHERALLY.** A liquor, but of what sort is uncertain.

By your leave, sir, I'll tend my master, and instantly be with you for a cup of *cherally* this hot weather.

B. & Fl. Fair M. of Inn, ii, 2.

Mr. Weber's conjecture is hardly worth notice.

†**CHERRY-BOUNCE.** Burnt brandy and sugar; or perhaps what we now call cherry-brandy.

Burnt brandy very good I hold,
To keep in heat, and force out cold;
And if you chuse to drink it raw,
Mix sugar which it down will draw:
When men together these do flounce,
They call the liquor *cherry-bounce*;
Yet no more difference in them lies,
Than betwixt minc'd and Christmas pies.

Poor Robin, 1740.

†**CHERRILETS.** A term for the paps.

Then nature for a sweet allurements sets
Two smelling, swelling, bashful *cherry-lets*;
The which with ruby-redness being tip'd,
Do speak a virgin merry, cherry-lip'd.
Over the which a neat sweet skin is drawn,
Which makes them shew like roses under lawn.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

Then those twins, thy strawberry teates,
Curled, purled, *cherrilets*?
Sylvester's Miracle of the Peace, 1599.

†**CHEERUPPING**. For chirruping, on the supposition, apparently, that the word is derived from *cheer up*.

Come turn up the boats, let's put on our coats,
And to Ben's, there's a *cheerupping cup*;
Let's comfort our hearts, every man his two quarts,
And to-morrow all hands to cut up.

The Greenland Voyage, a ballad.

CHERRY-PIT. A puerile game, which consisted of pitching cherry-stones into a small hole, as is still practised with leaden counters called dumps, or with money.

What man, 'tis not for gravity to play at *cherry-pit* with Satan.
Twel. N., iii, 4.

Nash [Pierce Penilesse], speaking of the disfigurement of ladies' faces by painting, says,

You may play at *cherry-pit* in the dint of their cheeks.
I have loved a witch ever since I play'd *cherry-pit*.

Witch of Edmonton.

His ill favoured visage was almost eaten through with pock-holes, so that halfe a parish of children might easily have played at *cherry-pit* in his face.

Fenner's Compleri Com. W. in Cens. Lit., x, 301.

†**CHESHIRE-ROUND**. A rough dance.

The fiddlers, with their chaplets crown'd,
Now gave the mob a *Cheshire-round*,
To which, a sloven paw'd the floor,
And us'd the same steps o'er and o'er,
Hudibras Redivivus, vol. ii, part 4.

CHESSNER. A chess-player.

Yonder's my game, which, like a politic *chessner*,
I must not seeme to see.

Middl. Game at Chess, act iv.

CHEST. For a coffin. In very common use.

But first, in Duden's place, now laid in *chest*,
Chuse you some other captain, stout and wise.

Fairf. Tasso, v, 5.

Sleep'st thou yet here, forgetful of this thing,
That yet thy friends lie slain, not laid in *chest*?

Ibid., x, 8.

Chests is put also for the game of chess. *O. Pl.*, v, 168.

†**CHESTS**. The game of chess.

Jouer eux eschets, to play at *chests* or tables.

Nomenclator, 1585, p. 294.

CHEVERIL. A kid; more commonly, kid leather. *Chevreuil*, Fr.

A sentence is but a *cheveril* glove to a good wit; how quickly the wrong side may be turned outward!

Twel. N., iii, 1.

This leather being of a very yielding nature, was often alluded to in comparisons:

Oh, here's a wit of *cheveril*, that stretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad!

Rom. & Jul., ii, 4.

No *cheveril* stretching to such prophanation.

Two Maids of Moreclack, 1609.

Thus a very flexible conscience was proverbially compared to it:

He hath a conscience like a *cheveril's* skin. *Ray*, 274.

Which gifts—the capacity

Of your soft *cheveril* conscience would receive

If you might please to stretch it. *Hen. VIII*, ii, 3.

He had a tongue for ev'ry language fit,

A *cheveril* conscience, and a searching wit.

Drayton's Owl, Works, 8vo, p. 1302.

CHEVISANCE. Achievement; action.

But through this and other their miscreance,

They maken many a wrong *chevisance*.

Spens. Ecl. May, 91.

†Here, after they had well refreshed their bodies with meat, they came the next day to Callinism, a strong towne of defence, and for rich *chevisance* and quicks traffique a most delectable place.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

CHEWET, certainly meant a sort of minced or forced-meat pie; but as prince Henry, when he calls Falstaff *chewet*, is reproving him for unseasonable chattering, interrupting grave business,

Peace, *chewet*, peace. *1 Hen. IV*, v, 1.

it is more likely that he alluded to the chattering bird, called in French *chouëtte*, by us chough, or jack-daw. Common birds had always a variety of names.

As for the other *chewet*, Cotgrave uses it to explain the French word *goubelet*, thus, "a little round pie, resembling our *chuet*." Lord Bacon mentions *chuets*, in his Natural History, and calls them minced meat. In the following proverbial line, bird or minced-pie may suit equally well:

Chatting to chiding is not worth a *chuet*.

Heywood's Poems, 4to, G, 4.

CHEWRE, only a corrupt form of *chare*. A task, or business. I have little doubt that it was pronounced *cheer*.

Here's two *chewres cheer'd*; when wisdom is employed 'Tis ever thus.

B. & Pl. Love's Cure, iii, 2.

i. e., "Here's two *chares char'd*," two businesses done, two points gained. *Cheer* is very likely to be said for *chare*: as it frequently is, even now, for *chair*.

CHIAUS. An officer under the Turkish government.

Sandys writes it *chause*, and thus defines it:

Of the other Jemoglans some come to *chausees*; who go on embassies, execute commandments, and are as pursivants, and under sherrifs attending the imprisonment of the emperour—and on the courts of justice, soliciting also the causes of their clients.

Sandys' Travels, p. 48.

In 1609, a *chiaus* was sent by sir

Robert Shirley from Constantinople, who, before his employer arrived, had *chiaused* (or *choused*) the Turkish and Persian merchants out of four thousand pounds, and had decamped. The affair was quite recent when Jonson's *Alchemist* appeared, 1610, who thus alludes to it:

D. What do you think of me?
That I am a *chians*?

Facer. What's that?
D. The Turk [who] was here.

As one would say, do you think I am a Turk?
Alch., i, 2.

And afterwards,

This is the gentleman, and he's no *chians*. *Ibid.*
"The Turk," says Mr. Gifford, "was probably little conscious that he had enriched the language with a word, the etymology of which would mislead Upton, and puzzle Dr. Johnson." He might have mentioned Skinner, and others also.

Hence therefore to *chouse*, which is the same sound in different letters; and which, while the fact was remembered, was written *chiause*. As by Shirley, quoted by Mr. Gifford; and by Gayton, *Festiv. Notes*, B. iv, chap. 16 and 18, *chiauze*. So capricious is often the origin of words, and so dangerous to etymologists. Rycaut writes it *chiause*.

CHIBBALS, or CHIBBOLS. Onions.
From *ciboule*, Fr.

As at St. James's, Greenwich, Tibbaults,
Where the acorns plump as *chibbals*
Soon shall, &c.

B. Jons. Gipsies Metam., a Masque, vol. vi, p. 73.

†CHICKIN. The Italian coin a sequine.
See CHIQUINIE.

Finally, they made him giddle and blinde, by disbursing unto him an hundred *chickins* of very good golde, then they honourably clad him, with episcopall robes, and advised him, that whither they should conduct him, keeping silence, and standing with a kinde of reverence.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

To CHIDE. Sometimes merely to make a noise, without any reference to scolding. It means here the cry of hounds:

Never did I hear
Such gallant *chiding*; for besides the groves,
The skies, the fountain, ev'ry region near
Seem'd all a mutual cry. *Mids. N. Dr.*, iv, 1.

I take great pride
To hear soft music, and thy shrill voice *chide*.
Humour out of breath, cited by Mr. Steevens.

In the following passage either sense may do:

I can
With as much patience hear the mariners
Chide in a storm. *Muses' Looking Gl.*, O. Pl., ix, 201.

To CHIEVE. To succeed; to proceed; as in the phrase, "Faire *chieve* you," which Coles renders, *opus tuum fortunet Deus, spiret labori tuo*

You have us'd a doctor farre worse, and therefore look for ill *chieving*. *Ulysses upon Ajax*, D, 2 b.

†For apparant it was, that if they *chieved* well in this enterprise, they would make foule worke, and commit some notable carnage among them.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

CHILD. A youth trained to arms, whether squire or knight: derived by some from the Saxon *cild*, a prince.

Child Rowland to the dark tower came. *Lear*, iii, 4.
And yonder lives the *child* of Elle,
A young and comely knight.

Percy's Anc. Ballads, i, 109.

See his annotation prefixed to *Child Waters*, vol. iii, p. 54. Sir Tristram in Spenser is called *child Tristram*, immediately after being dubbed a squire:

So he him dubbed, and his 'squire did call,
Full glad and joyous then young Tristram grew.

After which it is subjoined,

Chyld Tristram pray'd that he with him might go
On his adventure. *Spens. F. Q.*, VI, ii, 35, 36.

On this account, Mr. Todd inclines to think that the title belongs to a squire, and not to a knight; though he confesses that it may be found applied to the latter, in the old ballads and romances. But prince Arthur, in his own Spenser, was a complete knight, and of him his author has said expressly,

The noble *childe*, preventing his desire,
Under his club with wary boldnesse went.

F. Q., VI, viii, 15.

See also V, xi, 8.

Upton has asserted that *cniht*, or knight, in Saxon, meant also child; but we see that a squire might be so styled. *Childe Harold* has lately made the term very familiar.

To CHILD. To bear children. *Childing* women was a common expression for lying-in women.

The spring, the summer,
The *childing* autumn, angry winter, change
Their wonted liveries, *Mids.*, ii, 2.

In the above passage *childing* means fruitful. It is cited several times from Heywood, as

And at one instant she shall *child* two issues.

Silver Age.

This queene Genissa *childing* died.

Warner's Alb. Engl., iii, 18.

Drayton uses it also, of Elflida:

Who having in her youth of *childing* felt the woe,
Her lord's embraces row'd she never more would
know. *Polyolb.*, Song xii, p. 893.

Childing plants were those now

termed by the botanists *proliferous*, in which one flower rises within or around another, and sometimes several.

Furthermore there is another pritty double daisie, which differs from the first described only in the floure, which at the sides thereof puts forth many foot-stalkes carrying also little double floures, being mostly of a red colour, so that each stalke carries as it were an old one, and the brood thereof: whence they have fitly termed it the *childing daisie*.

Gerarde Herb., p. 635.

CHILD, for a young person. This, says Mr. Warton, was anciently restrained to the young of the male sex. Thus the *children* of the chapel signifies the boys of the chapel, &c.; and in Lord Surrey's translation of the second book of Virgil, for *pueri innuptæque puellæ sacra canunt*, we have

Children and maids that holy carols sung.

And for *puer Ascanius*,

The childe Julius. Hist. of Poetr., iii, 23.

From a passage in the *Winter's Tale*, Mr. Steevens has maintained that the contrary was the usage, where it is said,

A very pretty bearne,
A boy, or a *child*, I wonder. *Act iii, sc. 8.*

But this may perhaps be rather referred to the simplicity of the shepherd, reversing the common practice, than taken as an authority for it. As to a general reference to the usage of some counties, it cannot have much weight.

†**CHILD-GREAT**. Great with child.

Swines bread, so used, doth not onely speed
A tardy labour; but (without great heed)
If over it a *child-great* woman stride,
Instant abortion often doth betide. *Du Bartas.*

CHILDERMAS DAY. It was a popular superstition, which in the remote parts of the island is not yet extinct, that no undertaking could prosper which was begun on that day of the week on which *Childermas*, or Innocents' day, last fell.

Friday, quoth-a, a dismal day! *Childermas-day* this year was Friday.

Sir John Oldcastle, part i, *Suppl. to Sh.*, ii, 297.

Bourne thus speaks of it:

According to them it is very unlucky to begin any work upon *Childermas-day*; and what day soever that falls on, whether on a Munday, Tuesday, or any other, nothing must be begun on that day through the year. *Obs. on Popular Antiq.*, ch. 18.

CHILDNESS. Used once by Shakespeare, for childishness.

And, with his varying *childness*, cures in me
Thoughts that would thicke my blood. *Wint. Tale*, i, 2.

†**CHILD-WIFE**. A woman who has borne children.

But the law selfe doth openly discharge and deliver this holy *childwife* from the band of the law, whan it sayeth in the third boke of Moses entitled *Leviticus*: If a woman have conceived, and borne a manchilde, &c. *Paraphrase of Erasmus*, 1548.

CHIN-CLOUT. The muffler formerly worn by females.

If I mistook not at my entrance there hangs the lower part of a gentlewoman's gown, with a mask and a *chin-clout*. *Mad World*, O. PL, v, 362.

It is afterwards said of the lady,

She wears a *linen cloth* about her jaw. *Ibid.*, p. 370.
†Her loose gowne, for her looser body fit,
Shall be adored with a flash of wit,
And from the *chin-clout*, to the lowly slipper,
In Heliconian streames his praise shall dip her.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

CHINESES. Formerly used for the Chinese, and even later than the times of Shakespeare. Thus Milton,

But in his way lights on the barren plains
Of Sericana, where *Chineses* drive
With sails and wind their cany waggons light.

Par. Lost, iii, 438.

And the account of the *Chineses* is not hard to be reconciled with that of the Septuagint.

Tillotson, Serm. 1.

But for this let them consult the king of France's late envoy thither, who gives no better account of the *Chineses* themselves.

Locke, I, 4, § 8. *Essay on H. Und.*

And the *Chineses* now, who account the world 3,269,000 years old, or more. *Ibid.*, II, 14, §30.

Something of this I have seen in some places, but heard more of it from others who have lived much among the *Chineses*; a people whose way of thinking seems to lie as wide of ours in Europe as their country does. *Sir Wm. Temple on Gardening*, vol. iii, p. 220.

†**CHINKY**. Full of cracks or crevices.

Those rays that do but warm you in England, do half roast us here; those beams that irradiat onely, and guild your honey-suckled fields, do scorch and parch this *chinky* gaping soyl. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

CHIOPPINE. A sort of high shoe, formerly worn by ladies: or rather a clog or patten, as Coryat says, "They weare it under their shoes," *loc. infr. cit.*

By'r lady, your ladyship is nearer to heaven than when I saw you last, by the altitude of a *chioppine*.

Hamlet, ii, 2.

The derivation is Spanish, (*chapin*.) The wear of them is found most frequently attributed to Italian ladies:

The Italian in her high *chopeene*.

Heyw. Challenge of Beauty, act v.

Venice was more famous for them than any other place, and they seem to have been carried there to the greatest excess, where walking was least required.

'Tis ridiculous to see how these ladys crawle in and out of their gondolas, by reason of their *choppines*, and what dwarfs they appeare, when taken down from their wooden scaffolds.—Courtezans or citizens may not weare *choppines*. *Evelyn's Journal*, 1645, vol. i, p. 190.

As for the women here, [at Venice] they would gladly get the same reputation that their husbands have, of being tall and handsome, but they overdo it with their

horrible *cioppini*, or high shoes, which I have often seen to be a full half yard high.

Lassels's Italy, part ii, p. 380.

See also his discussion on the inconvenience and use of them.

Massinger spells it *chapin*, according to the etymology:

I am dull—some music—
Take my *chapins* off. So, a lusty strain.

Renegado, i, 2.

Their Spanish origin is also alluded to by Ben Jonson:

For that
He has the bravest device (you'll love him for't)
To say he wears *cioppinos*, and they do so
In Spain. *Devil's an Ass*, iii, 4.

The person spoken of was to be disguised as a Spanish lady, in which dress he appears, act iv, sc. 3, and talks of the fashion of *cioppinos* accordingly. The intimate connection between Spain and some parts of Italy accounts sufficiently for the quick adoption of the fashion in the latter country. In Marston's Dutch courtesan, their construction is partly explained. "Dost not wear *high cork shoes*: *chopines*?" D, 4. Coryat calls them *chapineys*, and describes them as made of wood covered with coloured leather, and sometimes *even half a yard high*, their altitude being proportioned to the rank of the lady; so that they could not walk without being supported: this was at Venice. *Cor. Crudities*, vol. ii, p. 37, repr.

And for a speciall preheminece [the tragic actors] did walke upon those high corked shoes or pantofles, which they now call in Spaine and Italy *shoppini*.

Puttenham, Art of Poes., ch. xv, b. l.

It is odd enough that no corresponding word is found in such Italian dictionaries as I have had an opportunity to consult: not even *cioppino*, which, on the authority of Jonson, added to the evidence of its form, we might have supposed to be the word in that language.

Hall writes the word, *chippins*.

What an irregular height doth Venetian *chippins* mount them to!
Parad., iii, p. 67.

†CHIP-CHOP. Chattering; gabbling.

The sweet Italian, and the *chip-chop* Dutch,
I know, the man i' th' moone can speake as much.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

Then as great Maro, and renowned Naso,
Brave Homer, Petrarke, sweet Italian Tasso:
And numbers more, past numbring to be numberd,
Whose rare inventions never were incumberd,
With our outlandish *chip-chop* gibbrish gabbling:
To fill mens eares with unacquainted babbling. *Ibid.*

†CHIP-AXE. "A *chip-axe*, *ascia*."

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 131.

†CHIPPING-KNIFE. "A *chipping-knife* to chip bread with, *culter panarius*." *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 178.

CHIQUEINIE. A sequine; an Italian coin. Coryat estimates its value at eight shillings and eightpence half-penny of the English coin of his time. Vol. ii, p. 21, repr.

CHIRE, *v.*, probably the same as to *chirre*. To make an obscure noise.

What tho' he *chires* on purer manchets crowne.

Hall, Sat. v, 2.

†CHIRPING-CUP. A merry cup, or glass; one which makes you chirp.

I thank you for your last society in London, but I am sorry to have found Jack T. in that pickle, and that hee had so far transgress'd the Fannian law, which allows a *chirping-cup* to satiate, not to surfeit, to mirth, not to madness. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

To CHIRRE. To chirp. A word meant to express the indistinct noise made by some birds.

You do affect as timorously as swans,
(Cold as the brook they swim in) who do bill
With tardy modesty, and *chirring* plead
Their constant resolutions.

Glaphorne's Argalus and Parthenia, 4to, C, 4.

Said also of the murmur of turtles.

Also of grasshoppers:

But that there was in place to stir
His spleen, the *chirring* grasshopper.

Herrick, p. 136.

To chirp is now the word in use. See Junii Etym. in *Chirre*.

†CHITTER. To chatter, as a sparrow.

The fethered sparrows cald am I;
In swete and plasaunt spryng
I greatly doe delight, for then
I *chitter*, *chirpe*, and syng.

Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

†CHITTERLINGS. The small entrails.

Panse, ou le gras boyau. A fat gut or *chitterling*,
(and as some say) a tripe. *Nomenclator*.

†CHIVE. A chip.

These diseases happen specially to masons, millers, carpenters, wrights, and smithes: for if any *chive*, chip, or dust skip into the eye, and through negligence be left behind, it will incarnate upon the tunicle salvatrice, and then can you not cure the eye but by removing and drawing the said *chive*.

Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

†CHIVAN. To play the chivan, to run away precipitately.

Well shot, well shot, said Robin Hood then,
That shot it was in time;
And if thou wilt accept of the place,
Thou shalt be a bold yeoman of mine.
Go play the *chivan*, the stranger then said,
Make haste and quickly go,
Or with my fist, be sure of this,
I'll give thee buffets sto'.

Ballad of Robin Hood and his Cousin Scarlet.

†**CHOAK-PEAR.** A coarse kind of pear.

Pet. Ay, but the devil take thee and thy almond nuts, if these be they. But it is no matter! I will give thee a dish of *choak-pears*, which will do thee a great deal of good, and as you like these, you shall have more, for I have anew for thee.

A Battle for the Breeches, n. d.
Euphues not a little amazed with the discourteous speech of Philautus, whom he saw in such a burning fever, did not apply warme clothes to continue his sweat, but gave him colde drinke to make him shake, either thinking so strange a malady was to be cured with a desperate medicine, or determining to use as little art in phisick, as the other did honesty in friendship: and therefore in stead of a pill to purge his hot blood, he gave him a *choake-pear* to stop his breath, replying as followeth.

Lyly's Euphues and his England, 1623.

†**CHOAK-PLUM.** A similar plum.

The spider's tale (quoth thant) semeth a choking *choke-plum*.

Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

†**CHOAK-WORT.** A plant.

The Libians call'd it Reena, which implies It makes them dye like birds twixt earth and skyes; The name of *choak-wort* is to it assign'd, Because it stops the venom of the mind.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To CHOP. Was used somewhat in the sense of our word *to pop*.

As flie at libertee in and out might *chop*.

Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

†**To CHOWRE.** To grumble or mutter.

But when the crabbed nurse
Beginnes to chide and *chowre*.

Turbervile's Ovid, 1567, f. 122.

CHRISOME, CHRYSOM, or CHRISME.

"The face-cloth, or piece of linen put upon the head of a child newly baptis'd." *Kersey*. Also, *chrisoms*, "Infants that die within the month of birth, or at the time of their wearing the *chrisom-cloath*." *Ibid*.

The best account is in Blount's *Glossography*, as it notices all the senses in due order:

Chrisome (α χρίσμα) signifies properly the white cloth which is set by the minister of baptism upon the head of a child newly anointed with chrism after his baptism: now it is vulgarly taken for the white cloth put about or upon a child newly christened, in token of his baptism; wherewith the women use to shroud the child, if dying within the month; otherwise it is usually brought to church at the day of purification. *Chrisoms*, in the bills of mortality, are such children as die within the month of birth, because during that time they use to wear the *chrisom-cloth*. And in some parts of England, a calf kill'd before it is a month old, is called a *chrysom-calf*.

Infants were so called in the registers and bills of mortality:

When the convulsions were but few, the number of *chrisoms* and infants was greater.

Graunt's Bills of Mortality, cited in *Johns. Dict.*

Hence it is plain that in the following passage we should read "*chrisom child*," unless Mrs. Quickly be supposed to disfigure the word.

'A made a finer end, and went away, an it had been any *chrisom'd child*.

Hen. V. ii, 3.

Chrysome child is used where no suspicion of misuse can apply:

Doe not confess you are a lieutenant, or you an Antient, and no man will quarrel w'ee; you Shall be as secure as *chrysome* children.

Shirley's Doubtful Heir, ii, p. 16.

And would'st not join thy halfpenny
To send for milk for the poor *chrisome*.

Wits, O. Pl., viii, 508.

The original use of the *chrisme* cloth was to prevent the rubbing off the *chrism* or holy unguent, a part of the old baptismal office.

It afterwards came to signify a white mantle thrown over the whole infant, which became in some places the perquisite of the clergyman.

Madam, the preacher

Is sent for to a churching, and doth ask

If you be ready: he shall lose, he says,

His *chrysome* else. *City Match*, O. Pl., ix, 352.

In the liturgy compiled by Cranmer, Ridley, &c., in the second year of Edward VI, the following was part of the office of baptism: The child, if not weak, was to be dipped three times; first on the right side, then on the left, and lastly with the face towards the font. After which, the godfathers and godmothers were to take, and lay their hands on the child; and the minister was to put upon it the *white vesture*, or *chrisom*, saying,

Take this *white vesture*, for a token of the innocency, which, by God's grace, in this holy sacrament of baptism, is given unto thee; and for a sign whereby thou art admonished, so long as thou livest, to give thyself to innocency of living; that after this transitory life thou mayest be partaker of the life everlasting. Amen.

Lives of the Compilers of the Liturgy, Appendix, p. clxv.

This, as well as other ceremonies, was struck out at the revisal of the Liturgy in 1551, p. clxxxiv. The French word for the baptismal oil was *cresme* or *crème*; for the *chrisom cloth*, *cresmeau*. See Cotgrave in both those words, who further illustrates what is here said.

CHRIST-CROSS. The alphabet was called the Christ-cross row, some say because a cross was prefixed to the alphabet in the old primers; but as probably from a superstitious custom of writing the alphabet in the form of a cross, by way of charm. This was even solemnly practised by the bishop in the consecration of a church. See Picart's *Religious Ceremonies*, vol. i, p. 131. It was also

termed in French *croix de par Dieu*. It was pronounced *cris-cros*. Shakespeare calls it the *cross-row*.

And from the *cross-row* plucks the letter G.

Rich. III, i, 1.

The mark of noon on a dial is in the following passage jocularly called the *Christ-cross* of the dial, being the figure of a cross placed instead of xii.

Fall to your business roundly; the fescue of the dial is upon the *Christ-cross* of noon.

Puritan, iv, 2, *Suppl. to Sh.*, ii, 607.

†Christ's cross is the *christ-cross* of all our happiness; it delivers us from all blindness of error, and enriches our darkness with light.

Quarles's Emblems.

†CHRIST-CHURCH-BELLS. The name of an old dance.

Christ-church bells. The man dances to the contrary woman, and turns her with his right-hand; then takes his own partner with his left-hand, and turns her round; then stands in his place till the other man hath done the like; then take hands all four, and turn round, and clap with right-hand and left, then cast off, and so on.

Newest Academy of Compliments.

CHRISTENDOM. Usually a general term for the Christian part of the world; also for baptism.

There looking to behold

People that had receiv'd their *christendoms*,
As the false pilot promis'd him he should.

Fanshawe's Lusiad, i, 104.

This struck such fear that straight his *christendome*
The king receives, and many with the king.

Ibid., x, 116.

You must forsake your *christendom* and faith.

Fairf. Tasso, x, 69.

They all do come to him with friendly face,
When of his *christendome* they understand.

Harringt. Ariost., xliii, 189.

Hence used for the name given in baptism, and even for an appellation in general:

With a world

Of pretty, fond, adoptious *christendoms*,
That blinking Cupid gossips.

All's W., i, 1.

That is, "a number of pretty, fond, adopted appellations, or Christian names, to which blind Cupid stands godfather." The commentators appear not to have understood this passage.

See ADOPTIOUS.

Sometimes it means Christianity itself. Prince Arthur says,

By my *christendom*,

So I were out of prison, and kept sheep,
I should be merry as the day is long.

A. John, iv, 1.

†CHRISTAL. A glass; a glass mirror.

You are more worthy of pittie, then of envie; you hold my counsailes, now I see, in scorne, use at my reasons jest, but time will come, when you will repent not to have followed them; for then you will avoyde those *christles*, wherein now you looke, your selfe not so deformed to behold.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

CHRISTMAS. The celebration of this festival, at the inns of court, was anciently attended with much revelry.

In Dugdale's *Origines Juridicales*, p. 150, &c., is an account of a grand Christmas kept at the Temple in 1562, at which lord Robert Dudley, afterwards earl of Leicester, presided. An account of a similar feast at Gray's-inn, is inserted in Nichols's *Progresses of Elizabeth*, vol. i, under the title of *Gesta Grayorum*. Gaming was a good deal practised on those occasions, which is alluded to in the following passage:

Worth so much! I know my master will make dice of them; then 'tis but letting master Alexander carry them next *Christmas to the Temple*, he'll make a hundred marks a night of them.

Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 358.

I thought he [the devil] was a cheater, e'er since I heard two or three Templers swear at dice, the last *Christmas*, that the devil had got all.

Hog has lost, &c., O. Pl., vi, 415.

†CHRISTMAS-BOOK. A book in which people were accustomed to keep an account of the Christmas presents they received.

Rail. pag. Sir Theon, here are a couple of fellows brought before me, and I know not how to decide the cause; looke in my *Christmas booke* who brought me a present.

Returne from Parnassus, 1606.

†CHRISTMAS-BOX. This was a box, generally made of earthenware, with a slit in it, through which the money given at Christmas was passed into the box. It was carried about by prentices and others to receive gifts, which were hoarded up, and could only be obtained by breaking the box. Hence the following allusions.

Like a swine, he never doth good till his death; as an *apprentice's box of earth*, apt he is to take all, but to restore none till hee be broken.

Mason's Essays, 1621.
Both with a *Christmas boxe* may well comply,
It nothing yields till broke; they till they die.

The English Usurer, 1634.

Like the *Christmas earthen boxes* of apprentices, apt to take in money, but he restores none till hee be broken, like a potter's vessel, into many shares.

H. Browne, Map of the Microcosm, 1642.

†To CHRISTMAS. Is used by Chapman as a verb.

Her labours feast imperial Night with sports,

When loves are *Chrismast* with all pleasure's sorts.

Hymn. in Noct.

CHRISTMAS PRINCE. This high title was sometimes given, for the greater solemnity, to the *lord of misrule*, who presided at any distinguished festival of the kind. A most curious narrative of such a celebration has lately been published in a collection of tracts, called *Miscellanea Antiqua*.

Anglicana, from an original MS. preserved at St. John's College, Oxford. It took place in the year 1607. The *Gesta Grayorum* above mentioned afford another remarkable instance of the same kind; and a third is mentioned as carried on in the *Middle Temple* in 1635. See Preface to *Christmas Prince*, p. ix. See **BOY-BISHOP**.

†**CHRIST-TIDE**. Another name for Christmas.

Let *Christ-tide* be thy fast,
And Lent thy good repast:
And regard not an holy day.

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

CHUCK. Corrupted from chick, and used as a fondling expression. In the following passage, the immediate substitution of *biddy* illustrates its signification:

Why how now, my bawcock? how dost thou, *chuck*?
Mal. Sir! Sir To. Ay, biddy, come with me.

Twel. N., iii, 4.

Immortal she-egg *chuck* of Tyndarus his wife.

Albions Engl., v, 27.

Meaning Helen. Shakespeare has ventured to use it in tragic style:

Be ignorant of the knowledge, dearest *chuck*,
Till thou applaud the deed. *Macb.*, iii, 2.

So in *Othello*:

What promise, *chuck*? *iii*, 4.

One that does nothing without his *chuck*, that is his wife.
Earle, Microc., p. 184, ed. Bliss.

CHUFF. A term of reproach, usually applied to avaricious old citizens; of uncertain derivation. Some suppose it to be from *chough*, which is similarly pronounced, and means a kind of sea bird, generally esteemed a stupid one. See Todd.

Are ye undone? No, ye fat *chuffs*, I would your store were here.
1 Hen. IV., ii, 2.
Truth, sister, I heard you were married to a very rich *chuff*.
Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 256.

The *chuff's* crowns

Imprison'd in his trusty chest, methinks

I hear groan out, and long till they be thine.

Muses' Look. Glass, O. Pl., ix, 209.

Mr. Steevens quotes it "rusty chest," which is better.

†A fat *chuff* it was (I remember), with a grey beard cut short to the stumps, as though it were grymde, and a huge worm-eaten nose, like a cluster of grapes hanging downwards. *Nash, Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

†**CHUFF-HEADED**. Stupid.

That these men by their mechanical trades should come to be sparage gentlemen and *chuff-headed* burgho-masters.

Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

†**CHURCH**. "The nearer the church, the farther from God," is a proverb at least as old as the beginning of the fifteenth century, for it occurs in

MS. Douce, 52, fol. 15, "The nerer the chyrche the fer fro Crist."

CHURCH-ALE. A periodical festival, like the wakes of many parishes. See **ALE**.

For the *church-ale* two young men of the parish are yerely chosen by their last foregoers, to be wardens; who, dividing the task, make collection among the parishioners of whatsoever provision it pleaseth them voluntarily to bestow. This they employ in brewing, baking, and other acates, against Whitson-tide, &c.

Carey's Surv. of Cornw., p. 68.

A piper it got at a *church-ale*.

B. Jons. Masque of Queens, vol. v, 328.

†**CHYMICK METAL**. Counterfeit metal, perhaps the metal called *alchemy*.

World, thou'rt a traytor; thou hast stamp't thy base
And *chymick metal* with great Caesar's face,
And with thy bastard bullion thou hast barter'd
For wares of price; how justly drawn and quarter'd!

Quarles's Emblems.

†**CICER**. A kind of pea. Lat.

It is made the better, if you ad to it sweet almonds, pistax, pine nuts, barley meale, *cicers*, and such like.

Barrough's Method of Phisick.

†**CILLIBUB**. A sillabub.

If you are in health, 'tis well, we are here all so, and wee should be better had wee your company; therefore I pray leave the smutty ayr of London, and com hither to breath sweeter, wher you may pluck a rose, and drink a *cillibub*. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

†**CIMBALS**. A dish in confectionary, described in the *True Gentlewoman's Delight*, 1676.

†**CINDRING**. Reducing to cinders.

Short tale to make, where sword and *cindring* flame
Consume as much as earth and air may frame.

Gascoigne's Works, 1587.

CINOPER. Supposed to be put for cinnabar.

I know you have arsenike,
Vitriol, sal-tartre, argaile, alkaly,
Cinoper.

B. Jons. Alch., i, 3.

CINQUE-PACE. A kind of dance (called also *galliard*), the steps of which were regulated by the number five.

Five was the number of the music's feet,
Which still the dance did with *five paces* meet.

Sir John Davies on Danc., st. 67.

And then comes repentance, and, with his bad legs,
falls into the *cinque-pace* faster and faster, till he sink into his grave. *Much Ado*, ii, 1.

Cinque-pace is there a quibble, alluding to *sink*, and *grave* is equally a pun; not alluding to the nature of the dance, which was not grave (as Johnson says), but very lively. The poet loved to play on this word.

He seem'd the trimmest dancer that ever trode a
cinque-pace after sutch musicke.

Palace of Pleas., ii, Q q, &

See **GALLIARD**.

†**CIPHERED**. Written.

The characters of gravity and wisdom ciphered in your aged face.
Gough's Strange Discovery, 1640.

CIPRES. See CYPRESS.

A CIRCLING BOY. A species of *roarer*; one who in some way drew a man into a snare, to cheat or rob him. See Mr. Gifford's conjectures upon it. *Barth. Fair*, iv, 3, p. 481.

CIRCUIT, for *circle*. Applied to a crown.

Until the golden *circuit* on my head, &c.
2 *Hen. VI*, iii, 1.

Also for a long compass of reasoning. See Todd.

†CIRCUMQUAQUE. A circumlocution.

What, quoth the flie, meaneth this *circumquaque*?
Heywood's Spider & Flie, 1556.

CITIZEN, *adj.* Town bred; delicate. The use of this word as an adjective seems to have been only a licence of Shakespeare's pen.

So sick I am not; yet I am not well;
But not so *citizen* a wanton as
To seem to die ere sick. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.

CITTERN. A musical instrument, like a guitar. See BARBER.

For grant the most barbers can play on the *cittern*.
B. Jons. Vision of Delight, vol. vi, p. 22.

B. Jonson makes Morose say of his wife, whom his barber had recommended,

I have married his *cittern* that's common to all men.
Silent Woman, iii, 5.

And, by the very same allusion, Matheo, in the *Honest Whore*, calls his wife

A barber's *citterne*, for every serving man to play upon.
O. Pl., iii, p. 471.

Dr. King says of the barbers in his time, that,

Turning themselves to perriwig making, they had forgot their *cittern* and their musick. *Works*, ii, 72.

See Hawkins's note on Walton's *Angler*, part i, ch. xvi, p. 286, ed. 1806.

The *cittern* had usually a head grotesquely carved at the extremity of the neck and finger-board. Hence these jests on the face of Holofernes:

H. I will not be put out of countenance.
B. Because thou hast no face.
H. What is this?—[pointing, doubtless, to his own face.]

B. A *cittern* head.
Du. The head of a bodkin.
Bi. A death's face in a ring. *L. L. Lost*, v, 2.

With several other fanciful allusions.

†Shall brainlesse *cyterne-heads*, each jobernole,
Pocket the very genius of thy soule?
Marston, Sc. of Villanie, Works, iii, p. 242.

So in other old plays:

C. I hope the chronicles will rear me one day for a head-piece.

Ed. Of woodcock, without brains in't; barbers shall wear thee on their *citterns*.

Ford's Love's Melancholy, ii, 1.

See also other passages cited by Mr. Steevens.

A similar allusion to the head of a rebeck was current in France. In Gargantua's lamentation for his wife Badebec, we read,

Dead is the noble Badebec,
Who had a face like a rebec.

On which the note is,

A grotesque figure, or monstrous chimerical face, cut in the upper part of a *rebec*, which is a three stringed fiddle. *Motteux' Ed.*, vol. ii, p. 24.

So in the French:

Car elle avoit visage de rebec.

With a similar note, which Motteux translated.

CLADDER. Of uncertain derivation; probably no more than a temporary conversational term. The use and signification are only exemplified in this passage:

A. Two inns of court men.

B. Yes, what then?

A. Known *cladders*,

Through all the town.

B. *Cladders*!

A. Yes, catholic lovers,

From country madams to your glover's wife,
Or laundress. *City Match*, O. Pl., ix, 298.

To CLAM. See CLEM.

To CLAMMER, for *clamber*. A colloquial pronunciation.

Methinks they might beware by other's harmes,
And eke eschue to *clammer* up so hye.

Mirr. for Mag., Higgins's Ind., 1st ed.

Nor are these affections—so dull, but they can *clammer* over the Alps and Apennin to wait on you.

Howell's Letters, 1, § 3, l. 2, 1st ed.

Where it is uniformly so spelt.

To CLAMOUR. An expression taken from bell-ringing; it is now contracted to *clam*, and in that form is common among ringers. The bells are said to be *clamm'd*, when, after a course of rounds or changes, they are all pulled off at once, and give a general crash or *clam*, by which the peal is concluded. This is also called *firing*, and is frequently practised on rejoicing days. As this *clam* is succeeded by a silence, it exactly suits the sense of the following passage, in which the unabbreviated word occurs:

Is there not milking-time, when you are going to bed, or killhole, to whistle off these secrets; but you must be tittle-tattling before all our guests?—'Tis well they are whispering;—*clamour* your tongues, and not a word more. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 3.

Warburton conjectured rightly that the word had reference to bell-ringing,

but mistook the application. In the ringing of bells, there is also an accidental *clam*, or *clamour*, as well as an intended one; which is, when bells are struck together unskilfully in ringing the changes, so as to produce discord. This kind of *clam* is mentioned in some old verses inscribed in the belfry of St. Peter's church at Shaftesbury, which were formerly communicated to me by a friend resident there, himself a great adept in ringing. The lines are curious altogether.

What music is there that compar'd may be
With well-tun'd bells' enchanting melody?
Breaking with their sweet sound the willing air,
They in the list'ning ear the soul ensnare.
When bells ring round and in their order be,
They do denote how neighbours should agree;
But when they *clam*, the harsh sound spoils the sport,
And 'tis like women keeping Dover-court.

A quotation produced by Mr. Todd shows that striking four bells at once, even so as to form a concord, was called *clamming*.

Mr. Gifford pronounces *clamour*, in the above passage of Shakespeare, to be a mere misprint, for *charm*. (Note on Jonson's Barth. Fair, act. ii, sc. 1.) But such a mistake seems very improbable, both because the words are unlike, and because *charm* would occur more easily to a compositor than *clamour*.

†CLAP. A sharp blow.

But I fled from him, and ran my way; then did he fret
and out-ran me, and drew out his staffe that had a
knot on the end, and hit mee a *clap* on the scull, and
a crosse blow on the leg, so that I did skip at it.

Coolt's English Schoolemaster, 1632.

CLAP-DISH; frequently written *clack-dish*. A wooden dish carried by beggars, with a moveable cover, which they clapped and clattered to show that it was empty. In this they received the alms. It was one mode, among others, of attracting attention.

And his use was to put a ducket in her *clack-dish*.

Meas. for M., iii, 2.

Can you think I get my living by a bell and a *clack-dish*?—By a bell and a *clack-dish*? how's that?—Why, by begging, sir.

Family of Love, cited by Mr. Steevens.

The bell seems to have been an additional improvement, when the noise of the *clap-dish* began to be disregarded.

Jocularly applied to a lady's mouth,

from the noise it is supposed to make:

Widow, hold your *clap-dish*, fasten your tongue
Under your roof, and do not dare to call.

Greene's Tu Quoque, O. Pl., vii, 105.

Two proverbs were founded on this custom.

1. He *claps* his *dish* at a wrong man's door. *Ray*, 186.
2. To know any thing, As well as a *beggar* knows his *dish*.

The former is used by Ben Jonson, in company with one of similar import:

He has the wrong sow by the ear i' faith, and *claps* his *dish* at the wrong man's door.

Every Man in his H., ii, 1.

See also O. Pl., iii, 442.

The *clap-dish* is still used on particular days by a society of widows, who subsist in alms-houses, without the gate of York called Mickle-gate Bar. At those times they are allowed to beg from house to house, and enforce their supplications in the ancient manner, by clattering this wooden dish. Their dish has no cover, but the noise is made by a kind of button suspended by a string from the bottom, and occasionally shaken within it.

The *clap-dish* was also termed a *clicket*. See Cotgr. in *Cliquette*. It was used, I believe, originally, by lepers and other paupers deemed infectious, that the sound might give warning not to approach too near, and alms be given without touching the object. In a curious account of an escape of Corn. Agrippa, taken from one of his epistles, a boy who is to personate a lazar is "*leprosorum clapello adornatus*," furnished with a *clap-dish* like a leper, which has such an effect, that the rustics fly from him as from a serpent, and throw their alms upon the ground. He afterwards returns to his employers "*clapello præsentiam suam denuncians*." *Schelihorn Amœn.*, ii, p. 580.

†CLAP-SHOULDER. A term applied to the officers of justice who laid their hands upon people's shoulders when they arrested them.

Clap-shoulder serjeants get the devill and all,
By begg'ring and by bringing men in thrall.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

CLAPPER-DUDGEON. A cant term for a beggar. Probably derived from

the custom above mentioned of clapping a dish.

See in their rags then, dancing for your sports,
Our clapper-dudgeons, and their walking mortis.
Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x, 372.

It is but the part of a clapper-dudgeon
To strike a man in the street.

George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 44.

†Ho, sirrah, you clapperdudgin, unlock, unbolt!
Heywood, 1st P. of *K. Ed. IV*, 1600.

CLARISSIMO. A grandee or gentleman of Venice; called sometimes *magnifico*.

But your *clarissimo*, old round-back, he
Will crump you like a hog-louse with the touch.
B. Jons. Fox, v, 2.

By the *clarissimo* he means Corbaccio,
to whom he says afterwards in derision,
speaking of Mosca,

There was still something in his look did promise
The bauc of a *clarissimo*! *Sc. 8.*

Coryat gives us this account of them:
"It is said there are of all the gentlemen of Venice, which are there called *clarissimos*, no lesse than three thousand." Vol. ii, p. 32.

†It is not a dish for every mans tooth: for none but
brave sparkes, rich heires, *clarissimos* and *magnificoes*,
would goe to the cost of it.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**CLASH.** To bang. Still retained in the Northern dialects.

Then Thisbe, as though some man thence made a breach,
Cries out, th' adulter's gone, and *clash* the dore.
Lisle's Historie of Heliodorus, 1638.

CLAVER. The old, and Mr. Todd thinks the proper, word for *clover*. See Todd.

†*Lotus sativa*. *λωτός ἡμερος*, vulgò trifolium odoratum.
Trifle odoriferant. Sweete trefolie; garden claver, or
scillat claver. *Nomenclator*.

To CLAW. To scratch, or tickle; and thence to flatter.

Laugh when I am merry, and *claw* no man in his humour.
He is a gallant fit to serve my lor J,
Who *clawes* and soothes him up at everie word.
Much Ado, i, 3.

T. Lodge, Satyre 1.

†See, see, what love is now betwixt each fist,
Since Castriots had a scubby wrist:
How kindly they, by *clawing* one another,
As if the left hand were the right hands brother!
Wills Recreations, 1654.

CLAW-BACK. One who scratches another's back. Metaphorically, a flatterer.

And I had *claw-backs* even at court full rife,
Which sought by outrage golden gains to win.
Mirror for Magist., p. 73.

The Pope's flatterers are called, by bishop Jewel, the Pope's *claw-backs*. See Johnson's Dict., *Claw-back*. Johnson has placed the above passage under the sense of to tickle, and left

that of to flatter without an instance: only marking it as obsolete.

†Adulator, Cic. assentator, Eidem, palpo et palpator,
Plauto. *κόλαξ*. Flatteur, flagorneur, amadonneur, pate-
lin, papelard. A flatterer: a *clawback*: a pickethanke.
Nomenclator.

†The overweening of thy wits doth make thy foes to smile,

Thy friends to weepe, and *clawbacks* thee with sooth-
ings to begile. *Warner's Albions England*, 1592.

†**CLAY-WALL.** This appears in the following passage to signify some eatable.

May the green sickness reign in their bloods, and may
they be debarr'd of oatmeal and *clay wall*, and fall to
ratsbane. *Glaphorne's Ladies Priviledge*, 1640.

CLEAN, adv. Quite.

Five summers have I spent in farthest Greece,
Roaming *clean* through the bounds of Asia,
And coasting homeward came to Ephesus. *Com. E.*, i, 1.
Clean for the purpose of the things themselves.
Jul. Ces.

CLEAR, s. Clearness; brightness.

Blush daies eternal lamp to see thy lot,
Since that thy *cleere* with cloudy darkes is scar'd.
Lodge, Disc. Sat., p. 38, repr.

CLEAR, adj. Pure; innocent. This sense is rather obsolete, but is noticed by Dr. Johnson as the 10th of that word.

Therefore, thou happy father,
Think that the *clearest* gods, who make them honours
Of men's impossibilities, have preserv'd thee.
Lear, iv, 6.

So Milton:

Fame is the spur that the *clear* spirit doth raise.
Nor can so *clear* and great a spirit as her's
Admit of falsehood. *B. & Fl. False One*, v, 1.
Then Collatine again by Lucrece' side,
In his *clear* bed might have reposed still.
Shak. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., i, 495.

†**To go CLEAR.** To escape, or be freed from.

Tis here the people farre and neer
Bring their diseases, and *go clear*.
Musarum Delicia, 1656.

CLEEVES. An old plural of cliffs.

She sang and wept, O yee sea-binding *cleeves*,
Yeeld tributary drops, for Vertue grieves.
Browne's Past., i, 4, page 110.

Also p. 123:

Those *cleeves* whose craggy sides are clad
With trees of sundry suits.
To Pirene *cleeves*, twene Spaine and France the bound.
Drayt. Muses' Elys., vol. iv, 1447.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 8.

Cleeve, in the singular, is used by Drayton:

Thus leaning back against the rising *cleeve*.
Moses, p. 1620.

Sometimes written *clives*: [see CLIVES.]

The *clives* are hie, and all of chrystall shine.
Shippe of Safegarde, 1569.

†**CLEG.** A gad-fly.

He earthly dust to lothly lice did change,
And dimd the ayre with such a cloud so strange
Of flies, grasshoppers, hornets, *clegs*, and clocks,
That day and night throw houses flew in flocks.
Du Bartas.

To CLEM. To starve. As a neuter verb.

Hard is the choice, when the valiant must eat their
armes, or *clem*. *B. Jons. Every Man out of H.*, iii, 6.

As a verb active.

I cannot eat stones and turfs, say. What, will he *clem*
me and my followers? Ask him an he will *clem* me;
do, go. *Ibid.*, *Poetaster*, i, 2.
Now lions' half-*clem'd* entrails roar for food.
Antonio and Mellida.

Clam, in the following passage, seems
to be the same word:

And yet I
Sollicitous to increase it, when my intrails
Were *clamm'd* with keeping a perpetual fast, &c.
Massing. Roman Actor, ii, 2.

"I shall be *clamm'd*," for starv'd, is
still provincially used in Staffordshire.

To CLEPE. To call. Saxon.

They *clepe* us drunkards, and with swinish phrase
Tax our addition. *Hamlet*, i, 4.

To appeal:

For to the gods I *clepe*
For true recorde of this my faithfull speche.
Ferrex and Porrex, O. Pl., i, 143.

The preterite is frequently written
clipped and *yclept*, &c.

†CLERICK. A clergyman.

And as to the persons of my subjects which are of
that profession, I must divide them into two ranks,
clericks and *laicks*. *Wilson's James I.*

CLEYES. Claws. Minshew says, of
crabs, scorpions, &c., and seems to
derive it from *chelæ*, *χηλαί*; so also
Skinner. In the following passage
it is applied to the talons of a bird of
prey, and I believe was chiefly so used.

To save her from the seize
Of vulture death, and those relentless *cleys*.
B. Jons. Underw., vol. vii, 29.

One editor doubted the existence of
the word: his successor says it is
common.

See *Clees*, in Johnson.

†CLIBBY. This adjective is used in
the dialect of Devon in the sense of
adhesive.

Then *clibbie* ladder gainst his battered flank he reares.
A Herrings Tayle, 1598.

CLIFF, in music, from *clef*, signifying
a key; as it is a key to what is
written, the lines and spaces refer-
ring to different notes, according to
the cliff prefixed at the beginning.
The principal *cliffs* are the bass,
treble, and tenor; these are ascer-
tained by the gamut.

She will sing any man at first sight
—And any man
May sing her if he can take her *cliff*, she's noted.
Tro. and Cress., v. 2.

It is often equivocally used by our
old comic writers.

CLIM, or CLEM O' THE CLOUGH.
A noted archer. See ADAM BELL.

Though this rude *Clim* i' th' *Clough* presume,
In his desires more than his strength can justify.

Wits, O. Pl., viii, 436.

†Slight, I bring you no cheating *Clim* o' the *Cloughs*,
or *Claribels*. *Ben Jons Alchem.*, i, 2.

[Nash applies it to the devil.]

†*Clim* of the *Clough*, thou that usest to drinke nothing
but scalding lead and sulphur in hell, thou art not so
greedie of thy night-gear. *Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

†CLINCH. A clencher; an unan-
swerable reply. The term occurs in
Taylor's *Workes*, 1630, in *Wit* and
Mirth, p. 194.

†To CLINCH. To clench, in the sense
of to settle a matter.

Hol. Come with me, Humfrey, thou shalt go e'en now,
and tell her, and I'll be packing up the while. [*Exit.*]

How. This *clinches*, I shall win my lady's heart for ever.
To manage two such businesses more, were enough
to raise me agent for a state. *Brome's Northern Lass*.

†CLINCHPOOP. A vulgar, ill-bred
fellow. We have in the examples a
curious case of plagiarism.

If a gentleman have in hym any humble behaviour,
then roysters do cal suche one by the name of a loute,
a *clynche-pope*, or one that knoweth no facions.

Institucion of a Gentleman, 1568.

As, if a gentleman have in him any humble behaviour,
then the roysters cal such one by the name of loute,
a *clinchpoup*, or one that knoweth no fashions.

Northbrook's Treatise against Dicing, 1577.

†CLIN'D. For climbed.

But time permits not now to tell thee all my minde:
For well 'tis known that but for fear you never wold
have *clind*. *True Trag. of Ric. III.*, 1594.

To CLING, *v. a.* Supposed to be used
in the sense of to shrink or shrivel
up, in the following passage:

If thou speak false,
Upon the next tree thou shalt hang alive
'Till famine *cling* thee. *Macb.*, v, 5.

Kersey has *clung* in the sense of
shrunk or shrivelled. In the follow-
ing it seems to mean embrace:

Some fathers dread not (gone to bed in wine)
To slide from the mother, and *cling* the daughter-in-
law. *Revenger's Trag.*, O. Pl., iv, 322.

In the next it is used still less intel-
ligibly:

Andrea slain! then weapon *cling* my breast.
1st Part of Jeronimo, O. Pl., iii, 91.

Dr. Johnson notices the first sense,
and derives it from the Saxon. See
Junius, Etym. in *cling*, *marcere*.

†CLING. *s.* An embrace.

At last I plung'd into th' Elysian charms,
Fast clasp'd by th' arched zodiack of her arms,
Those closer *clings* of love, where I pertaked
Strong hopes of bliss; but so, o so I waked!
Fletcher's Poems, p. 254.

†CLINK. Clink Street, Southwark, seems
to have been a noted place for lodgings.

Then ther's the *Clinke*, where handsome lodgings,
And much good may it doe them all, for me.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†To cry CLINK, to ring.

Then drink we a round in despite of our foes,
And make our hard irons *cry clink* in the close.
Cartwright's Royall Stacc. 1651.

CLINQUANT, *adj.* Shining. From the French word *cliquant*, meaning tinsel.

To-day the French
All *cliquant*, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the English. *K. Hen. VIII*, i, 1.
His buskins *cliquant*, as his other attire.
Masque at Whiteh. in 1613.

CLIP, *v.* To embrace. *Metaph.* to encompass.

That Neptune's arms, who *clippeth* thee about,
Would bear thee from the knowledge of thyself.
K. John, v, 2.
Then again worries he his daughter, with *clipping*
her. *Wint. Tale*, v, 2.
While others *clip* the sun, they clasp the shades.
Rev. Trag., O. Pl., iv, 336.

See to **COLL**.

Johnson has not marked this sense as obsolete, which certainly it is.

CLIT. A word which I have seen only in the following passage, and cannot explain.

For then with us the days more darkish are,
More short, cold, moyste, and stormy cloudy *clit*,
For sadness more than mirths or pleasures sit.
Mirr. for Mag., *Higgins's Ind.*

†**CLIVES**. The plural of cliff.

What booteth it against the *clives* to ride,
Or else to worke against the course of kinde?
Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.
The stormie south againe the *clives* the waters drive
so hie. *Phaer's Virgil*, 1600.

†**CLOAK**. To take any one for a cloak, to use him as a cover to one's designs.

But the bride flatly tells him that he is but taken for
a *cloak*; that she, indeed, is a bedfellow only for the
king. *Rymer on Tragedies*, 1678, p. 104.

CLOKE, BLACK. Anciently the appropriated dress of the speaker of a prologue. Black dress was long retained, when the cloke was disused, and is perhaps still.

Do you not know that I am the Prologue? Do you
not see this long *black velvet cloak* upon my back?
Nay, have I not all the signs of a Prologue about me?
Four Prentices, O. Pl., vi, 454.

In the Induction to Cynthia's Revels, to settle the doubt who shall speak the prologue, one says, "I shall plead possession of the cloke," and directly begins, "Gentles, your suffrages I pray you." *B. Jons.*

†**CLOMPERTON**. A clown.

It chaunced him to stray asyde from his companie,
and fallinge into reasoninge, and so to altercation
with a stronge stubberne *clomperton*, he was shrowdlie
beaten of him. *Polydore Vergil*, trans.

†**CLOSE**, *adj.* Secret, silent; also, concealed.

Without resistance. Go, be *close*, and happy.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.
That dares not then speake out and e'en proclaime
With lowd words and braul pens our *closest* shame.
Tourneur's Licensers Tragedie, 1608.

†**CLOSE-FISTED**. Miserly; mean.

A miserable knave may be *close-fisted*,
And prodigall expence may be resisted.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

But, although we discommend excess in both, as a
thing misbecoming, and very hainous; yet our senator
must be sure not to be avaricious, niggardly, and
close-fisted, because it is an argument of a base servile
spirit. *The Sage Senator*, p. 76.

†**CLOSE-FIGHT**. An old naval term.

A ship's *close-fights* are small ledges of wood laid
crosse one another, like the grates of iron in a prison
window, betwixt the maine mast and fore mast, and
are called gratings or nettings.

Smith's Sea Grammar, 1637.
She comes! O, how her eyes dart wonder on my heart!
Mount bloode, soule to my lips, taste Hebe's cup;
Stande firme on decke, when beauties *close-fight's* up.
Marston, Antonio & Mellida, i, 1.

†**CLOTH-BREECHES** were the distinctive marks of plebeians.

Things which are common, common men do use,
The better sort do common things refuse:
Yet countries-*cloth-breech*, and court-velvet-hose,
Puff both alike tobacco through the nose.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

†**CLOTHWORKERS** appear to have been famous for singing.

Singing catches with *cloth workers*.
B. Jons. Sil. W., iii, 3.

I would I were a *weaver*; I could sing Psalms or any-
thing. *1 Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

†**CLOTPATE**. A clodpole.

Wouldst thou ever thought that this lady should have
writ to me love letters, me, whome she cald clowne,
clotpate, loggerhead? *The Wizard, a Play*, 1640.

†**CLOTTRED**. Clotted.

In rockes and caves of snow and *clottred yse*,
That never thaw, and sayd him, in this wise.
Funeralles of King Edward the Sixt, 1560.

†**CLOUCHT**. Clutched; held in the hand.

'Tis yet dead night, yet all the earth is *cloucht*
In the dull leaden hand of snoring sleepe.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, 1633.

CLOUGH. A valley between two hills; pronounced *cluff*, and sometimes so written. As by Gayton, "Clem of the *cluff*." *Festiv. Notes*, p. 21. And so rhymed by others, when that famous personage was mentioned.

The other Clym of the *Clough*,
An archer good ynough.

Ballad of Adam Bell, &c., *Percy's Reliques*, i, p. 156.

Here also:

Each place for to search, in hill, dale, and *clough*,
In thicke or in thin, in smooth or in rough.
Robinson's Rev. of Wickedn.

Verstegan thus defines its meaning:

A *clough* or clowgh is a kind of breack or valley down
a slope, from the side of a hill. *Restit.*, ch. 9.

Cliff is probably from the same origin.

CLOUT. The mark, fixed in the centre of the butts, at which archers shot for practice. *Clouette*, Fr. Metaphorically, for an object sought, of any sort. Literally, the nail, or pin.

Indeed he must shoot nearer, or he'll ne'er hit the
clout. *Love's L. L.*, iv, 1.
O well-flown bird! i' the *clout*, i' the *clout*.
Leary, iv, 6.

Here Lear in imagination calls his arrow *bird*; like an ardent archer: bowlers speak similarly to their bowls.

Wherein our hope
Is, though the *clout* we do not always hit,
It will not be imputed to his wit.

B. Jons. Staple of N., Epil.

The best shot was that which clove or split the *clout* or pin itself.

CLOUTED; from *clout*, a nail. Fortified with nails. Thus:

I thought he slept, and put
My *clouted* brogues from off my feet, whose rudeness
Answer'd my steps too loud. *Cymb., iv, 2.*

See **BROGUES**.

Clouted cream is a very different matter, being only a corruption of *clotted*, or thickened.

CLOWN. "The clown in Shakespeare," say the commentators, "is commonly taken for a licensed jester, or domestic fool." The fool was indeed the inmate of every opulent house, but the rural jester, or *clown*, seems to have been peculiar to the country families. There was in him a premeditated mixture of rusticity and bluntness, which heightened the poignancy of his jests. Shakespeare's clowns were deservedly famous for their wit and entertaining qualities. Yet they did not escape a sarcasm from a later wit, Cartwright, who probably would have laboured in vain to imitate what he satirised:

Shakespeare to thee was dull, whose best jest lies
I' th' lady's questions and the fool's replies;
Old fashion'd wit, which walk'd from town to town
In trunk hose;—which our fathers call'd the *clown*.
Verses prefixed to Beaumont and Fletcher.

In an old play, we have this stage direction "Entreth *Moros*; counterfeiting a vaine gesture, and a foolish countenance; synging the foote of many songs, as fools were wont."

The longer thou livest, &c., pr. 1580.

Shakespeare's fools and clowns abundantly answer to this character, since the foot or burden of many songs, and other fragments of them, are exclusively preserved by these personages. See particularly, *All's well that ends well*, *Twelfth Night*, and *Lear*.

His clowns have certainly more wit than fools in general, and sometimes appear to have a little consciousness of their talents.

Heaven give them wisdom that have it; and those that are fools, let them use their talents.

Twelfth N., i, 5.

Which I would thus paraphrase: "Heaven give real wisdom to those that are called wise, and a discreet use of their talents to fools, or jesters." To play the fool well requires no small wit.

CLOY, *v. a.* To claw, or stroke with a claw; from a more antiquated word, *cley*, or *clee*, meaning a claw.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and *cloys* his beak
As when his god is pleas'd. *Cymb.*, v, 4.

CLOYER. A term in the slang, or conventional language, of the thieves of old time, for one who intruded on the profits of young sharpers, by claiming a share.

Then there's a *cloyer*, or snap, that dogs any new brother in that trade, and snaps,—will have half in any booty. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl., vi, 113.

†Money is now a hard commodity to get, insomuch that some will venture their necks for it, by padding, *cloying*, milling, filching, nabbing, &c., all which in plain English is only stealing; but that is enough to bring them to dangle on the leafless tree near Paddington. *Poor Robin*, 1739.

†**CLUBBING**. Clubbing drink appears to have been a term equivalent to *Bever*.

He hath also a drink call'd *cauphe*, which is made of a brown berry, and it may be call'd their *clubbing drink* between meales, which though it be not very gustfull to the palate, yet it is very comfortable to the stomach, and good for the sight.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

CLUBS. In any public affray, the cry was *Clubs! Clubs!* by way of calling for persons with clubs to part the combatants.

They are in the very wrath of love, and they will together; *clubs* cannot part them. *As you like it*, v, 2.

Go, y're a prating Jack,
Nor is't your hopes of crying out for *clubs*,
Can save you from my chastisement.

Greene's Tu Q., O. Pl., vii, 53.

From the following passage, it appears that shopkeepers generally kept *clubs* in readiness, for the very purpose of checking affrays.

Do not shew
A foolish valour in the streets, to make
Work for the shopkeepers and their *clubs*;—'tis scurvy!
Mass. City Mad., i, 2.

But clubs were sometimes used to make, as well as to appease a quarrel.

I miss'd the meteor once, and hit that woman, who cried out *clubs!* When I might see from far forty truncheoneers draw to her succour, which were the hope of the strand, where she was quartered.

Hen. VIII, v, 3.

In the Puritan, when *clubs* are cried, Simon puns upon it:

Ay, I knew, by their shuffling, *clubs* would be trumps.
Sh. Suppl., ii, 574.

In Clitus's *Whimzies* [by R. Brathwaite], 1631, a ruffian, or bully, is

represented as submitting to a demand at a three-penny ordinary "for feare of *clubbes*." *Char.* 17, p. 134.

Clubbs was also the popular cry to call forth the London 'prentices.

†**CLUB-FIST.** A brutal fellow.

The rascall rude, the roag, the *clubfist* griepth
My sclender arme, and pluckt mee on in hast.

Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.

†**CLUB-LAW.** The use of clubs.

Then in and out they danced about,
The horns aloud did rattle
Together in that revel-rout,
Like *club-law* in a battle.

The Fryar and the Boy, second part.

†**To CLUM.** To handle roughly. It is still used in this sense in the west of England.

Some in their griping tallants *clum* a ball of brasse.

A Herrings Tayle, 1598.

†**CLUSTER-FIST.** In the first of these extracts seems to mean an ignoramus, in the latter a niggard.

And another *cluster-fist*, in my opinion, came no wayes short of him, for the people of a certaine country village, being distracted in opinion, how with their greatest credit, they might frame a Latine letter, which they were to send together with a present of bricke to pave their land-lords fish-pond, their pedant alledging that the beautie of the Latine tongue consisted in the varietie of wordes, advised them thus to write: Nos, nis, nus, mittimus et mandamus, delle pietre, to your l. to pave your fish-pond.

The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

Well, away I went with a heavy heart, and brought his guest into the very chamber, where I saw no other cakes on the table, but my owne cakes, and of which he never proffered me so much as the least crum, so base a *cluster-fist* was he.

Comical History of Francion, 1655.

CLUTCH, s. A claw. This I conceive, and not the verb, to be the primitive word, as to claw is certainly made from the substantive claw. It is not yet disused in the plural, *clutches*; and does not much require illustration. Here it is in the singular:

Between that zone where Cancer bends his *clutch*,
To that bright sun a bound septentrional.

Fansh. Lusiad, iii, 6.

CLUTCH, v. To seize or grasp anything, as with claws. This verb has not been much used since Shakespeare's time, who has it several times.

Come, let me *clutch* thee. *Macb.*, ii, 1.

Clutcht is one of the words which Crispinus is made to disgorge, in Jonson's Poetaster:

Clutcht! it is well that's come up, it had but a narrow passage.

Act v, sc. 2.

I see no reason to suppose that Jonson meant to satirise Shakespeare in this passage. Decker was his object; and as *clutcht* is certainly a harsh sounding word, it was probably the

use of it by that poet which he ridiculed.

†**CLUTCH-FIST.** A miser.

Has. No fitter place; there is
An old rich *clutchfist* knight, sir Thomas Bitefig,
Invite him too; perhaps I may have luck,
And break his purse yet open for one hundred.

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†**CLUTTER.** A preparation of milk.

To make cream *clutter*.

Take milk, and put it into an earthen pot, and put thereto runnet, let it stand two days, it will be all in a curd, then season it with some sugar, cinnamon, and cream, then serve it, this is best in the hottest of the summer. *A True Gentlewoman's Delight*, 1676.

†**CLUTTISH.** Perhaps for sluttish.

And thou my *cluttish* landresse Cinthia,
Nere thinkes on Furors linnen, Furors shirt.

The Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

†**COACH.** The council-chamber on board a man-of-war. *Pepys' Diary*, i, 64.

†**COACH.** The following is an early instance of the use of this word.

If hee had beene for the bodie, our gentlemen and gentlewomen, with our rich farmours in oure parish, would have beene there, although they had beene caried in wagons or *coches*.

Northbrooke against Dicing, &c.

COACH-FELLOW. A horse employed to draw in the same carriage with another.

Their charriot horse, as they *coachfellows* were,
Fed by them.

Chapman, Iliad, x.

Metaphorically, a person intimately connected with another:

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves, for you and your *coach-fellow* Nym. *Merry W.W.*, ii, 2.

Some editions read *couch-fellow*, but without any necessity or authority for the change; and there is more humour in making them beasts that draw together. A similar allusion is expressed in the following:

Are you he, my page here makes choice of to be his *fellow coach-horse*?

Mons. D'Olive.

Other similar expressions have been produced.

†**COALS.** *Precious coals*, used as an exclamation of surprise.

One of them I am presently to visit, if I can rid my selfe cleanly of this company. Let me see how the day goes (hee pulls his watch out): *precious coales*, the time is at hand, I must meditate on an excuse to be gone.

The Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

†**COAL-UNDER-CANDLESTICK.** A Christmas game mentioned in the Declaration of Popish Impostures, 1603.

COAL-HARBOUR. A corruption of *Cold-harbour*. An ancient mansion in Dowgate, or Down-gate Ward, London, of which Stowe gives a minute history in his account of that

ward. In the reign of Henry VIII it was the residence of Tunstall, bishop of Durham, when probably it obtained the privileges of a sanctuary. These were still retained, when small tenements were afterwards built upon the spot, which let well, as being a protection to persons in debt. Hence Hall says,

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Of the last order. *B. Jons, Staple of News.*
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The same is alluded to by Massinger:
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Penne vestitricis, minores quæ præterunt illas. avalloripæ. The lesser feathers which cover the birds: their *cote feathers*. *Nomenclator, 1686.*

COATE, for *col*, or *cottage*. Written also *cote*.

She them dismiss to their contented *coates*;
And every swaine a several passage flutes
Upon his dolphin. *Brown, Brit. Past., ii, 4.*
My *coat* saith he, nor yet my fold,
Shall neither sheep nor shepherd hold
Except thou favour me. *Drayt Eccl., iv*

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great grandfather. *B. Jons, Every Man in his Humour, i, 3.*
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tail—but I may starve ere he give me so much as a
cob. *Hon. Wk., part 2, O. Pl., iii, 440.*

Cob is said also to be an Irish coin, but I know no proof of that. I find *herring-cob* in the following:

Butchers—may, perchance,
Be glad and fayne, and *herryng cobs* to dance.
Promus and Casa., part 1, iv, 6.

Cob also meant sometimes a rich, covetous person.

And of them all *cobbing* country chuffes, which make

their bellies and their bagges theyr gods, are called rich *cobbers*. *Nash's Lenten Stuff, Harl. Misc., vi, 174.*
†But, at leisure, there must be some of the great *cobbers* served likewise, and the king to have ther landes likewise, as, God willing, he shall have th'orie of Kildaree in possession, or somee pcese. *State Papers, ii, 328.*

†**COBBING.** Holding up the head above others.

Pars mihi prima est, my part is first, inter precipuos stultos, amongst those notable, famous, notorious, cobbing fools, &c.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 591.

†**COB-IRONS.** Andirons.

In the kitchen.—Seaven large pewter dishes, three dozen of pewter plates, three iron pots and hooks, four brass skillets, two pewter candlesticks, one iron jack and weight, two spits, two pot hooks, one iron rack, one fender, one paire of *cobirons*, fireshovel and tongs, two dresser boards, one cupboard, one oven lid, one table, one forme, three old chayres. *Old Inventory.*

COB-LOAF. A large loaf. *Cob* is used in composition to express large, as *cob-nut*, *cob-swan*, &c. But if Ajax uses it to Thersites, he must mean to imply awkwardness and deformity. *Tro. & Cress., ii, 1.* The passage stands thus, in the modern editions:

Ther. Thou grumbtest, and rail'st every hour on Achilles, and art as full of envy at his greatness, as Cerberus is at Proserpina's beauty, ay, that thou bark'st at him

As Mistress Thersites!

Ther. Thou shouldst strike him.

As Cobloaf!

Ther. He would pun thee into shivers with his fist, as a sailor breaks a basket. *Lec. cit.*

This is desperately corrupt. Of "Mistress Thersites," I can make nothing: but the 4to suggests the true reading of the rest, after transposing only one word, by giving the whole to Thersites.

Ther. Shouldst thou strike him, Ajax, *cobloaf*!
He would pun thee into shivers, &c.

The commentators, to explain the other reading, say that *cob-loaf* means "a crusty uneven loaf," that it may suit Thersites; and Mr. Steevens says it is so used in the midland counties; but Mr. Steevens finds an usage where he wants it. Whereas, if Thersites calls Ajax *cob-loaf*, it then retains its analogous sense, of a "large, clumsy loaf," and the succeeding allusion to a biscuit is natural, and in its place. "Though you are like a large loaf, Achilles would pound you like a biscuit." The passage little deserves the labour of correcting, had not the correction been so obvious. Stealing of *cob-loaves* was a Christmas sport. *Popular Ant., i, 358.*

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And of them all *cobbing* country chuffes, which make

their bellies and their bagges theyr gods, are called rich *cobbers*. *Nash's Lenten Stuff, Harl. Misc., vi, 174.*
†But, at leisure, there must be some of the great *cobbers* served likewise, and the king to have their lands likewise, as God willing, he shall have the title of Kildare in possession, or some part. *State Papers, ii, 228.*

†COBBING. Holding up the head above others.

Pare mihi prima est, my part is first, inter principum stultos, amongst those notable, famous, notorious, cobbing fools, &c.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 391.

†COB-IRONS. Andirons.

In the kitchen.—Seven large pewter dishes, three dozen of pewter plates, three iron pots and hooks, four brass skillets, two pewter candlesticks, one iron jack and weight, two spits, two pot hooks, one iron rack, one fender, one pair of cobirons, firebowl and tongs, two dresser boards, one cupboard, one oven lid, one table, one forme, three old chayns. *Old Inventory.*

COB-LOAF. A large loaf. Cob is used in composition to express large, as *cob-nut*, *cob-swan*, &c. But if Ajax uses it to Thersites, he must mean to imply awkwardness and deformity. *Tro. & Cress., ii, 1.* The passage stands thus, in the modern editions:

Thers. Thou grumblest, and rulest every hour on Achilles, and art as full of envy at his greatness, as Cerberus is at Proserpina's beauty, ay, that thou bark'st at him.

Aj. Mistress Thersites!

Thers. Thou shouldst strike him.

Aj. Cobloaf!

Thers. He would pun thee into shivers with his fat, as a sailor breaks a basket. *Loc. cit.*

This is desperately corrupt. Of "Mistress Thersites," I can make nothing: but the *Aj* suggests the true reading of the rest, after transposing only one word, by giving the whole to Thersites.

Thers. Shouldst thou strike him, Ajax, *cobloaf*!

He would pun thee into shivers, &c.

The commentators, to explain the other reading, say that *cob-loaf* means "a crusty uneven loaf," that it may suit Thersites; and Mr. Steevens says it is so used in the midland counties; but Mr. Steevens finds an usage where he wants it. Whereas, if Thersites calls Ajax *cob-loaf*, it then retains its analogous sense, of a "large, clumsy loaf," and the succeeding allusion to a biscuit is natural, and in its place. "Though you are like a large loaf, Achilles would pound you like a biscuit." The passage little deserves the labour of correcting, had not the correction been so obvious. Stealing of *cob-loaves* was a Christmas sport. *Popular Ant., i, 358.*

†COBLING. Perhaps for hobbling.

Since G. V. the *cobling* barber went two miles to trim a gentleman, and having powder'd and comb'd his peruke, with many dexterous snaps of his fingers, lather'd his beard and put all things in order, was forced to run home to fetch his razor.

Poor Robin, 1738.

COBWEB-LAWN. A very fine transparent lawn.

Thin clouds, like scarfs of *cob-web lawn*,
Veil'd heav'n's most glorious eye.

Drayt. Nymph., 6, p. 1490.

Shee [a sempstress] hath a pretty faculty in presenting herself to the view of passengers by her roling eyes, glancing through the hangings of tiffany, or *cobweb-lawne*.

Lenton's Leas. Char. 23.

†**COBWEB-LEARNING.** Flimsy learning.

But amongst these studies you must not forget the unicum necessarium, on Sundaies and holy-dayes, let divinity be the sole object of your speculation, in comparison wherof all other knowledg is but *cobweb learning*; præ qua quisquiliæ cætera.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

COCK. A vulgar corruption, or purposed disguise, of the name of God, in favour of pious ears, which in early times were not yet used to the profanation of it. Hence, by *cock*, by *cock and pie*, and such softened oaths. We find also *cocks-passion*, *cocks-body*, and other allusions to the Saviour, or his body, as supposed to exist in the Host: and when that belief was discarded, the expression still remained in use.

W. By the masse I will boxe you.

J. By *cocke* I will foxe you.

Damon and Pith., O. Pl., i, 216.

By *cocke* they are to blame.

Hamlet, iv, 6.

By *cqck and pye*, justice Shallow's famous oath, adds the *pie*, or sacred book of offices, to the former name. But it is not peculiar to the justice.

"By *cock and pie* and mousefoot," is quoted from the old play of Soliman and Perseda, Orig. of Drama, ii, p. 211.

Now by *cock and pie*, you never spoke a truer word in your life.

Wily Beguiled.

See the notes on 2 Hen. IV, v, 1.

See also **PIE**.

†**COCK.** The lock of a gun?

Is thy *cock* ready, and thy powder dry?

Marlowe's Lust's Dominion, iii, 5.

†**A COCK OF TWENTY.** One which has killed twenty antagonists in the pit.

Lays. She is a widow, don, consider that;
Has buried one was thought a Hercules,
Two cubits taller, and a man that cut
Three inches deeper in the say, than I;
Consider that too:

She may be *cock o' twenty*, nay, for aught

I know, she is immortal.

Shirley's Brothers.

†**To COCK.** To vaunt; to swagger.

The spider and fly, that erst there bragde and *cockt*.

Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

COCK, for *cock-boat*. A small boat; whether attached to a ship or not. I do not find that it is now the sea-term for any boat there used.

Yon tall, anchoring bark

Diminished to her *cock*; her *cock*, a buoy

Almost too small for sight.

Lear, iv, 6.

Mr. Steevens and others have shown that this abbreviation is not peculiar to Shakespeare. He quotes,

I caused my lord to leap into the *cock*, &c.

Trag. of Hoffman.

and Mr. Todd this:

They take view of all-sized *cocks*, barges, and fisher-boats hovering on the coast.

Carew's Cornwall.

†**COCK-ALE.** A sort of ale which was very celebrated in the seventeenth century for its superior quality, but the exact meaning of the term is not clear.

My friend by this time (knowing the entertainment of the house) had call'd for a bottle of *cock-ale*, of which I tasted a glass, but could not conceive it to be any thing but a mixture of small-beer and treacle. If this be *cock-ale*, said I, e'en let *cocks-combs* drink it.

The London Spy, 1698.

Trup. Nay, nay, no more sobriety than will do us good; but that's all one. Look ye, Mr. Spruce, for your wine I don't love it; and for your ale, ye have not a drop in London worth drinking; that's the short on't.

Spr. How, Mr. Trupenny, not a drop worth drinking? Did you ever taste our *cock-ale*?

Trup. *Cock-ale*, no; what's that?

Spr. Why, there you shew your ignorance. Look ye, sir, I lay ye five pound you shall say, ye never tasted the like in the country.

The Woman turn'd Bully, 1675.

But by your leave, Mr. Poet, notwithstanding the large commendations you give the juice of barley, yet if compar'd with canary, it's no more than a mole-hill to a mountain; whether it be *cock-ale*, China ale, raspberry-ale, sage-ale, scurvy-grass-ale, horse-reddish ale, Lambeth-ale, Hull-ale, Darby-ale, North-down-ale, double-ale, small-ale, March-beer, nor mum, tho' made at St. Catherines, put them all together, are not to be compared to a glass of pure, racy, sparkling, brisk, rich, generous, neat, choice, odorous, delicious, heart-reviving canary.

Poor Robin, 1738.

†**COCK-BRAINED.** Hair-brained; wild-headed.

And these are proper to drunckards, fooles, madde men, and *cocke-braynes*.

Lomatus on Painting, 1598.

Py. Dost thou aske, *cock-brain'd* foole: Thou hast utterly spoiled this young man whome thou broughtest instead of the eunuch, whilst thou goest about to deceive us.

Terence in English, 1614.

Now *cock-brain'd* youths will throw at *cocks*,

But they alone deserve such knocks;

For 'tis a cruel, wicked thing,

Should be forbidden by the king!

Poor Robin, 1777.

Now Pisces rules, the scaly star,

That ends the circuit of the year;

Which doth prognosticate we say,

Ripe pancakes on the fourteenth day;

As also there shall store of *cocks*,

By *cock-brain'd* youths then suffer knocks;

To make *cock-broth* which wives bestow

On feeble husbands, who can't do.

Poor Robin, 1738.

†**COCK-SURE.** The origin of this

phrase is not very clear, but it occurs as far back as the time of Chalkhill, and is probably much older.

Now did Orandia laugh within her sleeve,
Thinking all was *cock-sure*.

Thalina and Clearchus, p. 89.

COCKAL. The game played with sheep's bones, instead of dice, similar to the ancient *talus* or *astragalus*. *Ludus talaris*. Also, the bone itself used in that game, called also corruptly, *huckle-bone*. It is the pastern bone of the animal.

The altar is not here four-square,
Nor in a form triangular;
Nor made of glasse, or wood, or stone,
But of a little transverse bone,
Which boyes and bruckel'd children call
(Playing for points and pins) *cockall*.

Herrick, Hesper., p. 102.

The ancients used to play at *cockall*, or casting of huckle-bones, which is done with sheep's bones.

Levinus Lemn., Engl. Transl., p. 368.

The bone itself is thus mentioned :

Lastly chief comfort and hilarity, signified by the *cockal-bone*, [before mentioned as *talus*] which especially is competent to young age.

Optick Glasse of Humors, Ep. Ded.

†*Talus* pronus. *πρηνής*, Aristot. qui iustus prosper erat.
Take all: *cockall*: a luckie cast. *Nomenclator*

†But newes of this makes scrivener wary,
And eight i'th' hundred don look awry,
That we do stoop to sums as small
As children venture at *cock-all*.

Wit Restor'd, 1658.

†Learn trivial sports, but, oh! your poet shames
To bid you be experienc'd in some games.
Yet 'long they to my art: then be not nice
To learn to play at *cockall* or at dice.

Ovid de Arte Amandi, 1677, p. 80.

COCKARD, or COCKADE. *Cocarde* being the original word in French, it is rather strange that it should so long have lost its *r*, in our usage. Yet Pope has retained it, and seems to accent the word on the first syllable.

To that bright circle that commands our duties,
To you, superior eighteen-penny beauties,
To the lac'd hat and *cockard* of the pit,
To all, in one word, we our cause submit,
Who think good breeding is akin to wit.

Epil. to Three Hours after Marriage.

†**COCKAPERT.** Saucy.

Your *cockapert* pride and your covetous harts
Have brought more then three parts of our ills about.

Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

COCKATOO. The crested parrot. It is punned upon in the following passage :

My name is *Cock-a-two*, use me respectively, I will be
cock o' three 'elac. *B. and Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer*, ii, 3.

It has been supposed that game cocks were styled from the number of their victories, *cocks of two*, or more. Which the following passage seems to confirm. [See COCK OF TWENTY.]

Consider,
She may be *cock-a-twenty*; nay for ought
I know, she is immortal.

Shirley's Brothers, iii, p. 38.

COCKATRICE, or BASILISK. An imaginary creature, supposed to be produced from a cock's egg; a production long thought to be real. It was said to be in form like a serpent, with the head of a cock. Sir Tho. Brown, however, distinguishes it from the ancient basilisk, and in so doing describes it more particularly. For, says he,

This of ours is generally described with legs, wings, a serpentine and winding tail, and a crist or comb, somewhat like a cock. But the basilisk of elder times was a proper kind of serpent, not above three palms long, as some account; and different from other serpents by advancing his head and some white marks, or coronary spots upon the crown, as all authentic writers have delivered.

Enq. into Vulg. Errors, III, vii, p. 126.

Many fables were current respecting it. In the first place it was supposed to have so deadly an eye, as to kill by the very look.

This will so fright them that they will kill by the look,
like *cockatrices*. *Twelfth N.*, iii, 4.

Say thou but I,

And that bare vowel I shall poison more
Than the death-darting eye of *cockatrice*.

Rom. and Jul., iii, 2.

But there was a still further refinement, that if the cockatrice first saw the person, he killed him by it; but if the animal was first seen, he died.

To no lords' cousins in the world, I hate 'em.

A lord's cousin to me is a kind of *cockatrice*,

If I see him first he dies.

B. and Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer, iv, 1.

Dryden has also alluded to this fancy :

Mischiefs are like the *cockatrice's* eye,
If they see first they kill, if seen they die.

They were supposed to be able to penetrate steel by pecking it.

Yes, yes, Apelles, thou mayst swim against the stream
with the crab, and feed against the wind with the
deer, and peck against the steel with the *cockatrice*.

Lyly, Alcx. and Camp., iii, 5.

Cockatrice was also a current name for a loose woman; probably from the fascination of the eye. [It seems to be applied especially to a captain's concubine.]

And withal, calls me at his pleasure I know not how
many *cockatrices* and things.

B. Jons. Cynth. Rev., iv, 4.

No courtier but has his mistress, no captain but has
his *cockatrice*. *Mulcontent*, O. Pl., iv, 93.

†And amongst souldiers, this sweet piece of vice
Is counted for a captaines *cockatrice*.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†Some wine there,

That I may court my *cockatrice*.

Care. Good captainc,

Bid our noble friend welcome.

Killegrew's Pandora, 1686.

†Some gallants will this month be so penurious that

they will not part with a crack'd groat to a poor body, but on their *cockatrice* or *punquetto* will bestow half a dozen taffety gowns, who in requital bestows on him the French pox. *Poor Robin*, 1740.

†**COCK-THROWING.** A practice which prevailed formerly at Shrove-tide, when they tied a cock to a stake, and threw sticks at it. See Strutt's *Pastimes* and Brand's *Popular Antiquities*.

Cock-throwing.

Cock-a-doodle do, 'tis the bravest game,
Take a cock from his dame,
And bind him to a stake,
How he strutta, how he throwes,
How he swaggers, how he crows,
As if the day newly brake?
How his mistress cackles,
Thus to find him in shackles,
And ty'd to a pack-thread garter;
Oh the bears and the bulls
Are but corpulent gulls
To the valiant Shrove-tide martyr.

Wits Recreations, 1640.

COCKER, v. To train up in a fondling manner. This word has been explained in editions as obsolete, but Todd shows that it was used by Locke and Swift.

†The yong man flourishing as it were in the Aprill of his age, *cockereth* in himsele a foolish imagination of his owne lustinesse, and reputeth it as a discredit unto him to seeme to feare the approach of any disease, leaving the provident government of the body to decrepitate and withered old age.

Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

COCKEREL. A young cock.

Which of them—for a good wager, first begins to crow? S. The old cock. A. The cockrel. S. Done. The wager?

Yet shall the crowing of these cockerells
Affright a lion. *Edw. II*, O. Pl., ii, 253.

Dryden has used the word. See Todd. Still later, Mr. Tucker, who called himself Search, has employed it.

If there were any free-thinking cockerills in the hen-roost. *Light of Nature*, v, p. 39.

There are other traces of antiquated language in that acute author.

†**COCKERNUTS.** Cocoa-nuts.

Note, that in the morning cap. Weddell had fitted a Portugall vessell (which had beene formerly taken with some cockernuts), and purposed to have fired her thwart the admirals hawse. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

COCKERS. A kind of rustic high shoes, or half-boots; probably from cocking up.

His cockers were of cordiwin,

His hood of miniveer. *Drayt. Ecl.*, iv.

Now doth he inly scorne his Kendall-greene,
And his patch'd cockers now dispised beene.

Hall, Sat. IV, vi.

†**COCKET.** A cocket was a certificate that goods had paid duty, which was granted by the authorities at custom-houses to merchants, and without which no taxable commodities could be exported. The name is thought to be a corruption of "*quo quietus*,"

words which occurred in the Latin form of the document.

COCK-FEATHER, the, on an arrow, was the feather which stood up on the arrow, when it was rightly placed upon the string, perpendicularly above the nock or notch.

The *cocke-feather* is called that which standeth above in right nocking, which if you do not observe, the other feathers must needes runne on the bowe, and so marre your shote. *Ascham. Taxoph.*, p. 175.

†**COCK-HORSE.** To ride a-cock-horse, is a phrase of considerable antiquity, to signify being over proud and imperious.

Fooles that are rich with multitudes of pieces,
Are like poore simple sheepe with golden fleeces;
A knave, that for his wealth doth worship get,
Is like the divell that's a-cock-horse set.
For money hath this nature in it still,
Slave to the goodman, master to the ill.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

Pedes grown proud makes men admire thereat,
Whose baser breeding, should they think not bear it,
Nay, he on cock-horse rides, how like you that?
Tut! Pedes proverb is, Win gold and wear it.

But Pedes you have seen them rise in hast,
That through their pride have broke their neck at last. *Wits Recreations*, 1654.

The term *cock-horse* was commonly used in the sense of upstart.

Our painted fools and cock-horse peasantry.

Marlow and Chapman's Masons, in fin.

†**COCKISH.** Wanton.

Cockish, lustie, lecherous, salax.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 25.

COCKLE. The *agrostemma githago* of Linnæus, a weed often troublesome in corn-fields. An old proverb, alluded to by Shakespeare, implied that he who sowed cockle could not expect to reap corn: equivalent to "As you sow, you must reap."

Sow'd cockle, reap'd no corn.

Love's L. L., iv, 3.

The metaphor of *cockle* in the following passage, where it makes so good an appearance, is merely borrowed from North's Plutarch.

In soothing them, we nourish 'gainst our senate
The cockle of rebellion, insolence, sedition,
Which we ourselves have plough'd for, sow'd, and scatter'd. *Coriol.*, iii, 1.

Moreover he [Coriolanus] said that they nourished against themselves the naughty seed and cockle of insolvency and sedition, which had been sowed and scattered among the people.

Mr. Todd has shown that it was only in consequence of a false reading, that Dr. Johnson supposed *cockle* to be used by Spenser for cockerel.

COCKLED is used by Shakespeare for, enclosed in a shell.

Love's feeling is more soft and sensible
Than are the tender horns of cockled snails.

Love's L. L. iv 3.

COCKLE-SHELL. The badge of a pilgrim, worn usually in the front of the hat. The habit being sacred, this served as a protection, and therefore was often assumed as a disguise. The *escalop* was sometimes used, and either of them implied a visit to the sea. Thus in Ophelia's ballad, the lover is to be known,

By his cockle-hat, and staff,
And by his sandal shoon. *Hamlet*, iv, 3.

So a pilgrim is described :

A hat of straw, like to a swain,
Shelter for the sun and rain,
With a scallop shell before.

Green's Never too late.

COCK-LORREL. A famous thief in the time of Henry VIII. It is said, in a passage quoted by Mr. Beloe, that he ruled his gang almost two and twenty years, to the year 1533. *Anecd. of Lit.*, i, p. 396. Ben Jonson introduces his name, and a humorous song of his, inviting the devil to dinner, in his masque of the Gipsies Metamorphosed, vol. vii, p. 408, ed. Gifford. This song was long popular, and the tune, if any one should desire to see it, is preserved in the 5th volume of Hawkins's History of Music, Appendix, No. xxx. [According to Rowlands he was a tinker by trade. He is frequently alluded to by our early writers. It is, however, possible that the name is merely a generic one for a rascal, for in one tract he is termed *Cock-Losel*.]

COCKMATE, probably a corruption of *copestmate*, q. v.

They must be courteous in their behaviour, lowlie in their speech, not disdaining their *cockmates*, or refraining their companie. *Euphues*, Q, 4.

But the greatest thing is yet behinde, whether that those are to be admitted, as *cockmates*, with children. *Ibid.*

COCKNEY. What this word means is well known. How it is derived there is much dispute. The etymology seems most probable, which derives it from *cooking*. [It is probably a diminutive of cock, but seems to be used in several distinct senses, and may have more than one derivation.] *Le pais de cocagne*, in French, means a country of good cheer; in old French, *coquaine*. *Cocagna*, in Italian, has the same meaning. Both might be

derived from *Coquina*. This famous country, if it could be found, is described as a region "where the hills were made of sugar-candy, and the loaves ran down the hills, crying, *Come eat me*." It is spoken of by Balthazar Bonifacius, who says, "Regio quædam est, quam *Cucaniam* vocant, ex abundantia panis, qui *Cruca* Illyricè dicitur." In this place, he says, "Rorabit buceis, pluet pultibus, ninget laganis, et grandinabit placentis." *Lib. ix, Arg.* The *cockney* spoken of by Shakespeare seems to have been a cook, as she was making a pye.

Cry to it, nuncle, as the *cockney* did to the eels, when she put them into the paste alive. *Lear*, ii, 4.

Yet it appears to denote mere simplicity, since the fool adds,

'Twas her brother that, in pure kindness to his horse, buttered his hay. *Ibid.*

†A young heyre, or *cockney*, that is his mothers darling. *Nash's Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

Some lines quoted in Camden's Remains seem to make *cockeney* a name for London, as well as for its citizens.

COCK-ON-HOOP, or **COCK-A-HOOP**. The derivation of this familiar expression has been disputed. See Todd. I can add one example of its being used as if to mark profuse waste, by laying the *cock of the barrel on the hoop*.

The *cock-on-hoop* is set,
Hoping to drink their lordships out of debt.

Honest Ghost, p. 26.

Ben Jonson also seems to show that he so understood it, and his authority is of weight. As an example of the preposition *of*, by which he there means *off*, he gives this: "Take the cock *of* [off] the hoop." *Engl. Gram.*, ch. vi.

But it must be owned that the usage is not always consistent with that origin.

COCK-PIT. The original name of the pit in our theatres; which seems to imply that *cock fighting* had been their original destination.

Let but Beatrice
And Benedict be seen; lo! in a trice,
The *cock-pit*, galleries, boxes, all are full.

Leon. Digges, Sh. Suppl., i, 71.

One of the theatres, at that period, was called the *Cockpit*. This was the Phoenix, in Drury-lane.

On God's name, may the Bull, or Cock-pit have
Your lame blank verse, to keep you from the grave.
Leon. Digges, loc. cit.

See also O. Pl., xii, 341, et seq.

COCK-SHUT, s. A large net, stretched across a glade, and so suspended upon poles as to be easily drawn together. Evidently from *cock* and *shut*, being employed to catch, or shut in, woodcocks. It is hardly necessary, I presume, to add, that those birds were, and still are, usually called *cocks*, by sportsmen. These nets were chiefly used in the twilight of the evening, when woodcocks go out to feed. Hence *cockshut* time, and *cockshut* light, were used to express the evening twilight.

Thomas the earl of Surry, and himself,
Much about *cockshut* time, went thro' the army.
Rich. III, v, 3.

Mistress, this is only spite;
For you would not yesternight
Kiss him in the *cockshut* light.
B. Jons. Masq. of Satyre.

Juliana Barnes has been quoted, as mentioning a *cockshut cord*, which means, says Mr. Gifford, "the twine of which the *cockshut* was made." With deference to such an opinion, it meant rather the *cord* by which the net was pulled together; which kind of cord was used also for other purposes.

Sometimes erroneously written *cock-shoot*:

Come, come away then, a fine *cockshoot* evening.
Widow, in, 1, O. Pl., xii, 270.

B. and Fl. in the Two Noble Kinsmen have "*cock-light*."

†**COCK-THROPPLED.** If the wind-pipe of a hunting-horse bends like a bow, when he bridle, it is said to be cock-thropped. *Fairfax's Complete Sportsman*, p. 32.

COCOLOCH. Probably the insect called a *cock-roach*, one original name for which, *kakkerlac*, is not very different.

Than clutch thee,
Poor fly! within these eagle claws of mine,
Or draw my sword of fate upon a peasant,
A besognio, a *cocoloch*, as thou art.
B. & Fl. Four Plays in 1.

The speech is intentional jargon, but, one insect having been mentioned, another might naturally be introduced.

†**COD'S-HEAD.** A stupid fellow; a fool.

You confounded toad you, where were your eyes,
Your heels? that you should be such a bungling cod-
Head to see no better. *Danton's Ladies Dictionary.*

Dash, Sweet sir, I think it is near o'clock here. Your
servant, gentlemen.
Good. Farewell, cods-head.

The Woman turn'd Bully, 1676.

CODGER. A familiar expression for a mean old person; from *cadger*, a huckster, or low trafficker.

†**CODLINGS.** Testicles. The musk beaver was believed to carry his perfume in these, and it was pretended that, knowing instinctively that this was what the hunters sought, when pursued it bit them off and left them behind it, to save its life.

There, the wise beaver, who, pursu'd by foes,
Tears off his *codlings*, and among them throws;
Knowing that hunters on the Pontik heath
Do more desire that ransom, than his death.

Du Bartas.

CODPIECE. A part of male dress, formerly made very conspicuous, and put to various uses.

Shark, when he goes to any publick feast,
Eats, to one's thinking, of all there the least.
What saves the master of the house thereby?
When, if the servants search they may decry,
In his wide *cod-piece*, dinner being done,
Two napkins cram'd up, and a silver spoon.

Herrick, p. 186.

†**COETANEAN.** Coeval. From the Lat.

For these began

At once, and were all *coetaneans*.

S. Marston's Cupid & Psyche.

COFFEE-HOUSE. The first was opened in London in 1652. Sandys, not long before, thus curiously describes them, as existing in Turkey.

Although they [the Turks] be destitute of taverns, yet they have their *coffa-houses*, which something resemble them. There they sit chatting most of the day, and sippe of a drinke called *coffa*, (of the berry that it is made of) in little China dishes, as hot as they can suffer it blacke as soote, and tasting not much unlike it, (why not the black-broth, which was in use amongst the Lacedemonians,) which helpeth, as they say, digestion, and procureth alacrity. *Travels, p. 66.*

COFFIN, s. The raised crust of a pie, or any other article of pastry. The word was derived from the Latin and Greek, and originally meant a basket. In which sense it is used in Wickliffe's version of the Testament. See Todd.

Why thou say'st true, it is a paltry cap:
A custard-coffin, a bawble, a silken pye.

Tom. Shr., iv, 3.

Therefore if you spend
The red-deer pies i' your house, or sell them forth, sir,
Cast so that I may have their *coffins* all
Return'd here, and pal'd up.

B. Jons. Staple of N., ii, 3.

The term *coffin* was also extended to those cones of paper, which are twisted up to hold sugar, spices, &c., which the French call *cornets*.

To COG. To lie or cheat. Hence to cog the dice.

COGGER. One who lives by cheating; a swindler.

Many men marvell Lynns doth not thrive,
That had more trades then any man alive;
As first, a broker, then a petty-fogger,
A traveller, a gamester, and a cogger,
A coyer, a promoter, and a bawd,
A spie, a practiser in every fraud;
And missing thrift by these lewd trades and sinister,
He takes the best, yet proves the worst, a minister.
Harington's Epigrams, 1633.

COGGERIE. Falsehood; cheating.

But whom should the children of lyes, *coggeries*, and impostures believe, if they should not believe their father, the grandfather of lyes.

Decl. of Popish Impost., sign. Y, 2.

COIGNE, s. A corner stone; the finish of a building at the angle. *Coing*, old French.

See you yon *coigne* o' th' capitol? yon corner stone?
Coriol., v, 4.

Written also *coin*, and *quoin*.

†Prothyrides, Vitru. ancones, eidem. Mensulæ quædam volutarum instar leniter infractæ ad S. literæ speciem, ante ostium. *ποθυρίδες*. The *coynes* or corners of a wall: the crosse beames, or overthwart rafters.
Nomenclator.

†**COIF.** A lady's headdress.

Say so much again, ye dirty quean,
And I'll pull ye by the *coif*.

Newest Academy of Complements.

Hol. Sir, be you and this lady but as confident of my fidelity, and trust me in this action, and if I break not the toils your kinsman is in, and make you mistress of my interest in sir Paul, let all the good you intended me, be a lockram *coif*, a blue gown, a wheel and a clean whip.
Brome's Northern Lass.

COIL, s. Noise; tumult; difficulty. Of very uncertain derivation.

Who was so firm, so constant, that this *coil*
Would not infect his reason. *Temp., i, 2.*

You will not believe what a *coil* I had t'other day, to compound a business between a kattern-pear woman and him, about snatching. *B. Jons. Bart. Fair, i, 4.*

Here it seems to mean impediment, obstruction:

For in that sleep of death, what dreams may come,
When we have shuffled off this mortal *coil*,
Must give us pause. *Hamlet, iii, 1.*

COINTREE. A familiar abbreviation of *Coventry*.

His tar-box on his broad belt hung,

His breech of *Cointree* blue. *Drayt. Ecl., iv, p. 1403.*

It should be remarked that the name of that city is not derived from *Covent*, for convent, like Covent-garden, but from *Cune*, or *Coven*, the stream on which it is built. So the same author,

With *Cune*, a great while miss'd,

Though *Coventry* from thence her name at first did raise.
Drayt. Polyolb., xiii, p. 922.

The note says, "Otherwise *Cune-tre*: that is, the town upon *Cune*."

Skinner also says, "Vel à *Coven* fluvio, nam in diplomate prioratûs dicitur *Cuentford*."

COISTERED. An uncommon word, known only in the following example,

where it seems to mean coiled up into a small compass. The attempts to find a derivation for it have not been very successful.

I could have carried a lady up and down, at arm's end, in a platter; and I can tell you there were those at that time, who, to try the strength of a man's back and his arm, would be *coister'd*.

Malcontent, v, 1. O. Pl., iv, p. 86.

COISTREL, or COYSTRIL. A young fellow. [Kersey and Bailey.] Properly, an inferior groom, or a lad employed by the esquire to carry the knight's arms and other necessities. Probably from *coustillier*, old French, of the same signification. See *Cotgrave*.

It is surely not a corruption of *kestrel*, as Mr. Todd and others have supposed. Among the unwarlike attendants on an army are enumerated,

Women, lackies, and *coisterels*. *Holinsk., iii, 272.*

The same author speaks of them as "the bearers of the armes of barons or knights." i, 162.

He's a coward and a *coystril*, that will not drink to my niece.
Twelfth N., i, 8.

You whoreson bragging *coystril*!

B. Jons. Ev. M. in his H., iv, 1.

Thou art the damned doorkeeper to every *coystrel* that comes enquiring for his tib.

Pericles, Sh. Suppl., ii, 129.

Both hee of whom thou spakest, and all the rable of you, are a company of cogging *coistrels*.

Art of Flattery, 4to, sign. E, 1.

Mr. Malone, on the passage of *Pericles*, gives an erroneous derivation of the word, without any authority.

†So in the conceit of his own overworthyness, like a *coistrell*, he strives to fill himself with wind, and flies against it.
Overbury's Characters.

†**COKELY.** The name of the master of a motion or puppet-show, often mentioned by Ben Jonson.

COKES, s. A fool. Skinner's attempts towards a derivation of this word are very unsatisfactory. But from it is unquestionably derived *to coax*, meaning to make a fool of a person, the usual object of coaxing. Mr. Todd reverses the etymology, with much less probability, in my opinion. Coles, in his Latin dictionary, seems to make the substantive the primary word. He has "*Cokes*, stultus," and after that, "To *cokes*, adblandior." Puttenham spells the verb accordingly.

Princes may give a good poet such convenient counts.

naunce and also benefite, as are due to an excellent artificer, though they neither kisse nor cokes them.

Art of Poetrie, I, viii, p. 15.

Why we will make a cokes of this wise master,
We will, my mistress, an absolute fine cokes;
And mock to air all the deep diligences
Of such a solemn and effectual ass.

B. Jons. Devil an Ass, ii, 2.

In his Barthol. Fair, the character named *Cokes* perfectly illustrates the meaning of the word.

In the old play of Gammer Gurton, it is written *coxe*.

He showeth himself herein, ye see, so very a coxe,
The cat was not so madly alured by the foxe.

O. Pl., ii, 73.

The conjecture of the editor that it is put for *coxcomb*, is ridiculous. In some editions of Beaumont and Fletcher, the same word is spelt *coax*.

Go, you're a brainless coax, a toy, a sop.

Wil. at sev. Wcap., iii, 1.

COLD-HARBOUR. The proper name of a place in London, frequently corrupted into Coal-Harbour, which see. In a grant of Henry the Fourth, it is called, "quoddam hospiciū, sive placeam, vocatum *le Cold herbergh*." *Pennant*.

Sometimes it seems to be used as a kind of metaphorical term for the grave:

I sweat; I would I lay in *Cold-Harbour*.

Roaring G., O. Pl., vi, 93.

COLEN, COLLEIN, COLOYN, or KULLAINE. Old names for the city of Cologne. The *three Kings of Colen* were very famous personages in legendary history, distinguished by the names of Melchior, Balthazar, and Gasper. They were originally Arabians, and supposed to be the wise men who made offerings to our Saviour. Their bodies travelled first to Constantinople, thence to Milan, and lastly to Cologne, by various removals. See a sketch of their history in Browne's *Vulg. Errors*, VII, viii, p. 379. They are there called *Kings of Collein*. Their legend was the subject of a popular pageant or dramatic representation, which was exhibited on certain festivals. In the churchwardens' accounts of St. Laurence, Reading, A. 1499, is this entry:

Payed for horamete for the horsys of the *kings of Colen*, on May-day, vjd.

Coates's H. of Reading, p. 214.

The *King-game*, or *Kingham*, spoken of in the churchwardens' accounts at Kingston-upon-Thames, is supposed to have been a similar pageant. Lysons' *Env. of L.*, vol. i.

We have *Colen* used for *Cologne*, as late as in 1699, by Theoph. Dorrington, *Travels*, p. 301. Also by Dr. Ed. Browne, son of sir Thomas, in his travels. See **KING-GAME**.

COLE-PROPHET, or COL-PROPHET; sometimes written *cold-prophet*, but I believe corruptly. The origin of the term is very obscure, but it seems, from the instances produced by Tyrwhitt (*Chaucer*, iii, p. 292), that *col* in composition signified *false*. So indeed it seems to do in this line:

Cole-prophet and cole-poyson, thou art both.

Heyw. Ep., 89, *Cent.* vi.

Chaucer also has *coll-tragetour* for false traitor. Here also *coll* seems singly to mean deceit:

Coll under canstyk she can plaie on both hands,
Dissimulation well she understands.

Heyw. Prov. Dial., I, x.

Our *coleprophets* have prophesied, that, "in exaltatione Lunæ, Leo jungetur Leoni."

Harringt. Nuga, ii, 37, ed. Park.

Whereby I found, I was the hartles hare,
And not the beast *colprophet* did declare.

Mirr. for Mag., Owen Gl., ed. 1587.

In the edition of 1610, it is changed to *false-prophet*. The following are examples of *cold-prophet*:

As hee was most vainely persuaded by the *cold prophets*, to whom he gave no small credit.

Knolles, Hist. of Turks, 1014, L.

Phavorinus saith, that if these *cold-prophets*, or oracles, tell thee prosperitie and deceive thee, thou art made a miser through vaine expectation.

Scot's Disc. of Witchcr., sign. M, 8.

Dr. Jamieson suggests *kall*, cunning, in Celtic and Cornish, as the origin of our *coll*, and he may possibly be right.

COLESTAFF. A strong pole on which men carried a burden between them; originally, perhaps, of coals.

I heard since 'twas seen whole o' th' other side the downs, upon a *cole-staff*, between two huntsmen.

Widow's Tears, O. Pl., vi, 225.

Sometimes written *colt-staff*:

I and my company have taken the constable from his watch, and carried him about the fields on a *colt-staff*.

Arden of Feversham.

The name is sometimes given to the staff on which a pedlar carried his pack. Some will have it to be *cowl-staff*, from a brewer's *cowl*, in which the wort was carried to the cooler. See Skinner.

Burton speaks of witches

Riding in the ayre upon a *coulstaffe*, out of a chimney top.
Anat. of Mel., p. 60.

†**COLET.** A collect. *Rutland Papers*, p. 16.

COLEWORTS. Cabbages. See the various sorts described by Gerard in his *Herbal*, 311—317, ed. Johnst.

It is worthy of notice that this old botanist forms cauliflower from *cole-floie*, or *flowering cole*, not from the Latin *caulis*. He says, "*Cole-flore*, or, after some, *colie-flore*." *Cole* or *cole-wort* was the general name for cabbages, till some improved sorts were introduced from the continent.

To COLL, v. a. To embrace, or clasp round the neck. Probably from *collée*, Fr., signifying such an embrace. See Cotgrave.

He viewed them—*colled* with straighter bands than reason or honesty did permit. *Pal. of Pleas.*, ii, 8 s, 8.

Kissing and *colling* are often spoken of together, as might be expected.

Found her among a crew of satyrs wild,
Kissing and *colling* all the live-long night.

Grim the Collier, O. Pl., xi, 191.

For els, what is it in young babes, that we do kysse so, do *colle* so. *Erasm. Pr. of Foh.*, 1549, sign. B, 2.

See **COLLINGLY**.

Sometimes written *cull*.

She smil'd, he kist, and kissing *cull'd* her too.

Herrick, p. 871.

The flower sweet-william was called, among other names, *col-me-near*, i. e., hug me close; from the flowers being formed in so compact a cluster.

Lyte's Dodoens, p. 175.

†**COLLANAE.** A necklace; *collane* in French.

The jewels and pendants, the robes and mantles, the ornaments and coronets, the *collanaes* and chaines.

History of Patient Grissel, 1619.

†**COLLATION.** A homily.

That no parson, vicar, curate, or lecturer, shall preach any sermon or *collation* hereafter upon Sundays and holydays in the afternoon, in any cathedral, or parish church, throughout the kingdom, but upon some part of the Catechism, or some text taken out of the Creed, Ten Commandments, or the Lords Prayer (funeral sermons only excepted). *Wilson's James I.*

†**To COLLAUD.** To unite in praising.

Beasts wild and tame,
Whom lodgings yeeld
House, dens, or field,
Collaud his name.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

COLLECTION. A conclusion, or consequence.

When I wak't, I found

This label on my bosom, whose containing
Is so from sense in hardness, that I can
Make no *collection* of it.

Cymb., v, 5.

That is, draw no conclusion from it.

What light *collections* has your searching eye
Caught from my loose behaviour?

B. & Fl. Faithful Fr., ii, 2.

This sense has been noticed by Johnson. But it is surely now obsolete.

†**COLLER.** A collar of brawn was a quantity bound up in one parcel.

My lord, your grandfather was complaining lately that he had not heard from you a good while. By the next shipping to Ligorn, amongst other things he intends to send you a whole brawn in *collers*.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

Do y' think

Wee'l eat this? 'tis but for formalitie;

Item a *coller* of good large fat brawn

Serv'd for a drum, waited upon by two

Fair long black puddings lying by for drumsticks.

Cartwright's Ordinary.

†**COLLERICAL.** Troubled with choler.

But sweete new wine is hot and moist temperately, in winter it helps yong men and persons *collericall*.

The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

COLLET. The setting which surrounds the stone of a ring.

Thou hadst been next set in the dukedom's ring,

When his worn self, like age's easy slave,

Had dropt out of the *collet* into th' grave.

Revenge's Trag., O. Pl., iv, 318.

How full the *collet* with his jewel is.

Cowley, Tr. of Verses on the V.

Collet is properly read for *coller*, in B. and Fl. Wit at sev. Weapons, iv, p. 302.

Collet meant also a small collar or band, worn as part of the dress of the inferior clergy in the Romish church, whence they are still called in French *petits-collets*. Fox makes it part of the ceremony of degrading bishops, to take from them "the lowest vesture which they had, in taking bennet and *collet*." *Martyrdom of Hooper*, Fox's *Eccl. Hisi.*, vol. iii, p. 152, An. 1555.

Bennet I do not find in French nor elsewhere explained, except that Fox also says, they were the lowest offices in the church. *Wordsw. Eccl. Biog.*, ii, 464.

COLLIER. A seller of coals, or charcoal. Persons of this profession were formerly in bad repute, from the blackness of their appearance, and on that account often compared to or assorted with the devil.

What man! 'tis not for gravity to play at cherry-pit with Satan! Hang him, foul *collier*. *Twelf. N.*, iii, 4.

Hence the proverb, "Like will to like, as the devil with the *collier*." *Ray's Prov.*, p. 130.

W' hear in this case, no conscience-cases holier,
But like will to like, the *divell* with the *collier*.

Sylv. Tobacco ball., p. 88.

COLLI-MOLLY. A jocular corruption of the word melancholy.

The devil was a little *colli-mollie* and would not come off.
Decl. of Pop. Imp., sign. Q. 2.

COLLINGLY. Closely; embracing at the same time.

And hung about his neck,
And collingly him kist.

Gauevigne, Works, A. 2.

†**COLLITED.** For colleted, set in a collet.

And in his foyle so lovely set,
Faure collited in gold.

Armin's Hist. T. and his boy, 1608.

To COLLOGUE. To talk closely together, as if plotting something. From *colloquor*, Lat. The word is still retained by the lower classes.

Pray go in; and sister, solve the matter,
Collogue with her again, and all shall be well.

Greene's Tu Quoc., O. Pl., vii. 86.

Why, look ye, we must *collogue* sometimes, forewear sometimes.

Malcontent, O. Pl., iv. 94.

Collogued has been proposed for *col-leagued*, in Hamlet, i, 2. "Colleagued with this dream," &c., but unsuccessfully; *colleagued* is preferable on several accounts.

†He enured and enticed him to the company and haunt of fair women, where he of his proper charges would always send for wine, and other banquetting junquets, meet for such company. Robert also would *collogue* with him, praising his riches, nobility, and valiant courage, which Fortunatus could well endure.

History of Fortunatus.

†*Mol.* Well, you *collogue* now; say I should present you to Aramian and Cratander, what would you do?

Cartwright's Royal State, 1651.

COLLOP. A slice or small portion of meat; and still used in that sense. But the metaphorical use of it by a father to his child, as being part of his flesh, seems at present rather harsh and coarse.

Sweet villain!

Most dear'st,—my *collop*, &c. *Wind. Tale, i, 2.*
God knows thou art a *collop* of my flesh.

1 Hen. VI., v. 6.

Yet it is used also by Lyly, when he certainly intended to be pathetic.

And then find them curse thee with their hearts,
when they should ask blessing on their knees; and
the *collops* of thine own bowels to be the torture of
thine own soul. *Moth. Bomboe, i, 2.*

To COLLOWE. Corruptly used for to *colly* or blacken, q. v.

Fy, fy, Club, goe a t'other side the way, thou *collowest*
me and my raffe, thou wilt make me an unclean
member i' the congregation.

Family of Lov., 1604, D. 4.

†**COLLUTION.** A wash or lotion. An old medical term.

Therefore use *collutions* made of those things: as if they should be moderate, sceth dates sometime in water alone, and sometime with a little honey put to them. Likewise make decoctions of roses, vine buds, brambles, cypress, the first buds of pomegranate flowers, alligues, roots of mulberries, sour apple, and sorbus.

Burrough's Method of Physick, 1634.

COLLY, s. The black or smut from coal: called in the northern counties *collow*, or *killow*. *Wallis's Hist. of North., p. 46.* Dr. Johnson exemplifies it from Burton, "Besmeared with *colly*," &c.

To COLLY. To blacken, or make dark; from the substantive.

Brief as the lightning in the *colly'd* night,
That in a spleen unfolds the heav'n and earth

Mids N. Dr., i, 1.

And passion, having my best judgment *collied*,

Assays to lead the way *Othello, ii, 3.*

Nor hast thou *collied* thy face enough, stinkard!

B. Jon. Forcast, iv, 6.

To see her stroaking with her ivory hand his
[Vulcan's] *collied* cheeks, and with her snowy fingers
combing his sooty beard. *Colum. Britan., B. 4, 1634.*

COLMES-KILL, for Icolmkill, a small island at the south-western point of Mull, in the Hebrides; celebrated for having been the metropolitan seat of a bishop at the first establishment of Christianity. See Johnson's Tour.

Where is Duncan's body?

M. Carried to *Colmes-kill*:

The sacred storehouse of his predecessors,

And guardian of their bones. *Macb., ii, 4, sub fin.*

Shakespeare had this from Holinshed.

†**COLOSSE.** A colossus.

Sir, or great grandsire, whose vast bulk may be

A burying-place for all your pedigree,

Thou moving *colosse*, for whose goodly face

The Rhyme can hardly make a looking-glass.

Cleveland's Poems.

COLOURS; to fear no colours. Probably at first a military expression, to fear no enemy. So Shakespeare derives it, and though the passage is comic, it is likely to be right.

Cl. He that is well hanged in this world, needs fear no colours. *M.* Make that good. *Cl.* He shall see none to fear. *M.* I can tell thee where that saying was born of, *I fear no colours.* *Cl.* Where, good mistress Mary? *M.* In the wars; and that you may be bold to say in your foolery. *Fifth N., i, 6.*

Accordingly it is said of a horse which is to be taken to the wars:

Go saddle my fore-horse, put on his feathers too,

He'll prance it bravely, friend, he fears no colours.

B. & Pl. Wom. pleased, iv, 1.

The phrase is often applied in different senses. As of fair ladies, whose colour is natural:

For those that are, [fair] their beauties fear no colours.

B. Jon. Sejanus, act 1.

We find the expression as late as in Swift:

He was a person that feared no colours, but mortally hated all.

Tale of a Tub, § 11.

†**COLOURS.** "Color upon color is false heraldrie," a heraldic proverb given by Howell, 1659.

To COLPHEG. A corrupt form of to colaphize, or box.

Away, jackanapes, els I wyll *colp heg* you by and by.
Damon & Pith., O. Pl, i, 209.

To COLT. Perhaps from the wild tricks of a *colt*, to trick, befool, or deceive.

What a plague mean ye, to *colt* me thus?
1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 2.
I'll meet you and bring clothes, and clean shirts after,
And all things shall be well.
(Then aside) I'll *colt* you once more,
And teach you to bring copper.
B. & Fl. Rule a W., iv, 1.

Also in common language:

Whereby he was in good time preserved, and they *colted*, like knaves, very prettily.
Disc. of Span. Inquis.

Shakespeare has once used it in a coarser sense. *Cymb.*, ii, 4.

†**COLTSFOOT.** This plant appears to have been used from an early period in the adulteration of tobacco.

Since the man persuaded his master, who used to kick him very often, that he should not put so much *colts-foot* in his tobacco.
Poor Robin, 1713.

COLUMBINE. A common flower.

Aquilegia vulgaris, Linn. Anciently termed by some, "a thankless flower."

Why is not clear, for it is not so destitute of attributed virtues, among the old botanists, as Mr. Steevens chose to assert.

What's that? A *columbine*?
No; that *thankless flower* grows not in my garden.
Chapm. All Fools.

Ophelia seems to have the same allusion, when she joins it with fennel, in her emblematical gifts:

There's fennel for you; and *columbine*. *Hamlet*, iv, 5.
†She ware a frock of frolicke greene,
Might well besee me a mayden queene,
Which seemly was to see.
A hood to that so neat and fine,
In colour like the *colombine*,
Ywrought full featuously.
Drayton's Shepherds Garland, 1593.

COMART. A word hitherto found only in the old 4to ed. of Hamlet, but restored by Warburton, as better suiting the sense than covenant, which had been substituted. It may, very analogically, mean *bargain* or covenant between two. Shakespeare also uses to *mart*, for to traffic.

As by the same *comart*,
And carriage of the articles designed,
His fell to Hamlet. *Hamlet*, i, 1.

It might even mean single combat, for *mart* is also war, or battle. See **MART**.

†**COMB.** To cut a person's comb, was equivalent to *disabling him*.

Then my harte was heavye, my lyfe stooode in jeopardie,
and my *combe* was clerely cut.

Hall's Union, 1548, *Hen. IV*, fol. 12.

†**COMB-CASE.** Fops were in the habit of carrying combs with them, and the cases seem sometimes to have been employed as receptacles for other articles.

There's not a man of 'em, but has all mayors, sheriffs, bayliffs, sergeants at mace, marshals-men, constables, and other his majesties officers, in a *comb-case* in his pocket. They are a generation that never eat but in parliament time, and now every table is full of 'em.
Brome's Northern Lass.

†**To COMBER.** To trouble; to impede.

But no man considered all this while, that the case of the times was altered, for then they were *combred* and kept downe with a three-fold mischief.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†**COMBER.** Trouble, care. See **CUMBER**.

Now we have gone so far, it's meet,
That of such vices we do treat,
As make a *comber* most compleat:
They drink, they swear, they lye, they whore,
They steal and cheat, and run o'th' score,
And practise thousand vices more,
Whilst their vile masters rob the poor.
Corruption grows, where'er they dwell,
Their habitation's second hell.
This of the *combers* is the sum,
Of the whole earth the greatest scum. *Poor Robin*.

†**COMBEROUS.** Troublesome, laborious.

As he should come downe the mountaines; to the end he might, if fortune had given him leave and opportunitie, encounter him in the plaine, wearied with the roughnesse of those *comberous* waies.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†**COMBLE, or CUMBLE.** The summit. Fr.

In Philip the seconds time the Spanish monarchy come to its highest *cumple*, by the conquest of Portugal, wherby the East Indies, sundry islands in the Atlantic Sea, and divers places in Barbary, were added to the crown of Spain.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†**COMBLE.** To overload; to oppress.

You dayly and howerly soe *comble* me with not only expressions, but alsoe deeds of your worthyness and goodness. *Letter dated 1672, Pepys' Diary*, v, 289.

†**COM-BRETHREN.** Brethren of any community were sometimes so called.

†**COM-BURGHERS.** Fellow-burghers.

If Jaffa marchants now *comburgers* seem
With Portugalls, and Portugalls with them.

Du Barlas.

†**To COME.** The participle of this verb was sometimes *comen*, and sometimes it was written more vulgarly *comed*.

I loth my life, I loth the dearest light,
Com'n is my night, when once appears the day.

Drayton's Shepherds Garland, 1593.

But were my Philip *com'd* again,
I would not change my love,
For Juno's bird with gaudy train,
Nor yet for Venus dove.
Nay, would my Philip come again,
I would not change my state,
For his great namesakes wealth of Spain,
To be another's mate. *Brome's Northern Lass*.

To COME ALOFT. To vault, or play

the tricks of a tumbler; which apes also were taught to do.

But if this hold, I'll teach you
To come aloft, and do tricks like an ape.

Mass. Bondm., iii, 3.

Which he could do with as much ease as an ape-carrier with his eye makes the vaulting creature come aloft.

Gayton, Festiv. Notes, p. 113.

To come from Tripoli was another phrase for the same thing; probably because apes often came from those parts.

To COME OFF. To come down, as we now say, with a sum of money; to produce it as a gift or payment.

I have turned away my other guests; they must come off; I'll sauce them.

Merry W. W., iv, 3.

Wherefore yf ye be wyllynge to bye,

Lay down money, come off quykely.

Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 65.

Do not your gallants come off roundly then?

Decker.

To come off was used also as a term in painting, to describe figures that came out, or apparently projected from the canvass:

P. 'Tis a good piece.

Post. So 'tis: this comes off well, and excellent.

Timon of Ath., i, 1.

Or perhaps more as a general term of applause, being well executed, or performed. So we find it applied to a tale:

Put a good tale in his ear; so it comes off cleanly.

Trick to catch the O. One.

So we say that a thing well done goes off well.

COMEDY, for play in general; as *comédie*, Fr.

For if the king like not the comedy,

Why then, belike, he likes it not perdy.

Hamlet, iii, 2.

†COMENTY. For commonalty, or common people.

Servantes in courtes that have governaunce

Of the comenty in ony wyse,

Ought not so ferre them to avaunce,

Leest theyr mayster them dyspyse.

The Doctrynnall of Good Servantes, p. 6.

COMIC, s. A comedian, or actor.

My chief business here this evening was to speak to my friends in behalf of honest Cave Underhill, who has been a comic for three generations.

Steele, Tatler, No. 22.

†COMINGS-IN. A man's income.

Know you why Lollus changeth every day

His perriwig, his face, and his array?

'Tis not because his comings in are much,

Or 'cause he'll swill it with the roaring Dutch;

But 'cause the sergeants (who a writ have had long since against him) should not know the lad.

Wills Recreations, 1654.

He's rich, and hath great in-comes by the year;

Then that great belly'd man is rich, I'll swear;

For sure his belly ne'r so big had bin,

Had he not daily had great comings in.

Ibid.

†COMITATE, v. To accompany.

With no lesse care
Æneas in the morning doth prepare.
With Pallas young the king associated,
Achates kinde Æneas comitaled.

Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

COMMANDEMENT, in four syllables.

I think I have heard it so spoken by old persons.

The wretched woman, whom unhappy houre

Hath now made thrall to your commandement.

Spens. P. Q., I, ii, 22.

From her fayne eyes he took commandement.

Ibid., iii, 9.

†A COMMANDER. An implement for ramming stakes.

A commander, which is of wood with a handle, wherewith stakes are driven into the ground; a rammer.

Nomenclator, 1585.

†COMANDLESS. Unrestrained.

Therefore the gods th'unbrideled winds t'attone,

That their commaundlesse furies might be staid.

Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†COMMANDMENTS. The ten commandments, the nails of the fingers.

Hands off, I say, and get you from this place;

Or I will set my ten commandments in your face.

The Taming of a Shrew, 1594.

†COMMENDATION. A commendation and no token, signified a fruitless commendation, one which had nothing to vouch it.

Like marrow-bone was never broken,

Or commendation and no token;

Like a fort and none to win it,

Or like the moon, and no man in it;

Like a school without a teacher,

Or like a pulpet and no preacher.

Just such as these may she be said,

That lives, ne'r loves, but dyes a maid.

Wills Recreations, 1654.

COMMENDS. Commendations, regards, compliments.

With all the gracious utterance thou hast,

Speak to his gentle hearing kind commends.

Rich. II., iii, 3.

Mr. Todd exemplifies it also from Howell. It is a mistake to say that Shakespeare often uses it.

†You are deceiv'd sir, I come from your love,

That sends you faire commends, and many kisses.

Beaumont and Fletcher.

†Sleepe, Momus, sleepe, in Murceas slothfull bed

Let Morpheus locke thy tongue within thy head;

Or if thou needst wilt prate, prate to this end,

To give commends to that thou canst not mend.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†COMMISSION. A cant name for a shirt.

As from our beds we doe oft cast our eyes,

Cleane linnen yeelds a shirt before we rise,

Which is a garment shifting in condition,

And in the canting tongue is a commission;

In weale or woe, in joy or dangerous drifts,

A shirt will put a man unto his shifts.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To COMMIT, v. n. To be guilty of incontinence.

Commit not with man's sworn spouse.

Lear, iii, 4.

She commits with her ears, for certain; after that she

may go for a maid, but she has been lain with in her

understanding.

Overb. Char. a very Wom.

Though she accus'd
Me even in dream, where thoughts *commit* by chance.
Wits, O. Pl., viii, 425.
Massinger uses it; but in a passage
which it is not desirable to quote.
COMMITTER. A person guilty of in-
continence.

If all *committers* stood in a rank,
They'd make a lane, in which your shame might
dwell.
Deck. Hon. Wh.

COMMODITY. Interest, advantage.
This sense of the word is clearly
obsolete, though not marked as such
by Johnson or Todd, who quote the
beginning of the speech of Falcon-
bridge, in which it occurs five times
in the same sense, concluding thus:

Since kings break faith upon *commodity*,
Gain, be my lord; for I will worship thee.
K. John, ii, 2.

Whereof if men were carefull, for vertue's sake only
They would honour friendship, and not for *commodity*.
Dam. and Pith., O. Pl., i, 184.

And often in the same play.

In the phrase *commodity of brown
paper, &c.*, often occurring in the old
dramas, it means merchandise or
article of traffic, as it still does, but
with a peculiar reference to the prac-
tice of young prodigals in that age,
who nominally bought *brown paper*,
or any trumpery, which, with a cer-
tain loss, they could turn into ready
money.

First, here's young master Rash; he's in for a *com-
modity of brown paper* and old ginger; nine score and
seventeen pounds.
Meas. for Meas., iv, 3.

That is, he stood charged with a debt
of £197 for that which produced him
perhaps not half the sum. The
advantage is exactly stated by Greene:

So that if he borrow an hundred pounds, he shall have
forty in silver, and three score in wares, as lutestrings,
hobby horses, or *brown paper, &c.*
Quip for an Upst. Court.

A pretty list is given by Diego, in his
mock testament:

I do bequeath you
Commodities of pins, *brown papers*, packthreads,
Roast pork and puddings, gingerbread, and Jews-
trumps,
Of penny pipes, and mouldy pepper.
Span. Cur., iv, 5.

The passages alluding to this custom
are numerous beyond imagination,
which plainly shows how common it
was. Hence Gascoigne calls the en-
couraging of such extravagance,

To teach young men the trade to sell *brown paper*,
Yea morrice bells, and byllets too sometimes,
To make their coyne a net to catch young frye.
Steele Glasse, 795.

One editor of *B. and Fl.*, with much

simplicity, wonders for what precise
use the *brown paper* was intended.
The above passage might have told
him. Like the pedlar's edgeless
razors, in the tale—to sell. The
manner of conducting these dishonest
practices forms the subject of a
chapter in Decker's English Villanies.
See it also well explained in D'Israeli's
Curiosities of Literature, vol. iii, p.
78. Such schemes have been heard
of in later times.

COMMORSE. Compassion, pity. *Com-
morsus*, Lat.

And this is sure, though his offense be such,
Yet doth calamitie attract *commorse*.
Daniel, Civ. Wars, I, 46.

Yet must we thinke that some which saw the course,
(The better few, whom passion made not blinde)
Stood careful lookers-on, with sad *commorse*.
Ibid., II, 103.

Neither the old nor the new dictionaries
acknowledge the word, which I pre-
sume is peculiar to this author.

†**TO COMMUNICATE.** To share in.
To thousands that *communicate* our loss.
B. Jons. Sej., iii.

†**COMPACT**, *part. p.* Entered into
a pact with.

The villain constable
Hath secretly with Edward thus *compact*.
Heywood's Edw. IV, part 2, 1600.

COMPANION, said in contempt. A
fellow, generally implying a scurvy
fellow. This usage hardly subsists at
present.

Has the porter no eyes in his head, that he gives
entrance to such *companions*.
What should the wars do with these jiggling fools?
Companion, hence!
And better 'tis that base *companions* die,
Than by their life to hazard our good haps.
Coriol., iv, 5.
Jul. Cæs., iv, 3.
Spanish Trag.

It is exemplified by Johnson, but not
noticed as disused.

COMPARATIVE, *s.* Rival; one who
compares himself with another.

And gave his countenance against his name,
To laugh at gybing boys, and stand the push
Of ev'ry beardless, vain *comparative*.
1 Hen. IV, iii, 2.

Gerrard ever was
His full *comparative*. *B. and Fl. Four Pl. in One.*

COMPARATIVE. The double compa-
rative, made both by the form of the
adjective and the adjunct *more*, was
formerly used by the best authors.

Nought knowing
Of whence I am; nor that I am *more better*
Then Prospero, master of a full poor cell,
And thy no greater father.
If he do not bring
His benediction back, he must to me
Be much *more* crueller than I to you.
Temp., i, 2.

B. and Fl. Laws of Candy, iv, 2.

Gentle Asper,
Contain your spirit in *more stricter* bounds.

B. Jons. Induct. to Ev. M. out of H.
There is nothing *more swifter* than time, nothing *more sweeter*.
Euphues, B. 4.

In Shakespeare, *Rich. II.*, we have
"less happier," a very incongruous
phrase, but certainly originating in
the practice of saying *more happier*,
act ii, 1.

Shakespeare, therefore, who often
uses this form, is fully justified by
the best authorities of his time.

†COMPARE. Comparison.

This off-spring of my braine, which dare not scarcely
make *compare* with the foulest? look for better and
more generous wine of the old vine tree.

Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

†COMPARTIMENT. A compartment.

Elizabeth on a *compartiment*

Of gold in Byasse was writ, and hung askue

Upon her head. *Pecke's Honour of the Garter, 1593.*

†COMPASS. To keep compass; to keep
within bounds.

Pace, the bitter fool, was not suffered to come at the
queen, because of his bitter humour, yet at one time
some pressed the queen, that he should come to her,
undertaking for him, that he should *keep compass*; so
he was brought to her, and the queen said, Come on
Pace, now we shall hear of our faults; saith Pace, I do
not use to talk of that that all the town talks of.

King James's Witty Apothegms, 1669.

COMPASSED. Drawn with a compass,
as being the segment of a circle. Thus
a *compassed window* is what we now
call a *bow-window*. A *bay-window*
had rectangular corners.

Nay I am sure she does. She came to him the other
day in the *compassed window*. *Tro. & Cress., i, 2.*

COMPASSIONATE, in the sense of com-
plaining. Exciting compassion.

It boots not thee to be *compassionate*,
After our sentence, 'plaining comes too late.

Rich. II, i, 3.

I know no other instance.

†To COMPELL. To collect.

The powers that I *compel*

Shall throw thee hence. *Chapm., Hom. II., v, 650.*

†COMPELLATIONS. Addresses.

So that to satisfie him, I was content to answer to his
compellations, and give him leave to be an asse.

The Wizard, a Play, 1640, MS.

COMPETITOR. One who seeks the
same object. Commonly used for a
rival, but by Shakespeare for one who
unites in the same design, an asso-
ciate.

It is not Caesar's natural vice, to hate

One great *competitor*.

Ant. & Cleop., i, 4.

Alluding to Lepidus, his associate in
the triumvirate. So also he uses it
in *Two Gent. Veron.* and in *Rich. III.*

The following passage is more re-
markable, as being joined with other

words, which fully explain the author's
meaning:

That thou, my brother, my *competitor*

In top of all design, my *mate* in empire,

Friend and *companion* in the front of war, &c.

Ant. & Cleop., v, 1.

†COMPLEASE. From the Fr. *com-
plaire*. To humour, to respond to
pleasingly.

My lord, go to your bed and take your ease;

Where I your sweet embracings will *complease*,

Assone as I my garments may remove,

That bindes my body brunt with ardent love.

Du Bartas.

COMPLEMENT. That which renders
anything complete. Hence used for
ornament or accomplishment.

Constant in spirit, not swerving with the blood,
Garnished and decked in modest *complement*.

Hen. V, ii, 2.

Expressing what habiliments doe best attire her; what
ornaments doe best adorne her; what *complements*
doe best accomplish her.

Braithw. Engl. Gentlew., title-p.

See more instances in Todd's Johnson.

†COMPLEMENTAL. Accomplished.

Would I expresse a *complementall* youth,

That thinks himself a spruce and expert courtier,

Bending his supple hammes, kissing his hands.

Randolph's Muses Looking-Glasse, 1643.

COMPLEXION; singularly used in As
you like it. It seems to me that
Rosalind means to swear by her *com-
plexion*, by an exclamation similar to
"Good heavens!" but I would not be
too positive of it.

Good, my *complexion*! Dost thou think, though I am
caparison'd like a man, I have a doublet and hose in
my disposition? *Act iii, sc. 2.*

†COMPLY. To fulfil.

Abil. Gentle Abrahen, I

Am griev'd my power cannot *comply* my promise;

My father's so averse from granting my

Request concerning thee.

Chapman's Revenge for Honour, 1654.

†COMPREHEND. "To contain." *Acad.
Compl., 1654.*

†COMPRIMIT. To subdue.

Hee is a physitian to other men's affections, as to his
own, by *comprimitting* such passions as runne into an
insurrection, by strengthening such as decline, by
suppling such as are inflamed, by restrayning such as
would runne out, by purging such as over-abound.

Ford's Line of Life, 1620.

†COMPT. Neat, spruce. Lat. *comptus*.

And with him came Lausus his sonne likewise,

A *compt*, accomplisht prince, without compare.

Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

†COMPUTE. A calculation.

Let the disease forgotten be, but may

The joy return as yearly as the day;

Let there be new *computes*, let reckoning be

Solemnly made from his recovery.

Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

COMROGUE. A jocular perversion of
the word comrade, by way of calling
a man *rogue*.

When you and the rest of your *comrogues* shall sit
disguised in the stocks. *B. Jons. Masq. of Augurs.*

Here are some of your *conragues*.

Mass. City M., iv, 1.

Conrague occurs in Webster's Appian and Virginia (Anc. Dr., v, 428), but clearly not with the same intention. Probably a misprint.

†Nay, rest by me,

Good Moryay, my *conrague* and bedfellow.

Heywood's Lancashire Witches, 1634.

†**CONCEALMENT.** Much property, formerly applied to superstitious purposes, had been by various means concealed from the commissioners for the dissolution of monasteries, &c., and these were afterwards called *concealed lands* and *concealments*. During the reign of Elizabeth there was a regular traffic carried on, with a good deal of what would now be called swindling, in discovering concealments and obtaining grants of them from the crown.

He keeps an office of *concealments*.

B. J. Fl. Humorous Lieut., ii, 1.

†**To CONCEIT.** To fancy.

That though they rave, and hoop, and hollow,

In thought they're wiser than Apollo,

Conceiting all *non compos mentis*,

That will not think them in their senses.

Hudibras Redivivus, vol. i, part 1, 1708.

CONCEITED. Inclined to jest, or be playful.

Your lordship is *conceited*. *B. Jons. Sej.*, act i.

Black-mout's *conceited* too.

B. J. Fl. Faithful Fr., ii, 3.

†**CONCENTER.** To collect together in one point.

Those rays of goodness which are diffusely scattered in others, are all *concentered* in you, which were they divided into equal portions were enough to compleat a whole jury of ladies.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1660.

CONCLUSION. An experiment; something from which a conclusion may be drawn. Noticed by Johnson (4), but not as disused, which it certainly is.

Having thus far proceeded,

(Unless you think me devilish) is't not meet

That I did amplify my judgment in

Other *conclusions*?

Cymb., i, 5.

And, like the famous ape,

To try *conclusions*, in the basket creep,

And break your neck down.

Hamlet, iii, 4.

Thus 'tis, for a pious

Is policy's Protean school, to try *conclusions*

With one that hath commenced and gone out doctor

Mass. D. of Milan, iv, 1.

We are not, therefore, to suspect Lancelot Gobbo of incorrect language when he proposes to try *conclusions* upon his old purblind father. *Mer. Ven.*, ii, 2.

Conclusion is once used by Shake-

speare rather obscurely. From the character and state of mind of the speaker, Cleopatra, I should think she meant "deep but secret censure, looking demure all the while."

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes,

And still *conclusion*, shall acquire no honour

Demurring upon me.

Ant. & Cleop., iv, 18.

Johnson's note on the passage is, "Sedate determination; silent coolness of resolution;" but these would not be called for by the occasion, nor would they be particularly galling to Cleopatra.

†**CONCORDE.** One who promotes concord.

Ordain'd for us by heavenly power divine,

Then from the north this glorious starre did shine,

The roiall image of the Prince of Peace,

The blest *concorde* that made warres to cease;

By name a Steward, and by nature one,

Appointed from Jehorahs sacred throne.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†**To CONCORPORATE.** To unite in one.

Say, my young sophister, what think'st of this?

Chimera's reall, *ergo fallere*.

The lamb and tyger, fox and goose agree,

And here *concorporate* in one prodigio.

Cleveland's Poems, 1661.

Thus we chastise the god of wine,

With water that is feminine,

Untill the cooler nymph abate

His wrath, and so *concorporate*.

Ibid.

To CONCREW. To grow together;

concreasco.

And his faire lockes, that went with ointment sweet

To be embalm'd, and sweat out dainty dew,

He let to grow, and greedily to *concrew*.

Spens. F. Q., IV, vii, 60.

CONCUPY. An abbreviation or corruption of the word concupiscence, put into the mouth of the railer Thersites:

He'll tickle it for his *concupy*. *Tro. & Cras.*, v, 2.

To CONCUR. To run together. In the sense of the etymology, *con-curro*.

Anone they fierce encountering both *concur'd*

With greedy looks, and faces like their fates.

Hughes's Arthur, E, 2 b.

CONCUSSION. In the Latin sense, extortion; getting money by means of terror.

And then *concuSSION*, rapine, pillerie,

Their catalogue of accusations fill.

Dan. Civ. Wars, iv, 76.

†**CONDECORATE.** To adorn simultaneously, or combinedly.

Many choice and fragrant gardens also *condecorate*

her, which together make a combined beauty, though

seemingly separate.

Herbert's Tracts, 1638.

CONDEL, HENRY. A player contemporary with Shakespeare, and, in conjunction with Hemming, the editor of the first folio edition of his plays. He is introduced with Burbage and Lowin in the induction to Marston's *Malcon-*

tent, O. Pl., iv, 11. He was chiefly celebrated as a comic actor.

CONDESCENT, *subs.* for condescension. Exemplified by Todd. Used also by Cudworth.

CONDOG. A whimsical corruption of the word *concur*, substituting *dog* for *cur*, as equivalent. A story is told of its arising from a mistake between Dr. Littleton and his amanuensis. It is certain, however, that it appears, prior to Littleton, in all the early editions of Cockeram's small dictionary, as a synonym for the word *agree*. Thus, "Agree; concurre, cohere, *condog*, condescend." How it originated therefore does not appear. We find it in Lylie's *Galathea*, as if it was merely a burlesque of the right word:

So is it, and often doth it happen, that the just proportion of the fire and all things *concurre*. *R. Con-
curre, condogge*. I will away. Act iii, sc. 3.

†**CONDIGNITY**. Equal or similar dignity.

This noblest worke, after it self's *condignitie*:
Or else the sweet rayes of your royall favour
May shine so warme on these wilde fruits of mine,
As much may mend their vertue, taste, and savour,
And ryphen faire the rest that are behinde.

Du Bartas.

†**CONDITED**. Candied.

Now, the making of it is in this manner: They that are skilfull confectioners, take common oyle infected with a certaine hearbe, and this being *condited*, preserve it a long time, and as it gathereth to a thicker consistence, harden it by meanes of a substance issuing out of a naturall veine, like unto grosse oyle; and this kind of drugges is engendred among the Persians, which, as I have said alreadie, they used to call by a tearme of that countrey, *naphtha*.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†**CONDON**. Knowing.

Gardener's neere the worse,
As *condon* as the burse.

MS. Poems, 17th cent.

†**CONDUCT**. A conduit.

And the water is well conveyed, that it cannot annoy the foundation of the house, and yet serveth the most necessarie offices very commodiously; and I see the *conducts* are made of earthen pipes, which I like farre better than them of lead, both for sweetnesse and continuance under the ground.

Norden's Surveyors Dialogue, 1610.

CONDUCT. Conductor.

And there is in this business more than nature
Was ever *conduct* of. *Temp.*, v, 1.
Come, gentlemen, I will be your *conduct*.

Ben. Jons. Bo. M. out of H.

To CONEY-CATCH. See **CONY-CATCH**.

CONFECT. A sweetmeat. The word is now corrupted into *comfit*, by which the trace of the etymology (*confectus*, *Lat.*) is lost. *Confectioner* still retains its original form. *Comfit* was, how-

ever, already written in Shakespeare's time. See the folio of 1623.

Count-confect, in *Much Ado about N.*, iv, 1, is well illustrated by

Affording me—no better word,
Than of a carpet, civet, *comfit-lord*. *Hon. Gh.*, 181.
†To make *confects* or other sugar-plumbs.—Take a pan that is as well tinned as a preserving pan, hang it over a fire of charcoal not too scorching, then cleanse your seeds or almonds, &c., from dross, by well sifting, and to each quarter of a pound put two pounds of fine sugar, dissolve the sugar with a pint of spring-water, keeping it stirring till it ropes, then set it on hot embers, and suffer it to boil a little, so drop in your seeds or almonds scatteringly, continually moving them with a slice, and when they have taken up the sugar, and by the motion are well cover'd and rowl'd into order, dry them in an oven or stove. For smooth perfumed almonds, add a little musk, and may only dip them into the boiling sugar twice, sticking a small sharp wire or needle at the point of them.

The Accomplish'd Female Instructor, 1719.

To CONFECT. To prepare as sweetmeats. In this, and many other cases, I think it more probable that the verb was formed from the substantive than the contrary. In this I differ from Mr. Todd, but the point is hardly worth disputing.

Not roses'-oile from Naples, Capua,
Saffron *confected* in Cilicia

Browne, Br. Past, I, ii.

CONFECTION. A sweetmeat. This was probably the original word, then shortened into *confect*, and lastly changed to *comfit*. *Confection* is French of the same date; and *confectio* meant the same in low Latin. But it was extended to various compounds, so that *confectionarius* meant an apothecary, or compounder of drugs. See *Du Cange*.

Hast thou not learn'd me to preserve? Yea, so
That our great king himself doth woo me oft
For my *confections*. *Cymb.*, i, 6.

In the sense of a drug:

If *Pisanio*
Have, said she, given his mistress the *confection*
Which I gave him for a cordial, she is serv'd
As I would serve a rat. *Cymb.*, v, 5.

To CONFEDER. To confederate; the same word abbreviated.

The king, espying me apart from those
With whom I *confedered* in band before.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 286.

The souldiers, having *confedered* together, dyd flocke about Galba.
†Wherefore having *confedered* with Oonale, Oconor, and other Irish potentates, &c.

Holinshed's Chronicles.

†**To CONFINE**. To drive beyond the confines or borders; to banish.

Lycaon's once more fled. We, by the help
Of these his people, have *confin'd* him hence.
To whom belongs this crown?

Heywood's Golden Age, 1611.

CONFINER. A borderer; one who

lives on the confines of another country. Not now in use. To *con-**fine*, in this sense, is also nearly disused; the substantive is used, but with its accent changed, being now on the first syllable, *cónfine*. See Todd. *Confiner* was generally accented on the second syllable, but not always.

The senate bath stirr'd up the *confiners*
And gentlemen of Italy. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.
Happie *confiners* you of other lands,
That shift your soyle, and oft 'scape tyrants' hands.
Dan. Civ. W., i, 69.

Shakespeare has *confineless*, for boundless. *Macb.*, iv, 3.

†CONFLUENT. Rich; affluent.

Th' inhabitants in flocks and herds are wondrous
confluent. *Chapm. Il.*, ix, 57.

†To CONFLOW. To flow together.

The Drauidæ record, That a part in very deed of the nation were homelings, in-borne, and there bred; but others also from the utmost islands and the tracts beyond Rhene, driven out of their owne native seats, what with continuall warres, and what with the inundation of the swelling sea, *confloved* thither.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.
From whom, when hee had turned himselfe toward the common people, he wondered exceedingly, how quickly all the men in the world thus *confloved* to Rome. *Ibid.*

To CONFOUND. Applied by Shakespeare to the spending of time.

He did *confound* the best part of an hour
In changing hardiment with great Glendower.
1 Hen. IV., i, 3.

How could'st thou in a mile *confound* an hour?
Coriol., i, 6.

So also in two other instances, *Jul. Cæs.*, i, 1, and *Ant. & Cleop.*, i, 4.

†CONGESTED. Accumulated.

In whose minde
Worlds of heroick vertues are *congested*
To make him up a worthy.
Nabbes's Hannibal & Scipio, 1637.

To CONGREE. To agree together.

Doth keep in one consent,
Congreecing in a full and natural close. *Hen. V.*, i, 2.
Modern editors have arbitrarily changed the word to *congruing*.

†CONGRUENCE. Of congruence, *i. e.*, by implication.

Everie justice of peace may cause two constables to bee chosen in each hundred, Lambert. 190. and this seemeth to bee meant of the high constables of hundreds, and to include and imply of *congruence* the swearing of them. *Dalton's Countrey Justice*, 1620.

†CONGY. A bow of salutation.

Sir William, with a low *congy*, saluted him; the good lady, as is the courtly custom, was kist of this nobleman. *Armin's Nest of Ninnies*, 1608.

To CONJECT. To conjecture. The old quarto of Othello reads thus:

From one that so imperfectly *conjects*.
Othello, iii, 3.

In the first folio it is changed to *conceits*; so that *conject* was probably

beginning to be disused. It is found in other authors.

Now reason I or *conject* with myself.
Acolastus, 1540.

Cited by Steevens.

Madam, the reason of these vehement tearmes,
Cyrus doth neither know, nor can *conject*.
Wars of Cyrus, 4to, E, 1 b, 1594.

†That no lyvyng creature cowl'd *conjecte*,
But that pure love dyd that wyt dyrect.
The Play of Wyl and Scyones.

To CONJURE. To agree. Accented on the first.

Thou maist not coldly set
Our soveraigne processe, which imports at full,
By letters *conjuring* to that effect,
The present death of Hamlet. *Hamlet*, iv, 3.

To *conjure*, obtestor, or to bind by asseveration, and to *cónjure*, to use magical arts, were not then always distinguished from each other, or from this; all were accented *cónjure*. Instances are found in Shakespeare both ways: and Hall has *conjúr'd*, for raised by conjuration:

But who *conjúr'd* this bawdie Poggie's ghost?
Sat., B. 2, 8. 1.

So fluctuating was accent as yet.

†CONNIVENCY. Connivence.

And by the *connivencie* of this very same ladie of the world, how many men of high birth and noble parentage have submissively embraced the knees of Viriatus or Spartacus?

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†CONQUERANT. A conqueror. Fr.

I made a flat retreat into a closet I found open, the floore of which was strewed with roses, halfe a yard thick. Thither the wanton *conquerants* pursued me, and there we rowl'd one over another after a mad fashion, till, I believe, we were all alike willing to give the game over.

The Comickall History of Francion, 1655.

†CONSECUTE. To attain. Lat.

For, as ferr as I can lerne, few men hitherto, being here in any auctoritie, hath finally *consecuted* favors and thankes, but rather the contrarie, with povertie for their farewell. *State Papers*, ii, 389.

CONSENT, for *concent*. Musical accord.

For government, though high, and low, and lower,
Put into parts, doth keep in one *consent*,
Congreecing in a full and natural close,
Like musick. *Hen. V.*, i, 2.

Why the modern editors, who changed the spelling of Shakespeare, to suit modern readers, did not change this to *concent*, it is not easy to say.

To CONSKITE, or CONSKITT. Merdis aspergere.

By the means of which, they gripe all, devour all, *conskite* all, burn all, &c. *Rabelais*, Oz., B. 5, ch. 11.
The company began to stop their nose; for he had *conskitted* himself with meer anguish and perplexity.
Ibid., B. 2, ch. 19.

†To CONSORT. To associate with.

And they
Consorted other deities, replete with passions.
Chapman, Il., viii, 385.

†CONSPICIOUS. Excelling.

Heere he comes, sweete host, heere is the dukes
heire of Leningberge; doe homage, and after entertaine
him and me his follower with the most *conspicuous*
pleasures that lies in thy poore ability.

The Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

†**CONSTERNATED.** Struck with con-
sternation.

The king of Astopia and the Palatine were strangely
consternated at this association.

The Pagan Prince, 1690.

†**CONSTULT.** To become as great a
fool as another.

Some English gentlemen with him consulted,
And as he nat'rally with them *constulted*,
Where they perceiving his deserts were great,
They striv'd to mount him into honours seat.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**CONSUBSTANTIAL.** Identical in
substance with.

As in the course of nature doth befall,
That from the essence of an earthly father,
An earthly son essentiall parts doth gather;
Or as in spring-time from one sappy twig
There sprouts another *consubstantial* sprig.

Du Bartas.

†**CONSULT.** A consultation.

He is altogether uneasie, till he makes a second visit,
and thinks time runs too slow, till he can find a
convenient opportunity to do it, and puts himself for
that purpose into the finest garb that a *consult* of the
neatest taylors about town can contrive, concluding
that or nothing will win her.

Dunton's Ladies Dictionary.

CONSUMMATE, verbal adjective, for
the participle consummated, or being
consummated.

Do you the office, friar, which *consummate*,
Return him here again. *Meas. for Meas.*, v, last ac.

The accent here is doubtful; but
Shakespeare and his contemporaries
generally accent the first syllable.

The fulness of his fortunes winged them
To *consummate* this match. *Lady Alimony*, D, 4.

CONTECK, for *contest*; in Chaucer
conteke. Retained by Spenser. See
Todd. Mr. Tyrwhitt marks it as
Saxon, but no such word is found in
that language. Skinner supposed it
only a corruption of *contest*. Gas-
coigne also has it:

But, for I found some *contecke* and debate,
In regiment where I was wont to rule.

Works, 4to, 1587, sig. h, 4.

†**CONTEMPLATION.** Sight; behold-
ing.

The king at the *contemplation* of Alfreds friends and
kinsfolks, sigulfied to the pope, &c.

Holinshed's Chronicles.

CONTENTATION. Very commonly
used for contentment, or satisfaction,
and even so late as by Arbuthnot.
See Todd. I suspect it ought to be
substituted for *contention* in the fol-
lowing passage, unless the speaker be
intended to express himself incor-
rectly, which does not seem probable.

Content? I was never in better *contentation* in my
life.

B. & Fl. Wit at sev. Weap., v. 1.

The first folio, however, as well as
the modern editions, gives *contention*.

†**CONTERITION.** Rubbing or striking
together.

He being gone, Francion did light his torch again by
the means of a flint, that by *conterition* sparked out
fire.

Comical History of Francion, 1655.

To **CON THANKS.** To study expres-
sions of gratitude.

Yet *thanks* I must you *con*,

That you are thieves protest; that you work not
In holier shapes.

Timon of Ath., iv, 3.

But many other mo, when they shall knowe of it—
for your kindnesse will *con* you very much *thancke*.

Asch. Toxoph., p. 11.

I *con* thee *thanks* to whom thy dogges be deare.

Pemb. Arc., p. 224.

CONTINENT. That in which any-
thing is contained. The original
sense of the word, by its etymology.
It is frequently so used by Shake-
speare, and the usage was long thought
peculiar to him, but Mr. Todd has
shown other authorities for it. More
might easily be adduced.

Great vessels into lesse are emptied never,

There's a redoundance past their *continent* ever.

Bussy d'Ambois, 4to, sig. D, 2 b.

†And yet that little thou esteem'st too great a *con-
tinent*

In thy incontinent avarice. *Chapm., Hom. II.*, i, 170.

†To **CONTINGERATE.** To come into
contact with.

Yet I with non-sence could *contingerate*,
With catophiscoes terragrophicate,
And make my selfe admir'd immediately,
Of such as understand no more then I.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**CONTRADICTIVE.** Contradictory.

Of the king's fault in labouring to uphold monarchy,
his soliciting the king of Denmark to this purpose,
no whit *contradictive* to his former resolutions of
not calling in forreign aid.

Symmons, Vindic. of Ch. I, 1648.

†**CONTRARY.** Contradictory.

Had I demaunded whence you came, or whither you
would, for the one you might have told me a *contrary*
tale, and for the other your selfe is uncertaine.

The Man in the Moone, 1609.

To **CONTRARY.** To oppose, or coun-
teract. Accented on the second.

You must *contráry* me! Marry, 'tis time!

Rom. and Jul., i, 5.

I will not *contráry* your majesty; for time must wear
out that love hath wrought.

Lyly, Alex. and Comp., iii, 4.

Exemplified by Todd, but not noticed
as obsolete.

To **CONTRIVE.** To wear out, to pass
away. From *contrivi*, the præt. of
contero. One of the disused Latinisms.
See **CONTINENT**, and **CONFINER**.

Please you we may *contrive* this afternoon,
And quaff carouses to our mistress' health.

Tem. Shr., i, 2.

In travelling countryes, we three have *contrived*
Full many a yeare. *Dam. and Pyth.*, O. Pl., i, 181.
After mutch counsayle, and great tyme *contrived* in
their several examinations. *Pal. of Pleas.*, D d, 2.

See also Todd's Johnson.

†CONTRIVEMENT. Contrivance.

My braine shall be
Busie in his undoing; and I will
Plot ruine with religion; his disgrace
Shall be my zeales *contrivement*.

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†CONVENABLE. Convenient.

And when he had taryed there a long time for a
convenable wind, at length it came about even as he
himself desired. *Holinshead's Chronicles*, 1577.

†CONVERTIST. A convert.

Hypocrisie is so great an enemy to mans peace with
God, that hee will pardon the sorrowfull *convertist*
before the proud justifier; for he that standeth upon
tearmes of dooing well, when hee determineth to
continue bad, is worse then he that looketh up to
heaven, and falleth into some durty puddle or other.

*Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of
Excellent Discriptions*, 1616.

CONVERTITE. A convert; one who
has changed his notions.

Out of these *convertites* there is much matter to be
heard and learn'd. *As you like it*, v, 4.

You must now prepare,

In all your grace's pomp, to entertain
Your cousin who is now a *convertite*.

B. & Fl. Noble Gent., iii, sub fin.

To CONVEY. A more decent term for
to steal; as ancient Pistol learnedly
distinguishes.

Convey, the wise it call. Steal!—foh, a fico for the
phrase! *Merry W. W.*, i, 3.
But, as I am Crack, I will *convey*, crossbite, and cheat
upon Simplicius.

Marston's What you will, Anc. Dr., ii, 260.

Hence also *conveyance* is used for
dishonesty, and a *conveyer* for a
robber.

Since Henry's death, I fear there is *conveyance*.

1 Hen. VI, i, 3.

Oh good, *convey*! *Conveyers* are you all,
That rise thus nimbly by a true king's fall.

Rich. II, iv, sub fin.

A *conveyancer* is different. See Todd.

†CONVICIOUS. Reproachful.

Also a *convicious* dialoge withowt any tytle, inveynge
specyally agaynst saynt Thomas of Canterberye,
whiche as yet was never prynted nor publysshed
openly. *Letter dated 1533*.

†CONVICTED. Convinced.

Euphues seeing this fatherly and friendly sire (whom
wee will name Fidus) to have no lesse inward courtesie,
then outward comlinesse, *convicted* (as wel he might)
that the proffer of his bountie noted the noblenesse
of his birth. *Lyly's Euphues*.

To CONVINC. To overcome. A
Latinism.

His two chamberlains

I will, with wine and wassell so *convince*,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. *Macb.*, i, 7.

Now you look finely indeed, Win! this cap does
convince. *B. Jons. Barth. F.*, i, 1.

Also for to *convict*. See Todd.

To CONVIVE. To feast together, to be
convivial.

Go to my tent,

There in the full *convive* we. *Tro. and Cress.*, iv, 5.

To CONY-CATCH. To deceive a simple
person; to cheat, or impose; a cony,
or rabbit, being considered as a very
simple animal. It has been shown,
from Decker's English Villanies, that
the system of cheating, or, as it is
now called, swindling, was carried to
a great length early in the 17th
century; that a collective society of
sharpers was called a *warren*, and
their dupes *rabbit-suckers* (that is,
young rabbits), or conies. One of
their chief decoys was the selling
goods or trash, to be resold at a
loss, as explained under COMMODITY.
They had several other terms of their
art, all derived from the warren.
See this well stated in Mr. D'Israeli's
Curios. of Lit., vol. iii, p. 78, et seq.,
At other times the gang were *bird-
catchers*, and their prey a *gull*, &c.
Ibid.

Take heed, signor Baptista, lest you be *cony-catched*
in this business. *Tam. Shr.*, v, i.

Whoreson *coney-catching* rascal! I could eat the very
hilts for anger. *B. Jons. Ev. Man in H.*, iii, 1.

Shakespeare has once used it to
express harmless roguery, playing
jocular tricks, and no more. When
Grumio will not answer his fellow-
servants, except in a jesting way,
Curtis says to him,

Come, you are so full of *conycatching*. *Tam. Shr.*, iv, 1.

CONY-CATCHER. A sharper, or cheat.
Minshew has well expressed the origin
of the term:

A *conie-catcher*, a name given to deceivers, by a
metaphor, taken from those that rob warrens, and
conie-grounds, using all means, sleights, and cunning
to deceive them, as pitching of haies before their
holes, fetching them in by tumblers, &c. *Dict*.

See! see! impostors! *cony-catchers*!

Marst. What y. will, Anc. Dr., ii, 253.

†COOK. The following proverb is cer-
tainly not a common one.

Eum odi sapientem qui sibi non sapit: hee is an ill
cooke that cannot lick his owne fingers.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 556.

A COOLING CARD. A phrase pro-
bably borrowed from primero, or
some other game in which money was
staked upon a card. A card so de-
cisive as to cool the courage of the
adversary. *Met*. Something to damp
or overwhelm the hopes of an ex-
pectant.

There all is marr'd; there lies a cooling card.

1 Hen. VI, v, 4.

These hot youths,
I fear, will find a *cooling card*. *B. & Fl. Island Pr.*, i, 8.
Euphues, to the intent that he might bridle the over-
lashing affections of Philantus, conveyed into his
studie a certeine pamphlet, which he tearmed a
cooling card for Philantus; yet generally to be applyed
to all lovers. *Euphues*, p. 39.

We have no instance of it in the
original sense. [But see the following.]

†*Buc.* My lord, lay down a *cooling card*, this game is
gone too far,
You have him fast, now cut him off, for feare of civill
war. *True Tragedie of Ric. III.*, 1594.

†COOT. A bird. The name is at pre-
sent given to the water-hen.

Glaucium, à glaucis oculis. γλαυκίον, quod fuscus
genus est plumis pedibusque. A felfare, or (as some
thinke) a *coole*. *Nomenclator*.

But (gentle muse) tell me what fowls are those
That but even-now from flaggy fenns arose?
Tis th'hungry hern, the greedy cormorant,
The *cool* and curlew, which the moors doo haunt.
Du Bartas.

COP, or COPPE. The top of anything.
The head. It is pure Saxon. It is
abundantly illustrated in Todd's John-
son.

Marry, she's not in fashion yet; she wears a hood;
but 't stands *a-cop*. *B. Jons. Alch.*, ii, 6.

Wherefore, as some suppose, of copper-mines in me
I Copper-land was call'd; but some will have 't to be
From the old Britains brought, for *cop* they use to call
The tops of many hills, which I am stor'd withal.
Drayton's Polyolb., 30, p. 1225.

He should have said Saxons, rather
than Britons.

†Most like unto Diana bright when she to hunt goth out
Upon Eurotas bankes, or through the *cops* of Cynthus
hill,

Whom thousands of the lady nimphe await to do her
will. *Phaer's Virgil*, 1600.

†TO COPART. To share, to sympathise.

How say you, gentlemen, will you *copart* with me in
this my dejectednesse? *Heywood's Royall King*, 1637.

COPATAIN. A word hitherto found
only in the following passage, but
supposed to be made from *cop*, and
to mean high-crowned. [A sugar-loaf
hat. A corruption of copped-tank.
See COPPED, and COPPLE-TANKT.]

Oh fine villain! A silken doublet! a velvet hose! a
scarlet cloak! and a *copatain* hat. *Tam. Shr.*, v, 1.

†COPEL. A cape. Fr.

pinkinge and racing the doublett, and lininge of ye
copell 8s.

ffor embroderinge doublett, *copell*, and scarfe, 2l. 10s.

makeinge the *copell* . . . 1l. 8s.

makeinge the cloake . . . 9s.

Account, dated 1619.

COPEMAN. The same as chapman, or
merchant. From to *cope*, which
meant to exchange: both from *ceap*,
a market.

He would have sold his part of Paradise
For ready money, had he met a *copeman*.

B. Jons. Fox, iii, 5.

Verstegan gives the derivation thus:

Capman, for this we now say *chapman*, which is as
much as to say as a merchant, or *copeman*.

Restit. of D. Int., p. 168.

COPESMATE. The same word *cope*,
compounded with *mate* instead of
man; meaning therefore evidently a
partner or companion in merchandise.

Mishapen Time, *copessmate* of ugly night.

Sh. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., i, 526.

No better *copessmates*!

I'll go seek them out with this light in my hand.

All Fools, O. Pl., iv, 146.

See it further exemplified in Todd's
Johnson.

COPHETUA. An imaginary African
king, of whom the legendary ballads
told, that he fell in love with the
daughter of a beggar, and married her.
The song is extant in Percy's Reliques,
vol. i, p. 198, and is several times
alluded to by Shakespeare and others.
The name of the fair beggar-maid,
according to that authority, was
Zenelophon; but Dr. Percy con-
sidered that as a corruption of Pene-
lophon, which is the name in the
ballad.

The magnanimous and most illustre king *Cophetua*
set eye upon the pernicious and indubitate beggar
Zenelophon. *Love's L. L.*, iv, 1.

The following lines of the ballad are
alluded to in Romeo and Juliet:

The blinded boy that shootes so trim,
From heaven down did lie;
He drew a dart and shot at him,
In place where he did lye.

See Rom. and Jul., ii, 1. According
to B. Jonson this king was remarkable
for his riches.

I have not the heart to devour you, an I might be
made as rich as king *Cophetua*.

Ev. Man in his H., iii, 4.

It has been conjectured that there was
some old drama on this subject, in
which these riches might be men-
tioned. From this play probably the
bombastic lines spoken by ancient
Pistol were quoted:

O base Assyrian knight, what is thy news?
Let king *Cophetua* know the truth thereof.

2 Hen. IV, v, 8.

And perhaps this:

Spoke like the bold *Cophetua's* son!

Wits, O. Pl., viii, 429.

The worthy monarch seems to have
been a favorite hero for a rant.

COPPED. Having a high and promi-
nent top; from *cop*.

These they call first Jemogians, who have their faces
shaven, in token of servitude, wearing long coates and
copped caps, not unlike to our idiots.

Sandys, Travels, p. 47.

With high-*copt* hats, and feathers flaunt a flaunt.

Gascoigne, Hearbes, p. 216.

Were they as *copped* and high crested as marish
whoops. *Rabelais, Ozell*, B. II, ch. xii.

†From a *coppid*-crown-tenent prickd up by a brother,
From damnable members and fits of the mother,
From cares like oysters that grin at each other.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 132.

COPPLE-CROWNS are the same thing ;
high-topped crowns.

And what's their feather?

Like the *copple* crown

The lapwing has. *Randolph, Amynt.*, ii, 3.

Soon after follows :

O sweet lady-birds !

With *copple* crowns, and wings but on one side. *Ibid.*

**COPPLE-TANKT, COPPINTANK, and
COPTANKT**, are all of similar formation.

Upon their heads they ware felt hats, *copple-tankt*, a
quarter of an ell high, or more.

Comines, by Danet., B, 5 b.

Then should come in the doctours of Loven, [Louvain]
with their great *coppin-tankes*, and doctours hattes.

Bee-hive of Rom. Ch., I, 7 b.

A *coptankt* hat, made on a Flemish block.

Gasc. Workes, N, 8 b.

†**COPPRICE-BAG**.

I know you'l not endure to see my Jack

Goe empty, nor weare shirts of *copprice bags*.

The Citye Match, 1639, p. 33.

†**COPSI-CURSTY**. A vulgar corruption
of *corpus Christi*, occurring in old
English plays.

COPY. Plenty ; from *copia*. It is several
times used by Ben Jonson, but is not
peculiar to him ; Mr. Todd has quoted
it from the preface to the English
Bible, and Mr. Gifford says that it is
found in Chaucer.

She was blest with no more *copy* of wit, but to serve
his humour thus. *Ev. Man out of H.*, i, 1.

To gain the opinion of *copy*, utter all they can, how-
ever unfitly. *Address pref. to the Alchemist*.

Cicero said Roscius contended with him, by varietie
of lively gestures to surmount the *copy* of his speach
[i. e., copiousness]. *Puttenham*, B, i, ch. 14.

†Thou foolish thirster after idle secrets
And ill's abroad ; looke home, and store and choke
thee ;

There sticks an Achelons horne of all,

Copie enough. *Chapman's Widows Tears*, 1612.

†**CORAGE**. To encourage. *Heywood*,
1556.

†**CORAL** seems to have been employed
from an early period for playthings
given to infants when they were cutting
their teeth.

And since that physick is not to be used as a continual
aliment, but as an adjunct of drooping nature at an
extremity ; and beside that, seeing every nasty and
base Tygellus use the pipe, as infants their red *corals*,
ever in their mouths, and many besides of more note
and esteem take it more for wantonnes than want, as
Gerard speaks. *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639.

CORANTO. A swift and lively dance.
Courant, Fr. ; from *correre*, Ital. to
run : written also *corranto*.

And teach lavoltas high, and swift *corantos*.

Hen. V., iii, 5.

They are thus described by sir John
Davies, in his poem on dancing :

What shall I name those *current* traverses,
That on a triple dactyl foot do run,
Close by the ground, with sliding passages,
Wherein that dancer greatest praise hath won
Which with best order can all order shun :
For every where he wantonly must range,
And turn and wind with unexpected change.

Stanza 69.

Hence we find a *coranto* pace used for
a very swift pace :

But away rid I, sir ; put my horse to a *coranto* pace,
and left my fiddle behind me.

Middleton, More Diss., *Anc. Dr.*, iv, 411.

CORDEVAN. Spanish leather, from
Cordova. Corrupted also into *cord-
wayn*, or *cordewayne*. Whence a
shoemaker is still technically called a
cordwainer.

Puts on his lusty green, with gaudy hook,
And hanging scrip of finest *cordevan*.

Fletch. Faithf. Sh., i, 1.

So Spenser :

Buskins he wore of costliest *cordwayns*.

Spens. F. Q., VI, ii, 6.

†By the next opportunity I will send you the *cordovan*
pockets and gloves you writ for of Francisco Morenos
perfuming. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

†With your favour my good friend, I would willingly
buy three paire of gloves, one of lambes leather, the
other of kid, and a paire of *cordivant* ; but for Gods
sake let us have no ceremonies, nor any biddings off
and on. *The Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

†**TO CORE**. To groan.

Which saint George seeing, upon the suddaine thrust
his sword into his greedy throat, and overthrew him ;
at which the monster yels and *cores* forth such a ter-
rible noyse, as if the center of the earth had crackt,
that with the uncouth din thereof, the neighbouring
hills, woods, and valleyes, seemed to tremble like an
earthquake. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

CORIANDER SEED. A familiar and
jocular term for money. The seeds
of *coriander* being hemispheres, flat-
tened on one side, may perhaps have
given some rude idea of pieces of
money.

Which they told us was neither for the sake of her
piety, parts, or person, but for the fourth comprehen-
sive p. portion ; the spankers, spur-royals, rose-nobles,
and other *coriander seed* with which she was quilted
all over. *Orell's Rabelais*, B. IV, ch. ix, p. 123.

†**CORINTH**. A currant.

A brief abstracte of the accompte of the *Corynthos*
for 2 yeares ending at Michaelmas 1606.—The net
produce of the farm on the duties on currants was,
during this period, 2845*l*.

A CORINTHIAN. A wencher, a de-
bauched man. The fame of Corinth
as a place of resort for loose women
was not yet extinct. It had flourished
from the times of ancient Greece.

And tell me flatly I am no proud Jack, like Falstaff ;
but a *Corinthian*, a lad of mettle, a good boy.

1 Hen. IV., ii, 4.

And raps up, without pity, the sage and rheumatic
old prelatess, with all her young *Corinthian* laity.

Milton, Apol. for Smect.

Corinth was even a current name for
a house of ill repute.

Would we could see you at *Corinth*!

Tim. of Ath., ii, 2.

†CORK-BRAINED. Light-headed.

And howsoever we are slightly esteem'd by some giddy-headed *corkbrains* or mushroom painted pucks.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

Why you shall see an upstart *corkbrained* Jacke

Will beare five hundred akers on his backe,

And walke as stoutly as if it were no load,

And beare it to each place of his aboard.

Ibid.

†CORNELIUS. The name of the individual who is said to have introduced the discipline of the tub for the venereal disease. See TUB.

And, where they should study in private with Diogenes in his cell, they are with *Cornelius* in his tub.

Armin's Nest of Ninnies, 1608.

CORNEMUSE, or CORNAMUTE. A bagpipe. The French Manuel Lexique, by the Abbé Prévost, defines it exactly as a bagpipe: "Instrument de musique champêtre, à vent et à anche. Il est composé de trois chalumeaux, et d'une peau remplie de vent, qui se serre sous le bras pour en jouer, en remuant les doigts sur les trous des chalumeaux." Drayton rather inaccurately speaks of it as distinct from the bagpipe, in reciting country instruments:

Even from the shrillest shawn, unto the *cornamute*.

Some blow the bagpipe up, that plays the country round.

Polyolb., iv, p. 736.

†Wher on those pines the neighb'ring groves among,

(Now utterly neglected in these days)

Our garlands, pipes, and *cornamutes* were hung,

The monuments of our deserved praise.

Drayton.

†CORNEOL. The stone now called a cornelian.

Sardius, Cornaline. A kind of onyx of a blackish colour, called a *corneol*.

Nomenclator.

†CORNER-PIE.

He may marry a knights daughter, a creature out of fashion, that has not one commendable quality, more then to make a *corner pye* and a sallad, no manner of courtship, but two or three dances, as old as mounsier, and can play a few lessons on the virginalls that she learnt of her grandam; besides she is simple, and dull in her dalliance.

The Lost Lady, 1638.

†To CORNUTE. To cuckold.

This to the poorest cuckold seemes a bliss,

That he with mighty monarchs sharer is,

That, though to be *cornuted* be a grieve,

Yet to have such brave partners is relieve.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†CORNWELL. Cornhill is so called in Deloney's Strange Histories, 1607. In the following passage, we have a pun upon (probably) Cornwall.

For millions of men that have beene married,
Have unto *Cornwell* without boat beene carried.

Pasquil's Night Cap, 1612.

†CORN. Hard, like horn?

Also Ipocras saith, that a woman being conceived with a man-child is ruddy, and her right side is *corny* about, but if she be conceived with a maid-child, she is blacke, and her left pap is *corny* about.

The Pathway to Health, t. 53.

COROLLARY. Something added, or even superfluous. No great deviation from the original sense.

Bring a *corollary*,

Rather than want.

Temp., iv, 1.

CORONAL. A crown, or garland.

Now no more shall these smooth brows be girt

With youthful *coronals*, and lead the dance.

Fl. Faithf. Sheph., i, 1.

So Spenser in his pastorals.

CORONEL. The original Spanish word for *colonel*. This fully accounts for the modern pronunciation of the latter word, *curnel*.

Afterwards their *coronell*, named Don Sebastian, came forth to intreat that they might part with their armes like souldiers.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

He brought the name of *coronel* to town, as some did formerly to the suburbs that of lieutenant or captain.

Fleeknoe's Enigm. Characters.

That is, as a good travelling name, for disguise.

Our early dictionaries also give *coronel* for colonel.

†CORONICH. A cornice.

There was presented to sight a front of architecture with two pillars at each side, and in the middle of the *coronich* a compartement with this inscription.

Triumphs of the Prince d'Amour, 1635.

CORPUS CHRISTI DAY. A high festival of the church of Rome, held annually on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, in memory, as was supposed, of the miraculous confirmation of the doctrine of Transubstantiation under pope Urban IV.

This was the usual time for performing the mysteries, or sacred dramas, of which, in England, those of Coventry were particularly famous, as is related in Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 116. They are thus alluded to in an old drama:

This devyll and I were of olde acqueyntance,

For oft in the play of *Corpus Christi*

He hath play'd the devyll at Coventry.

Four Ps. O. Pl., i, 86.

The Chester Mysteries were also famous, and were performed at the same feast, and sometimes at Whitsuntide. A few copies of the latter have been printed for the members of the Roxburghe Club, by James Heywood Markland, Esq., from an Harleian MS., with an excellent preliminary discourse. This was in 1818.

†CORRASIVED. An old form of *corrosived*, common in early plays.

CORRIGIBLE, for *corrective*. Having the power of correction. This sense

is clearly improper, yet Mr. Todd has shown that it was used by Jonson as well as Shakespeare.

The power and *corrigible* authority of this, lies in our will.

Do I not bear a reasonable *corrigible* hand over him, Crispinus?

Othello, i, 3.
Poetaster, ii, 1.

Yet Shakespeare has also used it rightly:

Bending down his *corrigible* neck. *Ant. & Cleop.*, iv, 12.

CORSEY, COR'SIVE, and CORZIE.

All, I believe, corruptions of *corrosive*; meaning therefore, as a substantive, anything that *corrodes*. *Corrosive* itself was used as a substantive, and spoken as two syllables, even when written without contraction.

Whereas he meant his *corrosives* to apply, And with streight diet tame his stubborne malady.

Spens. F. Q., I, x, 25.

Elsewhere Spenser writes it so:

And that same bitter *cor'sive* which did eat Her tender heart, and made refraine from meat.

Ibid., IV, ix, 15.

And more than all the rest this greev'd him cheefe, And to his heart a *cor'sive* was eternell.

Harringt. Ariost., xliii, 83.

For ev'ry cordiall that my thoughts apply Turns to a *cor'sive*, and doth eat it sarder.

B. Jons. Ev. Man out of H.

This was a *cor'sive* to old Edward's days, And without ceasing fed upon his bones.

Drayt. Leg. of P. Gav., p. 571.

We find it written *corzie*:

He feels a *corzie* cold his heart to know.

Harr. Ariost., xx, 97.

I thought once this might be put for *coryza*, or rheum; but the similarity of the two passages from this author shows plainly what he meant. In one place it seems to mean distress or inconvenience.

His perplexed mother was driven to make him by force be tended, with extreme *corsey* to herselfe, and annoyance to him.

Pembr. Arcad., L. 3, p. 297.

Here also it is much the same:

The discontent

You seem to entertain, is merely causeless;—

—And therefore, good my lord, discover it,

That we may take the spleen and *corsey* from it.

Chapman's Mons. D'Olive, Anc. Dr., iii, 348.

The editor's note is quite erroneous.

†To have a great hurt or damage, which we call a *corsey* to the herte.

Eliotes Dictionaris, 1559.

†**CORSICK.** Grieved.

Alas! poore infants borne to wofull fates,

What *corsicke* hart such harmelesse soules can greeve.

Great Britaines Troye, 1609.

CORTINE, for curtain. *Cortina*, Lat.

Only an antiquated spelling.

Talk of the affairs

The cloudes, the *cortines*, and the mysteries,

That are afoot. *B. Jons. Masq. of Neptune's Triumph.*

Cortina striata, a pleited or folded *cortine*, or a *cortine* that hath long strakes in it.

Fleming's Nomencl., p. 247, b.

†**COSHER.** To entertain a guest.

A very fit and proper house, sir,
For such a worthy guest to *cosher*.

The Irish Hudibras, 1689.

†**COSHERING.** A pet animal?

I would not leave a head to wag upon a shoulder of our generation, from my mother's sucking-pig at her nipple to my great grandfather's *coshering* in the peas-straw.

Shirley's St. Patrick for Ireland, v, 1.

COSIER. See COZIER.

COSSET. A lamb, or other young animal, brought up by hand. Being a rustic word, I cannot believe that it had an Italian derivation.

I shall give thee yon *cosset* for thy payne.

Spens. Shop. Kal., Sept.

A pet of any kind.

And I am for the *cosset*, his charge; did you ever see a fellow's face more accuse him for an ass?

B. Jons. Barth. F., i, 1.

COST. A rib. From the Latin *costa*.

It is an automa, [automaton] runs under water,

With a snug nose, and has a nimble tail

Made like an auger, with which tail she wriggles

Betwixt the *costs* of a ship, and sinks it straight.

B. Jons. Staple of News, iii, 1.

This is like some modern projects.

COSTARD. A man's head; or a large kind of apple. Which is the original sense, is not yet settled. Mr. Gifford positively says the *apple* (Note on the *Alchemist*, act v, sc. 1): and certainly we do not find it used for a head, except in ludicrous or contemptuous language. It occurs five times in Shakespeare, and always in that way. Yet Skinner tells us that *coster* meant a head, and derives that from *coppe*: quasi, *copster*. His authority has been generally followed.

Isse try whether your *costard* or my bat be the harder.

Lear, iv, 6.

Well, knave, an I had thee alone, I would surely rap thy *costard*.

Gamm. Gurt., O. Pl., ii, 66.

That I may hear and answer what you say,

With my school-dagger 'bout your *costard*, sir.

B. Jons. Tale of Tub, ii, 2.

Once we find it used for the covering of the head, the cap:

Take an ounce from mine arm, and, doctor Deuzace,

I'll make a close-stool of your velvet *costard*.

B. & Fl. Woman's Prize, iii, 4.

The modern editors of these plays have made foolish work, in changing *custard* to *costard*, where the former was right. *Loyal Subj.*, ii, 5. To "crown with a custard," means to clap a *custard* on his head, the effect of which must of course be ludicrous. As a species of apple, it is enumerated with others, but it must have been a very common sort, as it gave a name to the dealers in apples:

Apples be so divers of form and substance, that it were infinite to describe them all; some consist more of aire then water, as your puffs called mala pulmonea; others more of water than wind, as your costards and pomewaters, called hydrotica.

Huffeit's Health's Improvement, p. 196.

The wilding, costard, then the well-known pomewater
Drayt. Polyolb., 8

†**COSTARD-JAGGER**. Another name, apparently, for costard-monger.

Coblers, or tinkers, or else costard-jaggers.

Barclay's Pylic Eglog, n. d.

COSTARD-MONGER, or **COSTER-MONGER**. A seller of apples; one, generally, who kept a stall. They seem to have been frequently Irish.

Her father was an Irish costard-monger.

B. Juno. Alch., iv, 1.

In England, sir, troth I ever laugh when I think on't;

—Why, sir, there all the coster-mongers are Irish.

2 P. Hon. W.A., O. Pl., iii, p. 375.

Costermongers were usually noisy, whence old Morose in *Epicæne* is said to swoon at the voice of one. Their bawling was proverbial:

And then he'll rail, like a rude costermonger,

That school-boys had conned of his apples,

As loud and senseless. *B. & Pl. Scourf Lady*, iv, 1.

They were general fruit-sellers. The costard-monger in Jonson's *Barth*. Fair cries only pears.

COSTER-MONGER, jocularly used as an adjective. Anything meanly mercenary, like a petty dealer in apples, whose character was bad in various ways. See **APPLE-SQUIRE**.

Virtue is of so little regard in these coster-monger times, that true valour is turned bear-herd.

2 Hen. IV., i, 2.

Where note, that times is not in the two folios, but is supplied from the quarto, and that *bear-herd* should probably be *bear-ward*, the quarto having *berod*. *Bear-herd* occurs, however, in other passages.

COSTMARY. The herb *balsamita vulgaris*, called also *alecost*, as it was frequently put into ale, being an aromatic bitter.

Costmarie is put into ale to steep; as also into the barrels and stands, amongst those herbes wherewith they do make sage ale. *Johns. Gerrard*, B. ii, ch. 208.

The purple hyacinth, and fresh costmarie.

Spens. Gnat

†**COT**. Apparently a jocular term for a citizen. "Too much like a citizen, or a cot, as the women call it." *Commentary upon the History of Tom Thumb*, 1711, p. 12.

To **COTE**, To pass by, to pass the side of another. *Costoyer*, old French, in which the *s* was soon dropped, and is

now not written. The same as to *coast*.

We coted them on the way, and hither they are coming.

Hamlet, ii, 2.

Her amber hair for foul hath amber coted.

Love's L. L., iv, 3.

That is, hath so far passed amber, as to make it seem foul.

The buck broke gallantly; my great swift being disadvantaged in his slip was at first behind, marry, presently coted and outstripped them.

Bel from Fern, Orig. of Dr., iii, p. 238.

This is exact, first coted, i. e., went by the side, then outstripped them.

Chapman is also quoted by Johnson. [See *Chapm. Hom. II.*, xxiii, 324, and *Od.*, xiii, 421.]

It was, however, a common sporting term, and by that probably made familiar to Shakespeare. Drayton has it, where he particularly professes to give the account of coursing in its true terms:

Which in the proper terms the muse doth thus report.

Cotes is thus introduced in that place:

When each man runs his horse with fixed eyes, and notes

Which dog first turns the hare, which first the other costs.

Polyolb., xiii, p. 1115.

The passage from the *Return from Parnassus*, above cited, seems to prove that it was used also in buck-hunting.

COTE, or **COAT**, *s.* In similar usage.

A pass, a go-by, as we sometimes say.

But when he cannot reach her,

This, giving him a coat, about again doth fetch her

Drayton, ibid.

†**COTHURNAL**. Tragical, or dramatical.

A sprightly comedy, the sins unfold

Of more corrupted times, then in its high

Cothurnal scenes, a lofty tragedy

Erects their thoughts, and doth at once invite

To various passions, sorrow and delight.

Chamberlayne's Pharonide, 1659.

A COT-QUEAN. Probably *cock-quean*; that is, a male *quean*, a man who troubles himself with female affairs; which old Capulet is doing when the Nurse tells him,

Go, you cot-quean, go,

Get you to bed.

Rom. and Jul., iv, 4.

In the following passage, it means *masculine hussey*. It is spoken by Ovid, as Jupiter, to Julia, as Juno:

We tell thee, thou angerest us, cot-quean, and we will thunder thee in pieces for thy cot-queanity.

B. Juno. Poetaster, iv, 3.

It continued long in use in the former sense, and is quoted even from Addison, who compares a woman meddling with state affairs to a man

interfering in female business, a *cot-quean*, adding, "each of the sexes should keep within its bounds." See QUEAN.

It seems to have meant also a hen-pecked husband, which suits the same derivation.

COTSALE. A corruption of *Cotswold*, open downs in Gloucestershire, very favorable for coursing.

How does your fallow greyhound, sir? I heard say he was outrun on *Cotsale*. *Merry W. W.*, i, 1.

This might refer to common coursing, and therefore does not at all affect the date of the play, which Warton endeavoured to fix from the establishment of Dover's Games on Cotswold. They were not founded till the reign of James I. See DOVER.

A sheep was jocularly called a *Cotsold* or *Cotswold lion*, from the extensive pastures in that part. It is among Ray's Proverbs, under Gloucestershire, p. 242. So Harrington:

Lo then the mystery from whence the name
Of *Cotsold lions* first to England came.

Epigr., B. iii, Ep. 18.

To COTTON. To succeed, to go on prosperously: a metaphor, probably, from the finishing of cloth, which when it *cottons*, or rises to a regular nap, is nearly or quite complete. It is often joined with *geer*, which is also a technical and manufacturing term.

Still mistress Dorothy! This *geer* will *cotton*.

B. & Fl. Mons. Tho., iv, 8.

Now, Hephestion, doth not this matter *cotton* as I would.

Lyly's Alex. & Camp., iii, 4, O. Pl., ii, 122.

It *cottens* well, it cannot choose but beare

A pretty napp. *Family of Love*, D, 3 b.

This is exact to the presumed origin of the phrase. Sometimes, by a still further extension of the metaphor, it meant to agree:

Styles and I cannot *cotten*.

Hist. of Capt. Stukely, B, 2 b.

Else the matter would *cotten* but ill favouredly with our loving mother, the holy church.

Beehive of Rom. Ch., R r, 7.

Swift seems to be the latest authority for the word.

†How this *geare* will *cotten*, I know not.

True Tragedie of Ric. III, 1591.

†Come on, sir frier, picke the locke,

This *gere* doth *cotton* handsome.

Troubl. Raigne of King John, p. 1.

†What meanes this? doeth he dote so much of this strange harlot indeede? now I perceive how this *geare cottens*? I scarce found it out now at last, foolish man that I am.

Terence in English, 1614.

COTTYER. A cottager. *Cottier* in old

French law was the same as *roturier*. See Cotgrave.

Himself goes patch'd like some bare *cotty*,
Lest he might ought the future stock appeyre.

Hall, Sat., IV, ii, 9.

Cotin also meant a cottage. See Lacombe's Dict. du vieux Langage, tom. ii.

†**To COUCH.** To lay, to place together.

Opus emplecton, Vitru. cum frontibus utrinque politis, medium naturalis saxorum materia temere collocata farcit. *ἐμπλεκτον*. Worke wel knit and *couched* together.

Nomenclator, 1585.

Coagmentum, Plauto, commissura, Arcta et compressa conjunctio, propriè lapidum. *σύνστημα, συναφή, ἄρμη*. Jointure, attachement, liaison. The close joyning or *couching* of things together, properly of stones. *Ibid.*

†**COUCHANT.** Lying.

The place, manor house, or farme of husbandrie, where this officer is *couchant* and abiding.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 77.

†**COVE.** This cant term for a man is found at an early period. Gentry cove in the following extract means of course a gentleman.

The rule and recorder,
And mouth of the order
As priest of the game,
And prelate of the same.
There's a *gentry cove* here.

Wills Recreations, 1654.

COVENT. Old French, as well as English, for convent. Hence the name of *Covent-garden*. Mr. Todd has abundantly exemplified the word. I shall only add the authority of the venerable Latimer:

Neither doe I now speake of my selfe and my *covent*, as the begging fryers were wont to doe. I have enough, I thanke God, and I neede not to begge.

Sermons, fol. 92 b.

Coventry is not supposed to be derived from this, but from *Cune*, a small river on which it stands.

COVENTRY BLUE. The dyeing of blue thread was formerly a material part of the trade of Coventry. This thread was much used for working or embroidering upon white linen.

I have lost my thimble, and a skein of *Coventry blue* I had to work Gregory Lichfield a handkerchief.

B. Jons. Gipsies Metam.

And she gave me a shirt collar, wrought over with no counterfeit stuff. G. What, was it gold? I. Nay, 'twas better than gold. G. What was it? I. Right *Coventry blue*.

Geo. a Greene, O. Pl., iii, p. 22.

I have heard that the chief trade of *Coventry* was heretofore in making *blew thread*, and that the towne was rich ever upon that trade.

W. Stafford.

COVENTRY CROSS. This splendid and ornamental structure, now removed to the grounds of Stourhead, was once, in great part, covered with gilding. Speaking of Coventry, Drayton says,

Her walls in good repair, her ports so bravely built,
Her halls in good estate, her cross so richly gilt.
Polyolb., xiii, p. 922.

†COVERING-SEEDS. The old popular name for a well-known description of sweetmeats.

To make each sort of comfits, vulgarly called *covering-seeds*, &c., with sugar.—You must provide a pan of brass or tin, to a good depth, made with ears to hang over a chafing dish of coals, with a ladle and slice of the same metal; then cleanse your seeds from dross, and take the finest sugar well beaten; put to each quarter of a pound of seeds, two pounds of sugar; the seeds being first well dried, and your sugar melted in this order, put into the pan three pounds of sugar, adding a pint of spring water, stirring it till it be moistened, and suffer it to melt well over a clear fire till it ropes, after that, set it upon hot embers, not suffering it to boil, and so from your ladle let it drop upon the seeds, and keep the bason wherein they are continually moving, and between every coat rub and dry them as well as may be; and when they have taken up the sugar, and by the motion are rolled into order, dry them in an oven, or before a fire, and they will be hard and white. *The Rich Closet of Rarities*.

COVETISE. Covetousness, Fr.

But you think, Curius,
'Tis *covetise* hath wrought me? if you love me
Change that unkind conceit. *B. Jons. Catil.*, ii, 3.
Thy mortal *covetice* perverts our laws,
And tears our freedom from our franchis'd hearts.
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 240.

Used also by Spenser.

†But, the chiefe end, this precept aims at, is
To quench in us the coals of *covetize*. *Du Bartas*.
†Pigmalion, a sinfull wretch of all that ever raignde,
Whom *covetise* did blinde so sore, and rage of furie
straiude,
That unaware, with privie knife before the altars
pure,
He slew Sicheus, and of his sisters love he thought
him sure. *Virgil*, by *Phaer*, 1600.

COVIN. An act of conspiracy between two or more persons to defraud others, from an old French word of the same meaning. Still in use as a law term. Fraud in general.

Where purchase comes by *covin* and deceit.
Gasc. Steele Glas., l. 296.

Where customers conceale no *covine* use.
Ibid., 1111.

†Mo. Why laugh you every dele? so mote I gone,
This goeth not aright; I dread some *covin*.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†Into this *coven* was Phæliche thrust.
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638.

COULD. The old preterite of *can* or *con*, to know: now used chiefly as an auxiliary sign of a mood. Often written without the *l*. See COUTH.

That he had found out one, their sovereign lord to be,
Com'n of the race of kings, and in their country born,
Could not one English word; of which he durst be
sworn. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, ix, p. 835.

It written was there in th' Arabian toong,
Which toong Orlando perfect understood;

But at this time it him so deeply stoong,
It had bin well that he it never *could*.

Harr. Ariosto, xxiii, 85.

†COUNSEL. A matter to be kept secret.

And what they did there must be *counsel* to me,
Because they lay long the next day;
And I made haste home; but I got a good piece
Of bride cake, and so came away.
Ballad of Robin Hood and Clorinda.

†COURTENANCE. A portrait of a person was sometimes called a copy of his countenance.

I must be bold to tell you I took it rather as a *copy* of your *countenance* than any thought could take its original from the discretion I ever own'd you lady of.
Osborne's Works, ed. 1673, p. 540.

†COUNTER. There were two prisons called the Counter in the city of London; one in the Poultry, the other in Wood-street.

The captains of this insurrection
Have tane themselves to armes, and cam but now
To both the *Counters*, wher they have releast
Sundrie indebted prisoners. *Play of Sir Thomas More*.
I appeale from Newgate to any of the two worshipping
full *Counters*. *Ibid.*

There was also a Counter in Southwark.

Five jayles or prisons are in Southwarke plac'd,
The *Counter* (once S. Margrets church defac'd),
The Marshalsea, the Kings Bench, and White Lyon,
Where some like Tantalus, or like Ixion,
The pinching paine of hunger daily feele,
Turn'd up and downe with fickle fortunes wheele.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†COUNTER-BOOK.

Though base and trebles, fortune did me grant,
And meanes, but yet alas, they are too small.
Yet to make up the musicke, I must looke
The tenor in the cursed *counter-booke*.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†To COUNTER-RUSH. A term in jousting.

A gentleman who was none of the wisest was deputed judge in jest of a just betweene two other gentlemen. And one saying unto him, Sir, how thinke you of this last course, hath not maister N. lost his launce? meaning that he had not *counter-rush'd* it upon his adversarie; whereunto he answered, If maister N. have lost his launce, let him seeke it out againe.

Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

†COUNTERFAIT. An insincere convert?

A drunken Christian and a Jewish Christian being at tearmes of brabble, the drunkard call'd the *counterfaite* a drunken companion, and the *counterfaite* called him a Jew. The next day they met againe, and the drunkard then said unto the Jew: Sirrah, take thy Jew to thyselfe, and restore me my drunkard againe.

Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

COUNTERFEIT. A portrait; a likeness.

What find I here,
Fair Portia's *counterfeit*? What demigod
Hath gone so near creation? *Merck. of Ven.*, iii, 2.
Thou draw'st a *counterfeit* best in all Athens.

Timon of A., v, 1.

A certain painter brought Apelles the *counterfaite* of a face in a table.

Lylic's Euphues, p. 55.

Next after her was borne the *counterfeit* of the
princesse of Elis.

Pembr. Arcad., p. 58.

COUNTERGATE. Some known place in Windsor. Probably, a gate which went out by the *counterguard* of the castle, consequently by the fosse, or ditch.

Thou might'st as well say, I love to walk by the

counter-gate; which is as hateful to me as the reek of a lime-kiln. *Merry W. W.*, iii, 3.

†COUNTERLET. Perhaps a bye-path.

The highest of the highest rancke is set,
To tread this maze, not free from *counterlet*.

Norden's Labyrinth of Mans Life, 1614.

†COUNTER-MAKE. To make things in contradiction to what one has made before.

He all this time was content, tooke the chalke in his hand, and began to make and unmake and *counter-make* a many lines and dashes upon the cloth and so continued a good space. Till at the last she marvelling thereat, ask'd him what he did? he answered: I measure how many sizzars these sheeres will make.

Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

COUNTERPANE. The corresponding copy of a deed, now called the counterpart. Noticed by our old dictionaries. "Schedulæ antigraphum." *Coles*.

Read, scribe; give me the *counterpane*.

B. Jons. Induct. to Barth. Fair.

COUNTERPOINT, now changed to *counterpane*. A covering for a bed, formed in regular divisions. From the same word in French. Latined by *Coles*, "Cadurcum contrapunctum." The change of the last syllable to *pane*, probably arose from the idea of *panes*, or square openings, applied also to some parts of dress.

In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns;
In cypress chests my arras, *counterpoints*,
Costly apparel, &c. *Tam. of Shr.*, ii, 1.
Then I will have rich *counterpoints*, and musk.

Knack to know a Kn., cited by Steevens.

†Imbroidered coverlets, or *counterpoints* of purple silk.
North's Plutarch, p. 39.

†COUNTER-SCALE. Balance.

To compare their university to yours, were to cast New-inne in *counterscale* with Christ-Church colledge, or the alms houses on Tower hill to Suttons hospitall.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†COUNTER-STRIVE. To strive together with. The word occurs in *A Herrings Tayle*, 1598.

†To COUNTERWAIT. To lay in wait against any one.

He that his wife will *counterwait* and watch.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 440.

COUNTESS, ENGLISH. The English dame alluded to in the following passage, was probably the countess of Essex, afterwards of Somerset, whose infamous amours and plots ended in the poisoning of sir Thomas Overbury.

He will not brook an empress, though thrice fairer
Than ever Maud was; or higher spirited
Than Cleopatra, or your *English countess*.

B. and Pl. Nice Valour, i, 1.

She is much more severely attacked, as she well deserved, by Rich. Braithwaite, if he was, as is supposed, the author of the *Honest Ghost*. Near

the end of the first part he has an epitaph, entitled, "Upon our Age's Messalina, insatiate Madona, the matchless English *Corombona*," p. 99. In this poem the chief features of her delinquency are touched with a strong hand. She was tried with her husband, and condemned, in 1616; but both were pardoned afterwards, to the everlasting disgrace of James.

COUNTY, for *count*; or a nobleman in general.

A ring the *county* wears,
That downward hath succeeded in his house,
From son to son, some four or five descents.

All's Well, iii, 7.

Gismund, who loves the *countie* Palurin.

Arg. to Tancr. & Gism., O. Pl., ii, p. 165.

Applied to Orsino, *duke* of Illyria:

Run after that same peevish messenger,
The *county's* man, he left this ring behind him.

Twelfth N., i, 5.

To COURB. To bend, or stoop. *Se courber*, Fr.

Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,
Yea *courb* and woo, for leave to do it good.

Hamlet, iii, 4.

The word is found in the older writers. The modern editors of Shakespeare have absurdly printed it *curb*.

To COURE. Usually written to *cower* or *cowre*, to stoop or bend over anything. *Couver*, Fr.

They *coure* so over the coles, theyr eyes be bleard with smooke.

Gamm. Gurt., O. Pl., ii, p. 9.

It is so spelt by Spenser also.

†To COURSE. To beat with a stick.

Accommodé. Fitted, apted, applied; furnished, accommodated; also, helped, assisted; also *coursed*, or cudgelled.

Cotgrave.

†COURSE-A-PARK. A country game often alluded to by old writers.

At *course-a-park*, without all doubt,
He should have first been taken out
By all the maids i'th town;

Though lustly Roger there had been,
Or little George upon the green,

Or Vincent of the Crown. *Wills Recreations*.

The following is a curious enumeration of rustic sports.

At doore expecting him his mother sate,
Wondring her boy would stay from her so late;
Framing for him unto her selfe excuses,
And with such thoughts gladly her selfe abuses:
As that her sonne, since day grew old and weake,
Staid with the maids to runne at barlibreake:
Or that he *cours'd* a *parke* with females fraught,
Which would not run except they might be caught.
Or in the thickets layd some wily snare
To take the rabbit, or the pourblinde hare.
Or taught his dogge to catch the climbing kid:
Thus shepherds doe; and thus she thought he did.

Browne, Brit. Past.

COURT-CHIMNEY. Probably a chimney built in the corner of a room.

They use no roost, but for themselves and their house.

hold; nor no fire, but a little *court chimnie* in their owne chamber.

Greene's Quip, &c., Harl. Misc., v, 414, repr.

Or else it was something of a stove.

†COURT-CUP. The meaning of the word is not quite clear in the first of these extracts.

Marry, hee doth not use to weare a night-cap, for his hornes will not let him; and yet I know a hundred, as well headed as he, that will make a jolly shift with a *court-cup* on their crownes, if the weather bee colde.

Nashe's Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

Let it dry in an ashen dish, otherwise call'd a *court-cup*, and let it stand in the dish till it be dry, and it will be like a saucer.

True Gentlewoman's Delight, 1676.

COURT-CUPBOARD. Apparently a kind of moveable closet or buffet, in which plate and other articles of luxury were displayed.

Away with the joint-stools, remove the *court-cupboard*, look to the plate.

Rom. and Jul., i, 5.

Place that [a watch] o' the *court-cupboard*, let it lie full in the view of her thief-whorish eye.

Roaring G., O. Pl., vi, 77.

Here shall stand my *court-cupboard*, with its furniture of plate.

Mons. D'Olive, Anc. Dr., iii, 394.

Elsewhere it is called a *cupboard of plate*:

Is the *cupboard of plate* set out?

A Trick to catch, &c., Anc. Dr., v, 217.

It was therefore evidently moveable, and only brought out on certain occasions. It was sometimes adorned with carved figures:

With a lean visage, like a carved face

On a *court-cupboard*. *Corbet, Iter Boreale, p. 2.*

It is evidently the same as is called in Comenius's *Janua*, ed. 1659, a "livery cupboard."

Golden and gilded beakers, cruizes, great cups, crystal glasses, cans, tankards, and two-car'd pots, are brought forth out of the cup-board, and glass case, and being rinsed and rub'd with a pot-brush, are set on the *livery-cupboard*.

No. 562.

COURT HOLY-WATER. A proverbial phrase for flattery, and fine words without deeds; borrowed from the French, who have their *eau bénite de la cour*, in the same sense. Ray has it in his *Proverbs*, p. 184.

O nuncle, *court holy-water* in a dry house is better than this rain-water out o' door.

Lear, iii, 2.

Coles renders it in Latin, "Promissa rei expertia, fumus aulicus."

The Diction. Comique of Le Roux thus defines the French phrase: "On dit d'un homme qui fait beaucoup de compliments, ou de promesses sur lesquelles il ne faut pas faire grand fondement, que c'est de l'*eau bénite de la cour*, parcequ'on n'est point chiche de belles promesses à la cour, non plus que d'*eau bénite* à l'église."

The phrase is still current in France. In 1812 appeared a comedy by M. Picard, the title of which was *Les Prometteurs, ou l'Eau bénite de la Cour*, of which an account is given in the *Esprit des Journaux* for October, 1812, p. 59. *Eau bénite de la cave*, is now jocularly used for strong liquors.

COURTLAX, or CURTLAX. A short, crooked sword; one of the various forms which have been given in English to the French word *coutelas*, as *curtle-axe*, &c., many of them implying some reference to an axe, though *coutelas* is made only from *cultellus*.

His *curtlax* by his thigh, short, hooked, fine.

Fairf. Tasso, ix, 82.

†COURT-NAP. An outside polish?

We are cheated by a *court-nap*.

Shirley's Gentleman of Venice, 1655.

A COURTNOLL. Some appendage to a court, but what does not appear.

Now every lowt must have his son a *courtnoll*.

Greene's Quip, &c.

In the *Harl. Misc.*, vol. v, p. 403, ed. 1810, it is explained, "with a head dressed like that of a courtier;" but the son is said to *be*, not to *wear* or *have*, a *courtnoll*, which seems to preclude that interpretation.

†Though ich am not zo zeemlie chwot,
As bene the *courtnoles* gay;
Yet chawe a flaile, that will not faile,
To thrashe both night and day.

Howell's Arbor of Amitie, 1568.

†COURTSHIPMENT. Courteousness.

Then she relates how Cælia
The lady here strippest her array,
And girdles her in home spunne bayes,
Then makes her conversant in layes
Of birds, and swaines more innocent
That kenne not guile or *courtschipment*.

Lovelace's Lucasta, 1649.

†COURTY. A courtier.

I cannot play the fool rightly, I mean, the physician, without I have licence to expalcat on the disease. But (my good lord) more briefly, I shall declare to you like a man of wisdom and no physician, who deal all in simples, why men are melancholy. First, for your *courties*.
So oft their shady vail, that every tree,
In wreaths where love lay wrapt in mystery,
Held their included names, a subtile way,
To the observant *courties* to betray
Their serious folly, which, from being their own
Delight, was now the sport oth' pages grown.

Chamberlayne's Pharonnida, 1659.

COUTH. The old preterite of *can*, to know; the same as *coud* or *could*. See the latter.

Well *couth* hee tune his pipe, and frame his still.

Spens. Shep. Kal., Jan., v, 10.

E. K., who probably was Spenser himself, thus comments upon it:

"*Couth* cometh of the verb *conne*, to know, or to have skil. As well interpreteth the same, the worthy sir Tho. Smith, in his booke of government."

As I my little flocke on Ister banke,
A little flocke, but well my pipe they *couth*,
Did piping lead. *Sidn. Arcad.*, p. 397.

†COW. "In our common law," says Howell, 1659, "there are some proverbs that carry a kind of authority with them, as that which began in Henrie the Fourth's time, *He that bulls the cow must keep the calf.*"

COW, for coward.

Did'st thou not say even now,
That Carisophus, my master, was no man, but a *cowe*,
In takinge so many blowes, and give never a blow
agayn. *Dam. and Pith.*, O. Pl., i, 215.

The derivation of *coward* is doubted. It certainly might come from *couard*, French. But Menage says that *couhart* is German for it, and is made from *cou* and *hart*, which is the same as the English, *cow-heart*. It may therefore be either derived from the German, or originally English. A *cow* is notoriously a timid animal, considering her strength and formidable appearance. We find here *cowe* used alone, in the sense of coward, and shall see *cowish* also, for timid. I would not go further for a derivation.

Codardo, in Italian, is clearly made from *coda*, one that drops his tail in fear, or remains in the tail or rear of the army; the French word may be made from it, and the English from that; or the resemblance may be casual. See Todd, who has much on the subject. [There can be no doubt that the English word is derived from the French, or Anglo-Norman, and these "doubts" about it deserve no attention.]

†COWCUMBER was the old mode of spelling cucumber, most in use.

Cucumis, cucumber . . . Concombre. A *cow-cumber*. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

Why, sir, doe you meane to ingulfe your selfe? for Gods sake let us goe by land, there you shall want nothing for the comfort of your stomack: sallat, radish, scalions, capres, sweet feunell, snailes, frogges, cittrons, greene cittrons, and cittrons in conserve, greene *cowcombers*, and those in pickle, excellent millions, oranges, sardinoes fresh and salt, anchovaes, and macharell. *The Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

A garden of *cowcummers*, melopepon.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 101.

COWISH. Dastardly, timid.

It is the *cowish* tenor of his spirit
That dares not undertake.

Lear, iv, 2.

We have also to *cow* in common use, for to overcome with terror. I have not met with any dictionary which gives *cow-hearted*, yet I am convinced that the word may be found.

†COW-LADY. The insect now called a lady-cow, or Tady-bird.

A paire of buskins they did bring
Of the *cow-ladyes* corall wing;
Powder'd o're with spots of jet,
And lin'd with purple-violet. *Musarum Deliciae*, 1656.

COX, Captain. A Warwickshire gentleman, who, by his knowledge of old legends and customs, contributed to the entertainment of queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth castle. From Laneham's Letter describing those entertainments, it appears that he had a collection of old books, curious at that time, but which now would be nearly inestimable. He is introduced by Ben Jonson, in his Masque of Owls, and with allusion to the sports above mentioned:

This captain Cox, by St. Mary,
Was at Bullen with king Harry;
And (if some do not vary)
Had a goodly library;
By which he was discerned
To be one of the learned.

Vol. viii, p. 56, ed. Giff.

†Although we thus did th' heaving Spaniards boxe,
We lost noe man but only *captaine Coxe*.

MS. addit., 14825, p. 246, *Brit. Mus.*

COXCOMB, that is, *cock's comb*. The cap of the licensed fool was often terminated at the top with a *cock's* head and *comb*, and some of the feathers. Hence it was often used for the cap itself. The fool in *Lear*, therefore, alluding to his cap, says,

There, take my *coxcomb*; why this fellow has banished
two of his daughters, and did the third a blessing
against his will: if thou follow him thou must needs
wear my *coxcomb*. *Lear*, i, 4.

Therefore it was often jocularly used to signify a head:

He has broken my head across, and given sir Toby a
bloody *coxcomb* too. *Twelfth N.*, v, 1.
As many *coxcombs* as you threw caps up, will he
tumble down. *Coriol.*, iv, 6.

It is clearly an error to put this as the first sense. Afterwards, indeed, it came to mean a foolish conceited fellow, as it still does. Minshew exactly illustrates the primitive sense.

†COXON. The coxswain on shipboard.

About two o'clock in the morning, letters came from
London by our *coxon*, so they waked me.

Pepys's Diary, March 25th, 1660.

To COY. To decoy, allure, or flatter.
This word is abundantly and judi-

ciously illustrated by Mr. Todd, who shows clearly that it was currently used as an original word. *Decoy* is probably made from it. Also to stroke, or sooth with the hand, which is a species of allurements.

Come, sit thee down upon this flowery bed,
While I thy amiable cheeks do coy.

Mids. N. Dr., iv, i.

And while she coys his sooty cheeks, and curls his
sweaty top. *Warner, Alb. Engl.*, B. 6, p. 148.

COY, *adj.*, seems to be used by Drayton for rare or curious; which is very analogous to its other senses.

Shepherd, these things been all too coy for me,
Whose youth is spent in jollity and mirth,
Like hidden arts been better fitting thee.

Eclogue 7, p. 1418.

COY, *s.*, is also clearly used for a decoy, in the following passage:

To try a conclusion, I have most fortunately made
their pages our coyes, by the influence of a white
powder. *Lady Alimony*, act iii, sub fin.

COYSTRIL. See COISTREL. *Coystrel* has been erroneously used sometimes for *kestrel*, a bad species of hawk. See also CASTREL.

†To make a COZEN of one. To deceive him?

Cassander, this old hermit, hearing it to be Callimachus his nephew, and understanding of the death of his brother, dissembled his griefs, although hee were glad to see things happen out so well, and determined with himselfe to make a cozen of his young nepew, untill hee had bought wit with the price of woe.

Lylie's Euphues.

COZIER. One who sows; probably from *coser*, Span. to sow; or *cousu*, Fr. Dr. Johnson interprets it a taylor, but Minshew, Phillips, Kersey, and Coles, say a botcher, or cobbler. Minshew gives the derivation from Spanish.

Do you make an alehouse of my lady's house, that ye squeak out your coziers' catches, without any mitigation or remorse of voice?

Twelfth N., ii, 3.

Mr. Steevens, not with his usual sagacity, fancied *cottyer*, used by Hall, to be the same word; which certainly means cottager.

CRAB, ROASTED. This wild English apple, roasted before the fire and put into ale, was a very favorite indulgence in early times. So Robin Goodfellow says,

And sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl,
In very likeness of a roasted crab.

Mids. N. Dr., ii, 1.

So the oldest English ballad:

I love no rost, but a nut-browne toste,
And a crab layd in the fire.

Gamm. Gurlon, ii, 1.

And sit downe in my chayre, by my wife faire Alison,
And tourne a crabbe in the fire, as mery as Pope Jone.

Dam. and Pith., O. Pl., i, 223.

Now a crab in the fire were worth a good grote,
That I might quaffe with captain Tom Tos-pot.

Like will to like, c. 21.

CRABAT, for cravat, in some editions of *Hudibras*; probably from a mistaken notion of its etymology. But Skinner was certainly right in deriving it from the Croat soldiers, who were called in French *Cravates*. Menage is very clear upon the subject: "On l'appelle de la sorte, à cause que nous avons emprunté cette sorte d'ornement des Croates, qu'on appelle ordinairement *Cravates*." He then specifies the exact time when the fashion was assumed: "Ce fut en 1636 que nous prismes cette sorte de collet des *cravates*, par le commerce que nous eumes en ce tems-là en Allemagne, au sujet de la guerre que nous avions avec l'empereur." *Origines de la L. Fr.* The same origin is given by Prevost, in the *Manuel Lexique*. Coles has it *crabbat*, and translates it "Sudarium linteum complicatum."

The handkerchief about the neck,
Canonical *crabat* of Smec.

Hudib., I, iii, v, 1165.

It is *crabat* also in Townley's edition, vol. i, p. 292.

In his poem of Du Val, Butler seems to have written *cravat*:

To understand *cravats* and plumes,
And the most modish from the old perfumes.

Stanza 3.

This latter form is still in use.

†*Crabbat*, a womans gorget; also a *cravate*, worn first (they say) by the Croats in Germany.

Dunton's Ladies Dictionary, 1694.

†CRACHED. Infirm; broken. Fr.

On Monday or Tuesday next commyng, I entende to departe hens, commensyng and contynuyng my journeyes towardes your highnes, withe suche diligence, as myn olde and *crached* body may endure.

State Papers, i, 278.

CRACK. A boy; generally a pert, lively boy: one that cracks or boasts. There is no occasion for referring to the Icelandic for its derivation.

I saw him break Skogan's head at the court gate,
when he was but a crack, not thus high.

2 Hen. IV., iii, 2.

Since we are turn'd cracks, let us study to be like cracks; practise their language and behaviours, and not with a dead imitation; act freely, carelessly, and capriciously, as if our veins ran with quicksilver.

B. Jons. Cynth. Rev., ii, 1.

It is a rogue, a wag, his name is Jack,
A notable dissembling lad, a crack.

Four Prentices, O. Pl., vi, 554.

†Frost and snow will be every whit as scarce in this month as thunder and lightning at Christmas. Warming-pans will be scoured bright, and hung up behind the kitchen door as an ornament. Muffs and sable tippets will be plenty in Long-lane, where you may have as great choice in every brokers shop, as you may of *cracks* in the eighteen-penny gallery.

London Bewitched, 1708.

†**CRACK.** A breach.

Liquido possum jurare, I may take an oath with a safe conscience: I may swear without impeachment, or *cracks* of conscience. *Terence in English*, 1614.

†**GRADE.** A crate, or wicker basket for glass or crockery.

Amongst the rest, six jolly blades

After these crowders came,

Who on their shoulders carry'd *grades*,

With glasses in the same.

The Pleasant History of Jack Horner, n. d.

For crowders they are rogues I know,

And *grades-men* they are worse;

They cozen all where-e'er they go,

And pick each lass's purse.

Ibid.

†**CRAFTS-MASTER.** A master or superior in cunning.

Scudilo captaine of the squires, under the cloke of a nature somewhat rude and uncivile, in cunning persuasion his *crafts-master*, who, by way of flattering words, intermingled with serious matter, was the onely man of all other that overcame and wooon him at last to set forward in his journey.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

Likewise, by the suggestion of Musonianus the philosopher, Eustachius, one that for persuading was his *crafts-master*, carrying with them missives from the emperor, and gifts beside.

Ibid.

To **CRAKE.** To boast. *Kraecken*, Dutch. I make this the primitive rather than the substantive, on account of the etymology. To *crack*, in the same sense, is of rather more recent usage, and is probably only a corruption of this.

As little do I esteeme those that boast of their ancestors, and have themselves no vertue, as I doe those that *crake* of their love, and have no modestie.

Euph. and his Engl., K, 2.

She was bred and nurst

On Cynthus hill, whence she her name did take;

Then is she mortal borne, howso ye *crake*.

Sp. F. Q., VII, vii, 50.

†No less than ten poundes, sir, will serve your turne, To carie in your pursse about with ye,

To *crake* and brag in tavernes of your monie.

Play of Sir Thomas More.

†With him I threatned to be quite, and great things did I *crake*.

Phaer's Virgil, 1600.

†But I write more than thou canst *crake* or cry.

Owen's Epigrams Englished, 1677.

CRAKE, s. A brag or boast.

Great *crakes* hath beene made that all should be well, but, when all came to all, little or nothing was done.

Lutimer, Serm., fol. 28, b.

Leasinges, back-bytings, and vain-glorious *crakes*.

Sp. F. Q., II, xi, 10.

†Forcing Rutulians (maugre former *crake*)

To feare, forbear fight under blind-fold shields.

Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

CRAKER. A boaster.

These barking whelpes were never good biters;

Ne yet great *crakers* were ever great fighters.

Dam. & Pith., O. Pl., i, p. 215.

†**CRAMOCK.** Either equivalent to, or a misprint for, Camock.

Full hard it is a *cramocke* strayght to make,
Or crooked logges with wainscot fine to frame.

Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.

CRAMP-RINGS. We find these rings mentioned in several old authors, both in verse and prose. Their form probably was not material, but their supposed virtue in preventing the *cramp* was conferred by solemn consecration on Good Friday, among the ceremonies of that great day. Our kings of the Plantagenet line were used to give such rings. See Brand's *Pop. Antiq.*, 4to ed., vol. i, p. 128. [There was an ancient office of consecrating *cramp-rings*, which appears to have been revived in England in 1694: this date being appended to a copy of the office printed in 1789, by the antiquary Ducarel.]

I, Robert Moth, this tenth of our king,

Give to thee, Joan Potluck, my biggest *cramp ring*.

Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 250.

Because Goshawk goes in a shag-ruff band, with a face sticking up in't, which shows like an agget set in a *cramp ring*, he thinks I'm in love with him.

Roaring G., O. Pl., vi, p. 86.

They were even recommended by physicians:

The kinge's majestic hath a great helpe in this matter, in hallowing *crampe ringes*, and so given without money or petition.

Borde's Breviary of Health, ch. 327, ed. 1598.

Lord Berners wrote from Spain to have some *cramp-rings* sent to him by "my lorde cardinall, his grace."

Brand, ut supr.

†**CRANE-COLOURED.**

Also I give to Adam Ashame my hose with the frendge and lined with *crane-coloured* silk, which gifts I will to be delivered immediately after my decease.

Will, 1573.

CRANES IN THE VINTRY, THE THREE. The Vintry in Thames-street, which still gives its name to a ward of the city of London, was early a royal wharf, for landing foreign wines. The *three cranes* were originally three of the machines, still so called, for lifting the vessels of wine out of the ships; but there was also a tavern with that sign. Vintners' Hall is still in that part.

Then the *three cranes* lane, so called not only of a signe of *three cranes* at a taverne dore, but rather of three strong *cranes* of timber, placed on the Vintrie wharfe by the Thames side, to crane up wines there.

Stowe, p. 191.

In whom is as much vertue, trueth, and honestie, As there are true fathers in the three *cranes* of the *Vintrees*.

Dam. & Pith., O. Pl., i, 233.

From thence shoot the bridge, child, to the *cranes* of
the *Vintry*,

And see there the gimblets how they make their entry.

B. Jons. Dev. is an Ass, i, 1.

The wits of those days did not despise
the city. The *three cranes* is men-
tioned among their places of resort :

A pox o' these pretenders to wit ! your *three cranes*,
mitre, and mermaid men !

B. Jons. Barth. Fair, Induction.

Stowe will enable us to account for
this. There was good eating and
drinking to be had there :

Between the wine in shippes, and the wine to be
sold in tavernes, was a common cookerie, or cooke's row.

There, at a still earlier period, he says,
The cookes dressed meate, and sold no wine, and the
taverner sold wine, and dressed no meat for sale.

London, p. 190.

†*To CRANGLE.* To twist. This verb
is now used in the north of England
in the sense of to waddle.

And this he shortly did, the thing to prove :

It quickned lo, and on the ground gan move.

(O miracle) he saw without all faile,

It grew a serpent fell with head and taile ;

Which *crangling* crept, and ranne from trod to trod

In many a knot.

Du Bartas.

CRANK, s. A cheat, an impostor. Mr.
Todd has produced two examples of
this word from Burton, and I know
of no other ; but they are decisive.
I insert them here :

A lawyer of Bruges hath some notable examples of
such counterfeit *cranks*. *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 159.

Thou art a counterfeit *crank*, a cheater. *Ibid.*, p. 436.

CRANK, adj. Brisk, lively, full of spirit.
Ray gives it as an Essex word ; but
quotes a Mr. Brokesby as saying that
it was also used in Yorkshire. Grose
says it is Kentish. Spenser has
usually been quoted for it, but other
examples have since been found, even
that of Dr. South. See Todd. I
add one more :

You knew I was not ready for you, and that made you
so *cranke*. *Middleton, Trick to catch, &c.*, B. 3.

The derivation is very uncertain ; in
Dutch and German it means just the
contrary, sick ; and so in Scotch.
Skinner conjectures that it was once
onkranck, that is, *un-crank*, not sick,
and that it afterwards lost the negative
particle ; but this seems very impro-
bable.

†Even as fierce blasts fling flames, and cornfields
burning,

Or mountain fouds with swift careere o'returning,

O'reflow faire meads, o'respread *crank* corn, plow'd
lands,

Tumble down headlong trees, nought upright stands.

Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

[*Crank* is used in a similar sense by
Drayton :]

†Like Chanticleare he crowed *crank*,

And piped full merily.

Vol. iv, p. 1402, ed. 1753.

†**CRANKLING.** Winding ; twisting.

Now, on along the *crankling* path doth keep,

Then, by a rocke turnes up another way. *Drayton.*

CRANTS. Garlands. It seems suffi-
ciently proved that this is the right
reading in Hamlet, and such the
meaning of it, being a German word ;
and probably also Danish, as *Rosen-*
crantz, Rosy-garland, is the name of
a character in the same play. It is
certainly Icelandic. But how Shake-
speare came to introduce a word so
very unusual in our language, has not
yet been accounted for ; probably he
found it in some legend of Hamlet.

Yet here she is allow'd her virgin *crants*,

Her maiden strewnments, and the bringing home

Of bell and burial.

Hamlet, v, 1.

No other example has been found.

CRAPLE. A claw.

And still he thought he felt their *craples* tare

Him by the heels, back to his ougly den.

G. Fletcher, Chr. Fictory, B. 2.

Used also by Spenser.

CRARE, or CRAYER, sometimes
changed to **CRAY.** A small vessel.
Craiera, low Latin, *craier*, old French.
The word occurs in our old statutes.

O melancholy !

Who ever yet could sound thy bottom ? find

The ooze, to shew what coast thy sluggish *crare*

Might easiliest harbour in ?

Cymb., iv, 2.

Let him venture

In some decay'd *crare* of his own : he shall not

Rig me out, that's the short on't.

B. and Fl. Captain, i, 2.

The reading there differs, but this is
clearly right :

Sending them corne from Catana, in little fisher botes,
and small *crayers*. *North's Plut.*, 296, B.

Adiew, desire, the source of all my care ;

Despaire tells me my weale will neare renue

Till thus my soul doth passe in Charon's *crare*.

Tho. Watson, in Engl. Helicon, p. 140, repr.

See **CRAY.**

†The keele and *cræer* were named

By the Phenetians first : the brigandine

The Rhodians rear'd : the canoas now in trade

In India by the Germans were first made.

Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†**To CRASE.** To crush, or bruise ; to
weaken.

Or random shot which wall would pearce, but cannot
crase. *A Herring's Tayle*, 1598.

They also put no childe to nurse, nor mend with dounng
their ground,

Nor medicine do receyve to make their *crased* bodies
sound. *Barnabe Googe's Naogeorgus*, 1570.

†**CRASH.** Entertainment. Probably
a cant word.

The blades that want cash,

Have credit for *crash*,

They'll have sack what ever it cost um,

They do not pay,
Till another day,
Manet alta mente repostum.

Watts Recreations, 1654.

†CRASY, or CRAZY. Infirm.

The lively portraiture of the citie of Rome, in her flower and youthfull daies of growth, in her full yeares and strength, in her old age also and *crasis* time full of diseases. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.*

†CRASINESS. An infirmity.

And being afrighted with this ominous signe, himselfe, as the destinies hastened his end, went on apace the more resolutely, and came to Taras, where hee got a light ague; but supposing that all danger of this *crasiness* of his, might be shaken off by stirring in his travail he came by difficult and cumbrous wayes to Mopsuestia. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.*

†CRASSY.

Arithmetick would erre exceedingly,
Forgetting to divide and multiply;
Geometry would lose the altitude,
The *crassis* longitude and latitude;
And musick in poore case would be o're-throwne,
But that the goose quill pricks the leasons downe.
Taylor's Worker, 1630.

CRATCH. A manger; particularly that in which our Saviour was laid. *Crèche, Fr.* The word is still used in Roman Catholic countries, in that particular sense. The abbe Prévost says, "Nom qu'on donne à la mangeoire des bœufs, et qui est consacré par la naissance de Jésus Christ." *Manuel Lexique.*

The sun reduced the solemnized day
On which, a king laid in a *cratch* to find,
Three kings did come conducted from the east.

Fanshawe's Lusted, v, 68.

Who that had seen him sprawling and wringing in the *cratch*—could say other than, flee hath no forme nor beauty. *Bishop Hall, Works, p. 453.*

When our Lord lay in the *cratch*, the ox and the ass fell down on their knees and worshipped Him, and eat no more of the hay. *Patrick, Des. of Rom. Ch., p. 16.*

†There in a *cratch* a Jewell was brought forth,
More then ten thousand thousand worlds is worth,
There did the humane nature and divine,
The godhead with the manhood, both combine.

Taylor's Worker, 1630.

†If all things should be writ which erst was done
By Jesus Christ (Gods everlasting sunne),
From *cratch* to cruce, from cradle to his tombe,
To hold the bookes, the world would not be room.

Ibid.

This opens to us the meaning of a childish game, corruptly called *scratch-cradle*, which consists in winding packthread double round the hands, into a rude representation of a manger, which is taken off by the other player on his hands, so as to assume a new form, and thus alternately for several times, always changing the appearance. The art consists in making the right changes. But it clearly meant originally the *cratch-cradle*; the manger that held the Holy Infant as a cradle.

Coles has, "A *cratch* for horses, *præsepe*."

CRAVEN. Recreant, beaten, cowardly. In the old appeal or wager of battle, in our common law, we are told, on the high authority of lord Coke, that the party who confessed himself wrong, or refused to fight, he was to pronounce the word *cravent*, and judgment was immediately given against him. When battle had been joined, if the appellant cried *cravent* he lost *liberam legem*, that is, the right of such appeal in future; but if the appellee, he was to be hanged. See Jacobs, and other Law Dictionaries. Mr. Todd has given the various opinions of the origin of this word; but this is clearly the right. Its remoter etymology is the same as that of to crave; i. e., *crastan*, Sax.

He is a *craven* and a villain else.

Hen. 7, iv, 7.

Very naturally transferred to a beaten cock:

No cock of mine, you crow too like a *craven*.

Tam. of Shr., ii, 1.

The verb to *craven* is also used by Shakespeare and others.

†CRAVING.

Some stand up to the ankles, some the knees,
Some to the breast, some dive above the crown;
Of this her naked fellow nothing seers,
Saying the troubled waves, where she slid downe;
A *craver* sinks her body by degrees,
And first her foot, and then her legge doth drowne;
Some their faint fellows to the deepe are *craving*,
Some sit upon the banks their white legs laveng.
Heywood's Trava Britannica, 1609.

CRAY. A corruption of *crare* or *crayer*, a sort of small vessel.

A miracle it was to see them grown
To ships, and barks, with gallees, hulks, and *crays*.
Harr. Armo., xxix, st. 23.

After a long chase, took this little *cray*,
Which he suppos'd him safely should convey.
Drayt. Mucres of Q. Mary.

The same author has even changed it to *crea*:

Some shell or little *crea*,
Hard labouring for the land, on the high-working sea.
Polyol., xxii.

See CRABE.

†CRAYZE. Perhaps means a wild fellow.

Books old and young on heap they flung,
And burnt them in the blazes,—
Tom Dekker, Haywood, Middleton,
And other wand'ring *crayzes*.
Songs of the London Prentices, p. 36.

†CREAK. To cry creak, to yield, to repent.

I now cry *creake*, that ere I scorned love,
Whose might is more than other god's above.
Watson's Passionate Centurie, 1581.
Palinodiam canere: to turne taile, to cry *creake*.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 575.

CREEPING TO THE CROSS. See **CROSS**.

CREEPLE; written by some authors for *cripple*, from a notion of its being derived from *creep*, which is not improbable, though other etymologies have been suggested. See Todd.

She, she is dead; she's dead! When thou know'st this,

Thou know'st how lame a *creep*le this world is.

Donne, Anat. of World, v, 238.

†Le vicillard qui est sur le bord de la fosse. A very crooked old man: a drooping olde man: a *creep*le.

Nomenclator.

†From a preacher in buff, and a quarter-staff-steeple, From th' unlimited sovereign power of the people, From a kingdom that crawles on its knees like a *creep*le.

Rump Songs.

CRESSET, or CRESSET-LIGHT. An open lamp, exhibited on a beacon, carried upon a pole, or otherwise suspended. The etymology is probably *croiset*, a crucible, or open pot, which always contained the light; not *croisette*, its connection with a small cross being very forced and dubious. Cotgrave, under *Falot*, best describes it: "A *cresset* light (such as they use in play-houses) made of ropes wreathed, pitched, and put into small and open cages of iron." If he had added, *in open pots or pans*, the description would have been complete.

A burning *cresset* was shewed out of the steeple, which suddenly was put out and quenched.

Holinshed, vol. ii, F f f, 3 b.

The which would immediately make his doings shine through the world, as a *cresset*-light upon the toppe of a kepe, or watch-tower. *North's Plut. Lives*, 944, C.

The heavenly luminaries, being seen on high, are often compared by the poets to *cressets*:

Which from the mountain, with a radiant eye,
Brav'd the bright *cressit* of the glorious sky.

Drayton, Owl, p. 1320.

The word is preserved from total disuse by being found in Shakespeare and Milton. The form of a portable *cresset* may be seen in many old prints of night scenes.

†**CREVISE.** A streak, or channel.

What, yet more *crevises* in your stockings? lie upon it, how complementall he is, and kisseth his hand as if he were in love with it.

The Man in the Moone, 1609.

†**CREVISH.** The cray-fish. Fr.

The bloud in veins, the sap in plants, the moisture
And luscious meat, in *crevish*, crab, and oyster;

That oak, and elm, and firr, and alder, cut
Before the crescent have her cornets shut. *Du Bartas*.

†**CREVISSÉD.** Channelled, ornamented with crevisses.

Columna striata, Plin. Colonne canelée, creusée. A carved or *crevisséd* pillar, with long strakes or lines made therein. *Nomenclator*.

CREWEL was, and is, a kind of fine worsted, chiefly used for working and embroidering. Hence Ben Jonson joins it with worsted, as nearly synonymous. [See extract under **JAMSEY**.] The lexicographers in general have not understood this word, which is still not uncommon in trade.

And may don Provost ride a feasting long,
Ere we contribute a new *crewel* garter,
To his most worsted worship.

Alch., i, 1.

Did you not walk the town
In a long cloak, half compass? an old hat
Lin'd with vellure, and on it, for a band,
A skein of crimson *crewel*?

B. & Fl. Noble Gent., v, 1.

Theobald unfortunately interpreted it "ends of *coarse* worsted." *Scornf. Lady*, ii, 1.

The word, of course, often occasioned puns, from its resemblance to the adjective *cruel*. See the note on "*cruel* garters." *Lear*, ii, 4. One of the examples introduces a lady working a bed with *crewel*, which is the kind of use still made of it.

†**CRIBBLE-BREAD.** Bread made of fine bran.

Crible bread, panis vulgaris, secundarius vel cibarius.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 177.

†**CRICH.** A cratch, or manger. See **CRATCH**.

Præsepe. La cresse, auge d'un estable, mangeoire. A crib: a *crich*, or manger. *Nomenclator*.

†**CRICKET.** A low stool, with four legs.

Mach. And what'll you do, when you are seated in
The throne, to win your subjects love, Philenis?
Phil. I'll stand upon a *cricket*, and there make
Fluent orations to 'em; call 'em trusty
And well-beloved, loyall, and true subjects.

Cartwright's Lady Errant, 1651.

†**CRICKLE-CRACKLE.** Appears to mean simply a crackling noise.

Kusse me, my honest Dick, for we this night
With *crickle-crackle* will the goblins fright.

Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638, p. 130.

†**CRIMINOUS.** Criminal.

As manifest usurers, sodomites, and other *criminous* persons, are forbidden to make testaments themselves, or to dispose their goods by their last willes.

Swinburne on Willes, ed. 1591, p. 203.

†**CRINCH, v.** To shrink; to crouch together.

How now? what makes you sit downe so tenderly?
you *crinch* in your buttocks like old father *Peter*

patrie, he that was father to a whole countrey of bastards.
Trimming of Thomas Nashe, 1597.

†**CRINGLE-CRANGLE.** This term is still used in the northern dialects for a zigzag.

The business being in this forwardness, the gentlewoman at the time appointed came, against which I had prepared a deal of scribble or *cringle-crangle*, and so from thence began to take the height of her fortune.

English Rogue, p. 111.

This quarter begins precisely where summer ends, when Don Phœbus enters that *cringle-crangle*, which the rablars would have to be a pair of heavenly scales, to weigh usurers consciences and bawds maidenheads.

Poor Robin, 1739.

†**CRINKLING.** Rumpling, or crackling.

One that more admires the good wrinkle of a boote, the curious *crinkling* of a silke stocking, then all the wit in the world: one that loves no scholler but him whose tyred eares can endure halfe a day together his fiblow sonnettes of his mistresse, and her loving pretty creatures. *The Returne from Pernassus*, 1600.

CRIPPIN, or CREPINE. A part of a French hood, formerly worn; probably the fringe, as *crépine* still means in French. It is enumerated among the endless appurtenances of female dress:

Earerings, borders, *crippins*, shadowes, spots, and so many other trifles, as I want the words of arte to name them, time to utter them, and wit to remember them.

Lyly's Mydas, v, 2.

Crepine is thus learnedly described by Menage, from Nicot: "C'est une façon de frange, entrelacée en losanges, ou autre façon, dont le fil pendant à icelle entrelassure est ondoyant. Il semble venir de *κράσπεδον*, Grec. dont St. Matthieu, ou le traducteur d'icelui (ch. 14, et S. Marc, ch. 6), ont usé pour la crespine, ou frange, dont les peuples Orientaux usoient pour les bordures de leurs robes."

CRISP, from *crispus*, Lat. Curled, as applied to hair. In modern usage it always implies something of brittle hardness, as in food that easily cracks under the teeth. Hence the application of it by our early writers, to water and clouds, seems to us the more extraordinary. Thus it is said that when Mortimer and Glendower fought, the river Severn

Hid his *crisp* head in the hollow bank. 1 *Hen. IV.*, i, 3.

By this epithet, when thus applied, was meant to be expressed the curl raised by a breeze on the surface of the water; whence *curled* is also used by some writers:

Your curls to *curled* waves, which plainly still appear
 The same in water now, that once in locks they were.
Drayton, Polyolb., song 6.

It is also applied to the twisted form of the clouds:

With all th' abhorred births below *crisp* heav'n,
 Whereon Hyperion's quickening fire doth shine.

Tim. Alh., iv, 3.

To which *curled* is also applied:

Be't to fly,

To swim, to dive into the fire, to ride

On the *curl'd* clouds.

Temp., i, 2.

CRISP, v. To curl. Milton probably had Shakespeare's expression in his mind when he employed this epithet:

How from that sapphire fount the *crisp'd* brooks,
 Rolling on orient pearl, and sands of gold, &c.

Pur. Lost, iv, 237.

He has applied it also to express the twisted form of trees and bowers:

Along the *crisp'd* shades and bowers. *Comus*, 984.

See Warton's note. Ben Jonson also has used it to express the effect of Zephyr upon water:

The rivers run as smoothed by his hand,
 Only their heads are *crisp'd* by his stroke.

Vision of Delight, vol. vi, p. 26.

Here it is properly applied to hair:

So are those *crisp'd*, snaky, golden locks,
 Which make such wanton gambols with the wind.

Mer. Ven., iii, 2.

†**CRISPING-PIN, or CRISPING-WIRE.**
 A curling-iron.

Pan. Talk we of swords, she asks what *crisping-pins*
 And bodkins we could guess might easily be
 Rais'd through the common-wealth?

Cartwright's Lady Errant, 1651.

That utensill or necessarie belonging to the daintie sort of women kinde, too fine to be good, I mean in huswiferie, which they call a bodkin, wicr, *curling pin*, or *crisping wicr*, calamistrum.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 275.

†**CRISPLE.** A curl.

The winde new *crisples* makes in her loose haire,
 Which nature selfe to waves *recrispelled*.

Godfrey of Bulloigne, 1594.

CRISPY. Curly. The use of this word in the following passage further illustrates the application of the two former to water:

O beauteous Tiber, with thine easy streams
 That glide as smoothly as a Parthian shaft,
 Turn not thy *crispy* tides, like *silver curl*,
 Back to thy grass-green banks to welcome us?

Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 281.

Crispy is quoted as in the Merchant of Venice, act iii, sc. 2, but there it is *crisp'd*.

CRITICK. A piece of criticism, now called a *critique*. Also the art of criticism itself. The alteration of this word took place very lately. Dryden wrote it *critick*; Pope adopted the new orthography, but preserved

the old accent, which I believe was the practice of his time. See *Elements of Orthoepey*, p. 341.

But you with pleasure own your errors past,
And make each day a *critique* on the last.

Essay on Crit., v. 570.

And perhaps, if they were distinctly weighed, and duly considered, they would afford us another sort of logick and *critick*, than what we have hitherto been acquainted with.

Locke on Hum. Und., iv, 21.

CROCHETEUR. An adopted French word, meaning a common porter. Why Mr. Seward says a *pig-driver*, I know not, unless from his whip.

Rescued? 'Slight I would

Have hired a *crocheteur* for two carducues,
To have done so much with his whip.

B. & Pl. Hon. Man's T., iii, 1.

The old editions have *crohieture* and *acrocheture*, evidently from not understanding the French term. Why he has a whip does not appear, but Cotgrave gives him, "*Le crochet d'un crocheteur*, the forke or crooked staffe, used by a burthen-bearing porter."

†**CROCODILIAN.** Like a crocodile; deceitful.

O what a *crocodilian* world is this,
Compos'd of treach'ries and insnaring wiles!
She cloaths destruction in a formal kiss,
And lodges death in her deceitful smiles.

Quarles's Emblems.

†**CROE.** A crew, or company. *Whiting*, 1638.

CROFT. A small home-close, in a farm. Some derive it from *crypta*, but it is pure Saxon.

This have I learnt
Tending my flocks hard by i' th' hilly *crofts*
That brow this bottom glade.

Comus, 530.

†**CROGGEN.** Seems to have been a jocular term for a Welshman.

Nor that terme *Croggen*, nickname of disgrace,
Us'd as a by-word now in ev'ry place,
Shall blot our bloud, or wrong a Welshmans name,
Which was at first begot with Englands shame.

Drayton.

†**CROISANT.** A crescent.

In these pavilions were placed fiftene Olympian knights, upon seates a little imbowed neere the forme of a *croisant*.

The Masque of the Inner Temple and Grayes Inne, 1612.

CRONE, or CROAN. Most commonly used for an old woman; some assert that it originally meant an old toothless sheep. There is strong temptation to derive it from *χροῖνος* or *κρόνος*. See the etymologists.

Take up the bastard,
Take 't up, I say; give 't to thy *crone*.

Wint. T., ii, 3.

There is an old *crone* in the court, her name is Maquerelle.

Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 21.

Marry, let him alone

With temper'd poison to remove the *crone*.

B. Jons. Poetaster, iii, 5.

†**CRONOCATOR.** A term in astrology, signifying apparently a planet in the ascendant.

In the 34 yere of my age, which was in the yere 1586, when Mars begane to be *cronocator*, untill the yere 1595 in November, at which tym he wente out, in the tyme, I saie, of his rulinge, I never obtayned anythinge, or broughte anything to passe that I wente aboute, or entended to doe, or that I was in hope of.

Forman's Diary.

CROSBITE, s. A swindler. See to **CROSS-BITE.**

Some cowardly knaves, that for feare of the gallows leave nipping and foysting, become *crosbites*; knowing there is no danger therein but a little punishment, at most the pillorie, and that is saved with a little *unguentum aureum*.

R. Greene's Theeves falling out, &c., in *Harl. Misc.*, viii, 389.

†**CROSHABELL.** A prostitute.

But now the word refined being latest, and the authority brought from a climate as yet unconquered, the fruitfull county of Kent, they call them *croshabell*, which is a word but lately used, and fitting with their trade, being of a lovely and courteous condition.

Jests of George Peele, n. d.

CROSS, s. Any piece of money, many coins being marked with a cross on one side. A cross meant also a misfortune or disappointment; hence many quibbles. The common people still talk of "*crossing* the hand with a piece of money."

For my part, I had rather bear with you than bear you; yet I should bear no *cross*, if I did bear you; for, I think you have no money in your purse.

As you like it, ii, 4.

†Now I have never a *crose* to blesse me,

Now I goe a-mumming.

Like a poore pennilesse spirit,

Without pipe or druming.

Marriage of Will and Wisdome, p. 31.

When Falstaff asks the Chief Justice for money, his lordship replies in the same punning style,

Not a penny, not a penny; you are too impatient to bear *crosses*.

2 Hen. IV, i, 2.

So the Steward also in Timon:

There is no crossing him in his humour,
Else I should tell him—well—i' faith I should,
When all's spent he'd be *cross'd* then, an he could.

Timon of A., i, 2.

i. e., he'd be furnished with *crosses*, or money, if he could.

I will make a *crose* upon his gate; ye, *crose* on,
Thy *crosses* be on gates all, in thy purse none.

Heywood's Epigrams.

Tom's Fortune.

Tom tells he's robb'd, and counting all his losses,
Concludes all's gone, the world is full of *crosses*,
If all be gone, Tom, take this comfort then,
Thou'rt certain never to have *crose* agen.

Will's Recreations, Epigram 419.

Hence the saying, that it is necessary to have some piece of money in the pocket, however small, to keep the devil out; this was originally in allusion to the *cross* upon it, which was supposed to prevent his approach.

What would you have? The devil sleeps in my pocket, I have no cross to drive him from it.

Muzzing Bashf Lover, iii, 1
So long put he his hand into his purse, that at last the empty bottom returned him a writ of non est inventus, for well might the devil dance there, for never a cross there was to keep him backe.

R. Greene's Never too Late, in *Cens. Lat.*, viii, p. 18.

CROSS, CREEPING TO. The *creeping to the cross* was a popish ceremony of penance. It is particularly described in an ancient book of the ceremonial of the kings of England, purchased by the late duchess of Northumberland, and cited by Dr. Percy in a note on the Northumberland Household Book, p. 436.

You must read the morning mass,
You must creep unto the cross,
Put cold ashes on your head,
Have a hair-cloth for your bed.

Merry Devil of Edm., O. Pl., v, 277

We him the pix, we creepe the crosse, our beades we overranne,

The convent has a legacie, who so is left undone.

Warner, Albions Engl., p. 116.

As there was a doctor that preached, the king's majesty bath his holy-water, he *creepeth to the crosse*.

Lanier, Sermon, fol. 48.

Though the custom was then disused, it seems not to have been forgotten. Like many other ceremonies of the Romish church, it exactly resembled the practices of the heathens. So Tibullus,

Non ego, si merui, dubitem procumbere templis,
Et dare sacratæ oculo liminibus,

Non ego scilicet genibus perrepere supples,

Et miseram sancto tundere poste caput.

L. i, El. 2, v, 83.

†Because they not believ'd a purgatory,

And held the popes decrees an idle story,

Because they would not *creep unto the crosse*,

And change Gods sacred Word for humane drosses.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

CROSS, THE SIGN OF, placed upon a house, was one of the marks which denoted a family infected with the plague. See LORD HAVE MERCY.

To declare the infection for his sin,

A cross is set without, there's none within.

Epigrams, by R. S. (Roger Sharpe), 1610.

†**CROSS.** A misfortune.

Whilst he spake thus, the queen, oppressed with a violent grief, upon this occasion of new crosses, which former passages made her foresee in a moment, studied for terms to explain herself, both according to the greatness of her courage, and the condition of her present fortune.

Hymen's Preludia, 1658, p. 10.

To CROSS-BITE. To cheat. Kersey, in his dictionary, has *cross-bite*, a disappointment, and N. Bailey has followed him. It is evidently compounded of *cross* and *bite*, in the same manner as *cross-blow*, which Cotgrave has in the sense of an un-

toward accident, or traverse. They therefore *cross-bite* others who bring disappointments and losses upon them, i. e., they who cheat. It is equivalent to what is now called swindling. Afterwards contracted to *bite*. See **CROSBITE**.

Who, when he speaks, grunts like a hog, and looks
Like one that is employ'd in catserie
And *crossbiting*.

O. Pl., viii, 374.

Crosbiters are mentioned, in suitable company, in a pamphlet of Robert Greene's entitled, *The Blacke Booke's Messenger*, laying open the Life and Death of Ned Browne, one of the most notable Cutpurses, *Crosbiters*, and Coneycatchers, that ever lived in England.

In Whetstone's *Rock of Regard* it is thus defined in the margin, p. 50:

"*Crosbiting*, a kind of cousoning, under the couler of friendship;" and in his epistle to the readers, "The cheter will fume to see his *crosbiting* and cunning shiftes decyphered."

Playing a jocular trick to a friend was also called *crosbiting* him. Thus Aubrey relates how sir John Suckling and sir W. Davenant prevented Jack Young (an intimate of theirs) from going to an assignation, by having him detained as a madman. "The next day," says, he, "his comrades told him all the plott, and how they *crosse-bitt* him." *Letters from Bodl.*, vol. ii, p. ii, page 549.

Prior has used the word:

As Nature slyly had thought fit
For some by ends to *cross-bite* wit.

Alma, Canto 8.

†She was such a devill of her tongue, and would so *crossebite* hym with such tauntes and spiteful quippen.

Riche, Farewell to Militarie Profession, 1681.

†**CROSS-CLOTH, CROSS-CLOUT.** A kerchief, or cloth to wrap round the head or bosom.

A *crasse-cloth*, as they terme it, a powting-cloth, plagula

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1606, p. 276.

Thy swelling breasts are not display'd enough,

Pull them up higher, set thy dressing lower;

Those strappings suite farre better with a ruffe,

Totter is layd aside, this used more;

Thy *crassecloth* is not pinned right before,

Thus with thy tiffing, trimming, and thy mending,

Thou spend'st whole houres together without ending.

Cranley's Amanda, p. 33.

Here is now sixteen pence a week, beside soap and candles, beds, slirts, biggins, waistcoats, head bands, swaddle bands, *cross clouts*, bibs, tail clouts, mantles, hose, shoes, clouts, petticoats, cradle and crickets, and besides that a standing-stool, and a poanet to

make the child pap; and all this is come upon thee, besides the charge of her lying-in.

Christpine and Christpiamus, n. d.

CROSS-GARTER'D. A fashion once prevailed, for some time, of wearing the garters crossed on the leg. With respect to this, as well as other fashions, we must distinguish the opinions held of it in different times. While modes are new, they are confined to the gay or affected; when obsolete, they are yet retained by the grave and the old. In Shakespeare's time this fashion was yet in credit, and Olivia's detestation of it arose, we may suppose, from thinking it coxcombical.

He will come to her in yellow stockings, and 'tis a colour she abhors; and *cross-garter'd*, a fashion she detests.

Twelfth N., ii, 5.

Malvolio's puritanism had probably nothing to do with this. Yellow stockings were then high fashion, and so, doubtless, were cross-garters. The following passage proves it:

Ev'n all the valiant stomachs of the court,
All short-cloak'd knights, and all *cross-garter'd*
gentlemen,

All pump and pantofle, all foot-cloth riders, &c.

B. & Fl. Woman Hater, i, 2.

But when Barton Holyday wrote of the ill success of his Technogamia, the fashion was exploded, and was retained only by puritans and old men:

Had there appear'd some sharp *cross-garter'd* man,
Whom their loud laugh might nickname puritan.

So also in the *Lover's Melancholy*, printed in 1639:

As rare an old youth as ever walk'd *cross-garter'd*.

Cit. St.

†**CROSS-PIECE.** An ill-tempered person.

Ara. O never, madame,
When it comes guarded with such innocence!
I must confesse, if your faire vertues had not
Given a new stamp unto the rugged thoughts
That *cross-piece* of your sex imprinted in mee,
I should have buried all my hopes in her,
Which now revive in you.

Wilson's Inconstant Lady, 1614.

†**CROSS-QUESTIONS.** An old game.

Bell. My lord, I did, where she appear'd like her that gave Acteon horns, with all her nimps about her, busie in tyeing knots which she took from baskets of ribbons that they brought her; and methought she ti'd and unti'd 'em so prettily, as if she had been at *cross questions*, or knew not what she did, her face, her neck, and arms quite bare.

The Princess of Cleve, 1689.

CROSS-ROW. By abbreviation from CHRIST-CROSS ROW, which see.

†**CROSS-STAFF.** An instrument used by navigators.

The *cross staff* is an artificial quadrant, geometrically projected into that forme as an instrument of greatest ease and exactest use in navigation, by which in any naturall disturbance of weather (the sunne or starres appearing) the poles height may be knowne, when the astrolabie or quadrant are not to be used.

Hopton's Baculum Geodeticum, 1614.

†**CROTT.** Excrement. Fr.

And touching streets, the dirt and *crott* of Paris may be smelt ten miles off, and leaves such a tenacious oily stain, that it is indelible.

Howel's Londinopolis, 1657, p. 391.

†**CROUSE.** Merry. See CROWSE.

And now of late duke Humphrey's old allies,
With banish'd El'nors base accomplices,
Attending their revenge, grow wond'rous *crouse*,
And threaten death and vengeance to our house.

Drayton.

†**CROW.** The instinctive knowledge which this bird appears to have of the approach of firearms was remarked at a very early period.

Sir Tho. What gone? upon my life they did mistrust.

Mean. They are so beaten that they smell an officer,

As crows do powder. *Cartwright's Ordinary*, 1651.

Δ **CROWD.** A fiddle. Certainly from the Welch *crwth*, though some who are fond of Greek derivations deduce it from *κρούω*, pulso, though it is not struck or beaten.

A lacquey that—can warble upon a *crowd* a little, &c.

B. Jons. Cynth. Revels, i, 1.

O sweet consent between a *crowd* and a Jew's harp.

Alex. & Campaspe, O. Pl., ii, 103.

Violins strike up aloud,

Ply the gittern, scowr the *crowd*.

Drayt. Nymph., 8, p. 1512.

His fiddle is your proper purchase

Won in the service of the churches;

And by your doom to be allow'd

To be, or be no more a *crowd*.

Hudib., I, ii, 1000.

In Gammer Gurton's Needle, *crowded* seems to be used for *crowed*: "Her cock with the yelow legs that nightly *crowded* so just." O. Pl., ii, 31. This, however, is probably only a false print for *crowed*.

†**CROWDER.** A fiddler.

Saying I'll do the best I can,

To plague them all this night;

His pipes he straight began to play,

The *crowders* they did dance. *Jack Horner.*

†**CROWD, v.** To sit, as a hen upon her eggs.

Accouvetter. To brood, sit close, or *crowding*, as a henne over her egges, or chickens.

Colgrave.

CROW-KEEPER. A person employed to drive the crows from the fields. At present, in all the midland counties, a boy set to drive the birds away is said to keep birds. Hence a stuffed figure, now called, more properly, a *scare-crow*, was also called a *crow-keeper*.

That fellow handles his bow like a *crow-keeper*.

Lea, iv, 6.

Drayton, in an angry address to Cupid, tells him to turn *crow-keeper* :

Or, if thou'lt not thy archery forbear,
To some base rustic to thyself prefer,
And when corn's sown, or grown into the ear,
Practise thy quiver, and turn *crow-keeper*. *Idea* 48.

This is one of Tusser's directions for September :

No sooner a sowing, but out by and by
With mother or boy that alarm can cry :
And let them be armed with a sling or a bow,
To scare away pigeon, the rook, or the *crow*.

So among his harvest tools he reckons

A sling for a mother, a bow for a boy.

And in his abstract for the same month,

With sling or bow
Keeps corns from crow.

A *scare-crow* is clearly meant in the following lines :

Bearing a Tartar's painted bow of lath,
Scaring the ladies like a *crow-keeper*.

Rom. and Jul., i, 4.

†CROWLING. Grumbling in the stomach.

The *crowling* in the belly, both *arigmon*

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 297.

†CROWN. A sovereign, a king.

Nor do thou encounter with thy *crown*,
Great son of Peleus, since no king, that ever Jove
allowed

Grace of a sceptre, equals him.

Chapm., Hom. Il., i, 274.

CROWN, IRON. The putting on a crown of iron, heated red hot, was occasionally the punishment of rebels or regicides. In the tragedy of Hoffman, 1631, this torture is supposed to be practised, the offender being adjudged to have his head seared with a *burning crown*.

In Richard III, the princess Anne alludes to the practice, in the following passionate expressions :

O, would to God, that the inclusive verge
Of golden metal that must round my brow,
Were red-hot steel, to sear me to the brain.

Act iv, sc. 1.

Goldsmith alludes to a similar fact, in the History of Hungary, in a line which long puzzled the majority of readers :

Luke's iron crown, and Damien's bed of steel.

Traveller.

Now the history is known, it would surely be allowable to correct it to "*Zeck's iron crown*," since it was in fact not Luke, but George Zeck, his brother, who suffered this torture, for a desperate rebellion in which they were both engaged in 1514. *Respub. Hung.* The same punishment was

inflicted in Scotland, on the earl of Athol, one of the murderers of king James I. See Boswell's Life of Johnson, and Steevens's note on the passage of Richard III, above cited.

†CROWNS OF THE SUN. Gold coins of Louis XI, of France, with the mint mark of a sun. See Gifford's *Mas-singer*, vol. i, p. 131.

Let him be bound, my lord, to pay your grace,
Toward your expenses since your coming over,
Twenty-five thousand *crowns of the sun*.

Heywood's Ed. IV, part 2, i, 4, 1600.

†CROWN-CROACHER. One who encroaches upon the crown.

Sith stories all doe tell in every age,
How these *crowne-croachers* come to shamefull ends.
Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.

Δ CROWNED CUP. A bumper; a cup so full of liquor that the contents rise above the brim like a crown.

True, and to welcome Dariotto's lateness,
He shall, unpledg'd, carouze one *crowned cup*
To all these ladies health. *All Fools*, O. Pl, iv, 186.
We'll drink her health in a *crowned cup*, my lads.

Old Couple, O. Pl, x, 481.

This illustrates, and is illustrated mutually by, the Homeric expression, which is perfectly equivalent :

Κούροι μὲν κρητῆρας ἐπιστέφαντο ποτοῖο. *Il.*, Δ, 470.
The youths with wine the copious goblets crown'd.

On which Athenæussays, Ἐπιστέφονται δὲ ποτοῖο οἱ κρητῆρες, ἥτοι ὑπερχελεῖς οἱ κρητῆρες ποιοῦνται, ὥστε διὰ τοῦ ποτοῦ ἐπιστεφανοῦσθαι. *Lib.* i, c. 11. That is, "The cups were made to stand above the brim, so as to be crowned with the liquor in them." See *Il.*, θ. 232. It was also a custom with the ancients literally to crown their cups with garlands, which has caused some little obscurity in Virgil's imitations of these passages. See Heyne on *Æn.*, i, 724. Once, however, that poet has clearly alluded to the latter circumstance :

Tum pater Anchises magnum cratera coronat
Induit, implevitque mero. *Æn.*, iii, 525.

CROWNER'S QUEST. A familiar corruption, among the vulgar, for *coroner's inquest*.

2d Clo. But is this law? 1st Clo. Ay, marry is't;
crowner's quest law. *Hamlet*, v, 1.

The *coroner*, I believe, is still the *crowner*, in that class of society.

CROWNET. Diminutive of crown, as coronet. Both this and *crown* are used occasionally as the chief end, or ultimate reward and result, of an

undertaking; because, as Dr. Johnson observes, the end *crowns* the design.
Finis coronat opus.

Whose eye beck'd forth my wars, and call'd them home,

Whose bosom was my *crownet*, my chief end.
Ant. and Cl., iv, 10.

Thus in Cymbeline he says,
My supreme *crown* of grief.

†First stately Juno, with her porte and grace,
Her robes, her lawne, her *crownet*, and her mace.
Peele's Araignment of Paris.

†CROWN-PAPER. Paper of a particular size, named from the water-mark of a crown. The name is as old as the beginning of the seventeenth century, and perhaps older.

And may not dirty socks from off the feet
From thence be turn'd to a *crowne-paper* sheet?
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†CROWN-RAPE. Usurpation of the crown by force.

Crownrape accounted but cunning and skill,
Bloudshead a blockhouse to beate away ill.
Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.

CROWSE. A north country word, meaning sprightly, merry, or alert.

Spr. How chear, my hearts?
1st Beggar. Most *crowse*, most capringly.
Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x, 340.

See also p. 442.

Such one thou art, as is the little fly,
Who is so *crowse* and gamesome with the flame.
Drayton, Ecl. 7, p. 1419.
As *crowse* as a new washen louse. *Ray's Prov.*, p. 220.

It is also among his north country words. Kelly has the proverb more metrically, Scottish Proverbs:

Nothing so *crowse*
As a new washen louse. P. 263.

†CROYDON. This town seems to have been formerly celebrated for its colliers, i. e., charcoal-burners. Grim the collier of Croydon is the subject of an old play, and there was an old tune, mentioned in the 16th century, entitled, "Tom Collier of Croidon hath solde his cole." Richard Crowley, in his Epigrams, printed in 1550, has one on "The Collier of Croydon," in which he speaks of a collier of that town who had become so rich that he was offered the honour of knighthood.

Take kennel water, soot, and burnt crusts, of each a proportion according to the quantity of coffee you intend to make; boil these ingredients together in an iron pot that is as black without and within as the poult footed fiend, or the *collier of Croyden*; when they are well incorporated together, let a fat hostess serve it up in white earthen pots, and it is as good coffee as the black broth which the Lacedemonians used to drink in their most serious consultations.
Poor Robin, 1696.

CROYDON-SANGUINE. Supposed to be a kind of sallow colour.

By'r ladie, you are of a good complexion,
A right *croyden-sanguine*, beshrew me.
Damon and Pith., O. Pl., i, 226.

Both of a complexion inclining to the Oriental colour of a *croydon-sanguine*.

Anatom. of the Metam. of Ajax, by Harr., sign. L, 7.

†CRUCE. A jug, or goblet. Fr.

They had sucked such a juce
Out of the good ale *cruce*.
The Unluckie Firmentie.

†To CRUCIATE. To torment.

Hee hath kneeled oftener in the honour of his sweet-heart then his Saviour; hee *cruciateth* himself with the thought of her, and wearie th al his friends with talking on her.
Man in the Moone, 1609.

†CRUE. A crew.

An Aleman prince, named Rando, making preparation long before for that which he designed, entred by stealth with a *crue* of souldiors lightly appointed to kill and rob, into Magontiacum.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†To CRUM.

P. O Phormio, the whole charge is laide on thy backe: thou thy selfe didst *crums* it, thou therefore must eate it up all: selfe doe, selfe have: prepare thy selfe.
Terence in English, 1614.

†CRUM. To gather up one's crums, to recover strength.

She courteously granted both, and so carefully tended me in my sicknesse, that what with her merry sporting and good nourishing, I began to gather up my *crums*, and in short time to walke into a gallery neere adjoyning unto my chamber, where she disdained not to lead me.
Lylic's Euphuca.

†To a *crum*, exactly.

That griping knight sir Thomas must be call'd
With the same lure; he knows t' a *crum* how much
Loose is in twenty dozen of bread, between
That which is broke by th' hand, and that is cut.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

CRUMENAL. A purse.

The fat oxe that wont to lig in the stall,
Is now fast stalled in her *crumenal*.
Spens. Shep. Kal., Sept., v, 118.

†CRUMP. Crooked. "*Crumpe-shouldered*, camell-backed, or crooke-backt." *Nomenclator*.

All those steep mountains, whose high horned tops
The misty cloak of wandring clouds enwraps,
Under first waters their *crump shoulders* hid,
And all the earth as a dull pond abid.
Du Bartas.

†To CRUNK. To make a noise like a crane.

The crane *crunketh*, gruit grus.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 20.

†CRUSE. A goblet. See CRUCE.

Goblet. A *cruse*: a quaffing cup, properly a little pot wherewith they drewe drinke as with a bucket.

Nomenclator.
Sink'st thou in want, and is thy small *cruse* spent?
See him in want; enjoy him in content.

Quarles's Emblems.

To CRUSH A POT, or CUP. A cant phrase for to finish a pot; as it is now said to crack a bottle.

My master is the great rich Capulet, an if you be not of the house of Montagues, I pray come and *crush* a cup of wine.
Rom. and Jul., i, 2.
Come, George, we'll *crush* a pot before we part.
George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 61.

Fill the pot, hostess,—and we'll crush it.

Two Angry Women of Abington.

CRUZADO. A Portuguese coin, worth, according to Guthrie's table, 2s. 3d. if a crusade of exchange, and 2s. 8½d. if a new crusade. E. Coles makes it worth 10s.; Kersey, 4s.; Dr. Grey, 3s.; the editor of Dodsley's Old Plays above 2s. 10d. It is named from a cross which it bears on one side, the arms of Portugal being on the other. It doubtless varied in value at different periods.

Believe me, I had rather have lost my purse
Full of *cruzados*.

Oth., iii, 4.

The fine impos'd
For an ungown'd senator is about
Forty *cruzados*.

Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 309.

I have houses,
Jewels, and a poor remnant of *cruzados*.

White Devil, O. Pl., vi, 293.

CRY, OUT OF. Out of all estimation. A quaint, familiar phrase, of which it is not easy to trace the origin.

Sirrah serjeant, and yeoman, I should love these
maps out o' cry now, if we could see men peep out of
door in 'em.

Puritax, iii, 5; Suppl. Sh., ii, 588.

And then I am so stout, and take it upon me, and
stand upon my pantofles to them, out of all *crie*.

Old Taming of Shr., 6 pl., i, 174.

Again, p. 185.

Very similar, and probably made from this, is the phrase "*Out of all whooping*," as used by Shakespeare:

O wonderful, wonderful, and most wonderful wonder-
ful, and yet again wonderful, and after that out of all
whooping.

As you like it, iii, 2.

See also OUT OF ALL HO.

†**To CRY OUT.** To be brought to bed of a child.

You puppy off-spring of a mangy night-walker, who
was forc'd to play the whore an hour before she cry'd
out, to get a crown to pay the bawd her midwife for
bringing you, you bastard, into the world.

The London Spy, 1698.

CRYSTALS. A common expression for eyes.

Therefore *caveto* be thy counsellor.

Go, *clear thy crystals*.

Hen. V., ii, 3.

That is, *dry thine eyes*. Pistol says it to his wife, Mrs. Quickly, who may be supposed to weep at their parting. The old quartos read "*clear up thy chrystals*."

Tut! tut! you saw her fair, none else being by,
Herself priz'd with herself in either eye;
But in *those crystal scales* let there be weigh'd
Your lady's love against some other maid, &c.

Rom. and Jul., i, 2.

Oh how your talking eyes,
Those active, sparkling, sweet, discoursing twins,
In their strong captivating motion told me
The story of your heart! A thousand Cupids
Methought sat playing in that pair of *chrystals*.

Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 893.

Sleep, you sweet glasses,
An everlasting slumber close those *chrystals*.

B. & Fl. Double Marriage.

CRY YOU MERCY. A phrase equivalent to "I beg your pardon," at present.

What Hal! How now, mad wag? what a devil
dost thou in Warwickshire?—My good lord of
Westmoreland, *I cry you mercy*; I thought your
honour had already been at Shrewsbury.

1 Hen. IV., iv, 2.

Are you the gentleman? *cry you mercy*, sir.

B. Jons. Every M. in his *H.*, i, 2.

A ridiculous proverb, once common, included this phrase also:

Cry you mercy, I took you for a joint-stool. *Ray*.

Used apparently in mere sport, as an awkward apology for some blunder or inattention; possibly, founded upon some anecdote of such an apology being offered.

†Sure his taylor hath not done well to make it so short
wasted: *crie him mercie*! now I looke so low, he hath
put all the waste in the knees of his breeches;
currage, man! if she will not, another will.

The Man in the Moone, 1609.

†**To CRY UP.** To extol; to make famous.

Hear. We're cry'd up

O' th' sudden for the sole tutors of the age.

Shap. Esteem'd discreet, sage trainers up of youth.

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

You writ to me long since, to send you an account of
the duke of Ossuna's death, a little man, but of great
fame and fortunes, and much *cried up*, and known
up and down the world.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

To CUB. To confine in a narrow space. Perhaps a familiar corruption of to coop.

To be *cubbed up* on a sudden, how shall he be per-
plexed.

Burt. Anat. Mel., p. 153.

Art thou of Bethlem's noble college free,

Stark staring mad, that thou wouldst tempt the sea?

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,

On a brown-George, with lousy swabbers fed.

Dryd. Pers., Sat. 5.

Johnson has inadvertently put the second example as an instance of *to cub*, for to bring forth cubs, but it is evidently used in this sense; and my friend Todd has not perceived the mistake. That sense of *to cub*, therefore, still wants an example.

†**CUCKING-STOOL.** A well-known popular instrument for punishing women, used in former times, sometimes less correctly called a ducking-stool.

Plus. And here's a coblers wife brought for a scold.

Nim. Tell her of *cooking-stooles*, tel her there be

Oyster queanes, with orange women,

Carts and coaches store, to make a noyse.

Randolph's Muses Looking-Glasse, 1643.

As with her father she was diving,

And catching craw-fish for her living,

(For she belong'd to Billingsgate,

And often times had rid in state,

And sate i' th bottome of a poole,
Inthroned in a *cucking-stoole*.)

Homer a la Mode, 1665.

CUCKOLD, perhaps, quasi *cuckoo'd*;
i. e., one served

As that ungentle gull the *cuckow* bird
Useth the sparrow. 1 *Hen. IV*, v, 1.

i. e., forced to bring up a brood that
is not his own. I do not recollect
having seen the etymology thus con-
sidered, which is my only reason for
giving the word a place in this Glos-
sary.

†CUCKOLD'S HAVEN and CUCK-
OLD'S POINT. Well-known spots
on the Thames, below Greenwich,
which are often alluded to by the
old popular writers. According to
tradition, this place owes its name to
the discovery by the injured husband
of an amour between king John and
a miller's wife at Eltham. The king,
to escape exposure, was glad to give
the miller all the land he could see
between that spot and the river;
and, in commemoration thereof,
granted a charter for a yearly fair at
Charlton for the sale of *horned* cattle
and articles manufactured of *horn*.
This was known as *horn-fair*.

And passing further, I at first observ'd
That *Cuckolds-haven* was but badly serv'd;
For there old Time had such confusion wrought,
That of that ancient place remained nought.
No monumentall memorable horne,
Or tree, or post, which hath those trophees borne,
Was left, whereby posterity may know
Where their forefathers crests did grow, or show.
Which put into a maze my musing muse,
Both at the worlds neglect, and times abuse,
That that stout pillar to oblivions pit
Should fall, whereon *plus ultra* might be writ,
That such a marke of reverend note should lye
Forgot, and hid, in blacke obscurity;
Especially when men of every sort
Of countries, cities, warlike campeas, or court,
Unto that tree are plaintiffs or defendants,
Whose loves, or feares, are fellowes or attendants.
Of all estates, this haven hath some partakers
By lot, some cuckolds, and some cuckold-makers.
And can they all so much forgetfull be
Unto that ancient and renowned tree,
That hath so many ages stood erected,
And by such store of patrons beene protected,
And now ingloriously to lye unseene,
As if it were not, or had never beene?

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

Man. Now doth my master long more to finger that
gold, then a young girle, married to an old man, doth
to run her husband ashore at *Cuckolds haven*.

Day's Ile of Gulls, 1633.

If you are minded for to wed,
And bring a woman to your bed,
Take one that's cheerful with discretion,
Handsome and neat without ambition;
Mirth mix'd with manners let her have,
Not sad and dumpish, but yet grave.
Let her be loving, but yet mind
That she be chaste as well as kind.

Lest if at *Cuckolds point* you land,
And ere you rightly understand,
Through ignorance or want of care,
Your wife conduct you to *Horn-fair*.

Poor Robin, 1757.

†CUCKOT. Perhaps for cuckold.

Mop. No, no, I am deceiv'd, it is not that.

Amy. You dolt, you asse, you *cuckot*.

Randolph's Amyntas, 1640.

CUCKOW. A cuckold being called so
from the *cuckow*, the note of that
bird was supposed to prognosticate
that destiny, which strengthens the
probability of the above derivation.
Thus Shakespeare,

Cuckow, cuckow, O word of fear,
Unpleasing to a married ear. *Love L. L.*, v, 2.

And Drayton:

No nation names the *cuckow* but in scorn,
And no man hears him but he fears the horn.
Works, 8vo, p. 1316.

In the same passage, the popular ac-
count of the cuckow and hedge-
sparrow, alluded to by Shakespeare,
1 *Hen. IV*, v, 1, and *Lear*, i, 4, is
told at large.

CUCKOW-FLOWERS. Certainly used
in the above passage of *Lear*, if the
reading be right, for cowslips; which
is supported by the knowledge that
cocu, or *herbe cocu*, had that meaning
in French. See Cotgrave in those
words.

CUCK-QUEAN. A familiar word, fabri-
cated by taking the first syllable of
cuckold, and adding *quean* to it, thus
making a *she-cuckold*, or a woman
whose husband is unfaithful to her.
Femme cocue, Cotgrave. So also Min-
shew, very fully: *Cuckqueane*, apud
Anglos est illa quæ juncta est impu-
dico viro," &c.

He loves variety, and delights in change,
And I heard him say, should he be married,
He'd make his wife a *cuck-quean*.

Four Prentices of Lond., O. Pl., vi, 512

And now her hourly her own *cucquean* makes.

B. Jons. Epigr., 25

Diana wears them [horns] on her head, after the
manner of a crescent; is she a *cuc-quean* for that?
how the devil can she be cuckolded who was never yet
married?

Ozell's Rabelais, b. iii, ch. 14.

COT-QUEAN (which see) is quite a
different word, though they have
sometimes been confounded.

Queene Juno not a little wroth against her husband's
crime,

By whom she was a *cock-queane* made, &c.

Warner's Alb. Engl., i, 4.

Where read *cuck* for *cock*. Warner
has ventured to make a verb of it:

Came I from France quene dowager, quoth she, to
pay so deere
For bringing him so great a wealth, as to be cuck-
quene'd heere. *Alt. Engl.*, viii, 41, p. 199.

†CUCULE. A monk's hood, from the
Latin.

Of Cotta lately made a monk.
Cotta perplex'd with a wife a cucule bought,
That dying he might die no cuckold thought.
Owen's Epigrams Englished, 1677.

Hence cuculled, hooded.

With hys venym wormes, hys adders, whelpes, and
snakes,
Hys cuculled vermyne that unto all myschiefe wakes.
Bale's Kyngs Johan, p. 93.

†CUDGELLED. Embroidered thickly.

Now (perhaps) you shall have an Irish footman with
a jacket cudgelled down the shoulders and skirts with
yellow or orange tawny lace, may trot from London
3 or 4 score miles to one of these decayed mansions.
Taylor's Works, 1630.

†CUDGEL-PLAY. Fighting with cud-
gels.

Near the dying of the day
There will be a cudgel-play,
Where a coxcomb will be broke,
Ere a good word can be spoke.

Watts Recreations, 1654.

CUE. A small portion of bread or beer;
a term formerly current in both the
English universities, the letter q being
the mark in the buttery books to
denote such a piece. Q should seem
to stand for *quadrans*, a farthing; but
Minsheu, who finished his first edition
in Oxford, says it was only half that
sum, and thus particularly explains it:
"Because they set down in the bat-
tling or butterie bookes in Oxford and
Cambridge, the letter q for half a
farthing; and in Oxford when they
make that cue or q a farthing, they
say, *cap my q*, and make it a farthing,
thus q. But in Cambridge they use
this letter, a little f; thus f, or thus s,
for a farthing." He translates it in
Latin *calculus panis*. Coles has "A
cue [half a farthing] minutum."

Cues and cees are generally mentioned
together, the *ces* meaning a small
measure of beer; but why, is not
equally explained.

Hast thou worn
Gowns in the university, toot logick,
Suckt philosophy, eat cues, drank cees, and cannot
give
A letter the right courtier's creat?

1st Part Jeronimo, O. Pl., iii, 81.
That he, poor thing, hath no acquaintance with above
a mace and a half; and that he never drank above
one q of Helicon. *Beckford, Contempt of Cl.*, p. 26.

Bishop Earle also has cues and cees:

Hee [the college butler] domineers over fresh men,
when they first come to the hatch, and punishes them

with strange language of cues and cees, and some
broken Latin, which he has learnt at his bin.

Earle's Micro-cosmographie (1633), Char. 17.

That you're faine
To rise your belly out with shoulder fees,
With kidneyes, rumps, and cues of single beer.
B. & Pl. Wit at sea, W., act ii, p. 279.

Cues there stand for cees, which proves
that the terms were not well defined.

Thou, that in thy dialogues soldst humors for a halfe-
pennie, and the choysost writers extant for cues a peece.
Nash's Pierce Penniless, 1592.

CUE-FELLOW. From cue, the final or
catch-word of a speech; a technical
term among players: whence cue-
fellows means players who act to-
gether.

You have formerly heard of the names of the priests,
ground rectors of this comedie, and lately of the names
of the devils, their cue-fellows in the play
Decl. of Popish Impost, H, 3.

The cue among players was derived,
doubtless, from the French, *queue*;
being literally the tail of a speech.
It occurs several times in *Mids. N. Dr.*,
iii, 1, among the rustic actors.

CUERPO. To be in *cuero*, to be
stripped of the upper garment, a
Spanish term, meaning to display the
body, or *cuero*.

But why in *cuero*?
I hate to see an host, and old, in *cuero*.
Host. *Cuero*, what's that?
Tip. Light-skippping hose and doublet,
The horse-boy's garb! poor blank and half blank!
B. Jons. New Inn, ii, 5.

Again,
Your Spanish host is never seen in *cuero*,
Without his paramantos, cloke, and sword. *Ibid.*
Butler has used it in *Hudibras*.

So they unmantled him of a new plush cloak, and my
secretary was content to go home quietly in *cuero*.
Hosell's Letters, B. I, § 1, Lett. 17.

CUIRASS. Armour for the breast and
back. The thing being disused, the
word is likely to become obsolete, and
perhaps is nearly so at present. It is
derived from *cuir*, leather, of which
at some time it probably was formed.

Proof cuirasses, and open burganets.
Four Prentices, O. Pl., vi, 642.
Neoptolemus had his sword yet who hurt him under
his cuirass, even about his groyne.

North's Plut., 646, A.
Since writing the above remark, the
word has been revived by means of
Buonaparte's *Cuirassiers*, but is now
likely to be again forgotten.

CUISSES. Armour for the thighs.

I saw young Harry with his beaver on,
His cuisses on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,
Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury.
1 Hen. IV., iv, 1.

CULLINGS, or CULLERS, Diet. In-
ferior sheep, separated from the rest.

Those that are big'st of bone I still reserve for breed,
My *cullings* I put off, or for the chapman feed.

Drayt. Nymph., 6, p. 1496.

CULLION, *s.* A base fellow; a term of great contempt: from the Italian, *coglione*, a great booby.

Away, base *cullions*, Suffolk, let them go.

2 Hen. VI., i, 3.

And, Midas like, he jets it in the court,
With base outlandish *cullions* at his heels,
Whose proud fantastick liveries make such show,
As if that Proteus, god of shapes, appear'd.

Edw. II., O. Pl., ii, 340.

See also O. Pl., ii, 63.

But one that scorns to live in this disguise,
For such a one as leaves a gentleman,
And makes a god of such a *cullion*. *Tam. Shr.*, iv, 2.

Sometimes *cullen*:

For what could be more *cullen*-like or base,
Or fitter for a man were made of straw,
Than standing in a fair yong ladies grace,
To shew himself a cuckow or a daw.

Harr. Ariost., xxv, 25.

CULLIONLY. Base, blockheaded; from *cullion*.

Draw, you whoreson *cullionly* barbermonger, draw.

Lear, ii, 2.

CULLIS. A very fine and strong broth, strained and made clear for patients in a state of great weakness. From *coulis*, Fr., of the same sense; i. e., a solution of meat. In an old book before cited, called the Haven of Health, is a receipt to make a *coleise* of a cocke or capon, which in many respects is so curious, that I am tempted to insert the whole of it, though rather long.

If you list to still [distil] a cocke for a weak body, that is in a consumption through long sicknesse or other causes, you may doe it well in this manner. Take a red cocke, that is not old, dresse him and cut him in quarters, and bruse all the bones, then take the rootes of fennell, parcelly, and succory, violet leaves, and borage, put the cocke into an earthen pot which is good to stew meates in, and between every quarter lay of the rootes and herbes, corans, whole mace, anise seeds, liquorice being scraped and slyced, and so fill up your pot. Then put in halfe a pint of rose water, a quart of white wine or more, two or three dates made cleane and cut in peices, a few prunes and raysons of the sunne, and if you put in certain peeces of gold, it will be the better, and they never the worse, and so cover it close, and stop it with dough, and set the pot in seething water, and let it seeth gently for the space of twelve houres, with a good fire kept still in'er the brasse pot that it standeth in, and the pot kept with liquor so long. When it hath stilled so many houres, then take out the earthen pot, open it, streine out the broth into some cleane vessel, and give thereof unto the weake person morning and evening, warmed and spiced, as pleaseth the patient. In like manner you may make a *coleyse* of a capon, which some men like better.

Haven of Health, chap. 157.

Brown, in his Pastorals, tells us of a *cullis* mixed with still more costly ingredients:

To please which Orke her husband's weakned peece
Must have his *cullis* mixt with *ambergreece*,
Pheasant and *partridge* into jelly turn'd,
Grated with *gold* sev'n times refin'd and burn'd,

With *dust of Orient pearle*, richer the east

Yet ne're beheld: (O Epicurian feast!)

This is his breakfast.

Brit. Past., B. ii, S. 3.

This seems to have been an approved receipt:

Let gold, amber, and dissolved pearl be common ingredients, and that you cannot compose a *cullice* without them.

Mad World, O. Pl., v, 339.

When I am excellent at cawdles

And *cullices*, and have enough spare gold

To boil away, you shall be welcome to me.

B. & Fl. Captain, i, 3.

But as they that are shaken with a fever are to be warmed with cloaths, not groans, and as he that melteth in a consumption is to be recur'd by *cullises*, not conceits, so, &c. *Alex. & Campaspe*, O. Pl., ii, 124.

So the same author, Lylie, in his Euphues:

They that begin to pine of a consumption, without delaye preserve themselves with *cullises*. *Euph.*, F, 2 b.

We should indubitably read *cullises* for *callises*, in Beaumont and Fletcher's Thierry and Theodoret, act ii, p. 143. *Cullises* were, in fact, savoury jellies; but generally taken hot, as best suited to sick persons.

CULLISEN, *s.* A corruption of *cognizance*, or badge of arms; unknown to some editors of B. Jonson's plays, but since noticed in other books. His usage of it, however, is sufficiently explanatory. In Every Man out of his Humour, Sogliardo says, "I'll give coats, that's my humour, but I lack a *cullisen*." Act i, sc. 2. He is immediately answered, that he may get one in the city, where he may have a coat of arms made to fit him, of what fashion he will. To confirm this, we hear afterwards that he is at the herald's office, where his adviser (Carlo Buffone) was to meet him against his *cognizance* was ready. Act iii, 1.

In the play of The Case is altered, Onion asks, "But what badge shall we give, what *cullisen*?" The answer, though in corrupt language, is intelligible enough: "As for that, let us use the infidelity and commiseration of some *harrot* [herald] of arms, he shall give us a gudgeon. Onion. A gudgeon! a scutcheon thou wouldst say, man." Act iii.

The Owles Almanack, a humorous production of 1618, has it more than once:

All the *cullizans* (signs or badges, in the zodiac) except one, drew their pedigree from the idea of some excellent animal.

A blew coat without a *cullian* will be like habberdine without mustard. P. 28.

Mr. Gifford has found another example:

Then will I have fifty heads-men, and on their gowns their *culliance* shall be six Milan needles.

Brewer's Lane-sick King.

We are told by a foreigner how these badges were worn:

The English are serious, like the Germans,—lovers of show; liking to be followed, wherever they go, by whole troops of servants, who wear their masters' arms in silver, fastened to their left arms.

P. Bentamer's Travels in 1896.

He adds, "And they are not undeservedly ridiculed, for wearing tails hanging down their backs." Were those long shoulder-knots? I should think so, for the custom of tying the hair into that form was not yet known. We still see *cullisens*, or badges, worn by watermen, firemen, and sometimes by parish officers, as beadies, &c. See **BADGE**.

†**CULLY**. A term of reproach, nearly equivalent with *cullion*. In the latter part of the seventeenth century it was used in the sense of a fop.

Cully, fop, or one that may easily be wrought upon.

Dunton's Ladies Dictionary, 1694.

CULME; from *culmen*. The top of anything.

Who strives to stand in pompe of princely port
On giddy top and culms of slippery court,
Finds oft a heavy sale.

Arthur, a Tragedy, 1597, sign. D 4.

†**CULPE**. A fault. Lat.

To deprive a man being banished out of the realm without desert, without *culpe*, and without cause, of his inheritance and patrimony. *Hall, Henry IV, fol. 4.*

• **CULTER**, now *coulter*. A ploughshare.

Her fallow leas

The daniel, heulock, and rank fumtury,
Doth root upon; while that the *culter* runs
That should deracinate such savag'ry.

Hen. V, v, 2.

The edition of Johnson and Steevens has *coulter*.

CULVER. A pigeon, or turtle dove. Sax.

Like as the *culver* on the bared bough
Sits mourning for the absence of her mate.

Spens., Sonnet 88.

All comfortless upon the bared bough,
Like woful *culvers*, do sit wailing now

Sp. Tears of the Muses, v. 245.

CULVER-HOUSE. A pigeon-house.

He [the gamester] is only used by the master of the *ordinarie*, as men use cummin-seeds, to replenish their *culver-house*.

Clelia Whims., p. 54.

So Overbury, "His [the host's] wife is the cummin-seede of his dove-house." *Charact.*, sign. G 2.

CULVER-KEYS. The flower or herb

columbine. Culver being columba, and the little flowrets like keys.

A girl cropping *culverkeys* and cowslips, all to make garlands suitable to the present month of May.

Walton's Angler, i, ch. 16.

Δ **CUMBER**. A care, danger, or inconvenience. Sometimes written *comber*. See **Todd**. An abbreviation of *incumber*.

Meanwhile the Turks seek succours from our king;
Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy *cumbers* spring.

Parf. Tasso, ii, 78.

Cains, none reckon'd of thy wife a point,
While each man might without all let or *cumber*.

Harringt. Epigr., i, 94.

†**CUMBER, JOHN A.** A personage alluded to in the following lines, as a man of extraordinary power.

Hunger's sharp dart hath pierc'd (and yet we stand
To fright and foil our toes with sword in hand),
These weapons cannot conquer, nor the number,
Were they two thousand such as John a Cumber.

Legend of Captain Jones, 1659.

Anthony Munday introduced John a Cumber as one of the heroes of a play entitled John a Kent and John a Cumber, compiled in 1595, and represents him to us as a great magician engaged in a trial of skill with another celebrated magician, John a Kent, whose legendary fame still survives in Herefordshire. According to Munday's play, John a Cumber was a Scot.

He poste to Scotland for brave John a Cumber,
The only man renowned for magick skill.
Oft have I heard he once beguilde the devil,
And in his arts could never finde his matche.

†**CUMBER-WORLD**. That which is only a trouble or useless burthen to the world.

A *cumber-world*, yet in the world am left,
A fruitles plot, with brambles overgrown,
Mistaken man of my worlds joy bereft,
Heart-breaking cares the offspring of my mone.

Drayton's Shepherd's Garland, 1599.

†**CUMPLICATION**. For *complication*.

In all thy *cumlication*
Is nother felony nor treason.

John Bon and Mast Person, a. 4.

CUMMIN-SEED was used for attracting pigeons to inhabit a dove-cote. See **CULVER-HOUSE**.

CUNNING, *s.* Knowledge, skill in any art.

We'll crave a little of your cousin's *cunning*;
I think my girl hath not quite forgot
To touch an instrument.

'Tis Pity She's a Whore, O. Pl., viii, 28.

CUNNING, *adj.* Skilful, knowing. At present to be cunning implies craft, but the following passage shows that formerly they might be separated:

Wherein neat and clean, but to carve a capon and eat
it? wherein *cunning* but in craft? 1. *Hen. IV, ii, 4.*

Alex. Why should not I be as cunning as Apelles?

Apell. God shield you should have cause to be so cunning as Apelles. *Alex. & Campaspe*, O. Pl., ii, 120.

They both mean skilful in the art of painting.

†CUNNINGLY. Skilfully.

In the inner court, I saw the kings armes cunningly carved in stone, and fixed over a doore aloft on the wall.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†CUPPED. Intoxicated; in one's cups.

Sunday at Mr. Maiors much cheere and wine,
Where as the hall did in the parlour dine;
At night with one that had bin shrieve I sup'd,
Well entertain'd I was, and halfe well cup'd.

Taylor's Workes, 1650.

†CUPBOARD. A piece of furniture for the display of plate.

My lord of Bristoll is preparing for England. I waited upon him lately when he went to take his leave at court, and the king washing his hands took a ring from off his own finger, and put it upon his, which was the greatest honor that ever he did any ambassador as they say here; he gave him also a cupbord of plate, valued at 20000 crowns.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

His cupboard's head six earthen pitchers graced,
Beneath them was his trusty tankard placed.

Dryden's Juv.

†CUPBOARD-LOVE. Interested love.

A cupboard love is seldom true,
A love sincere is found in few;
But 'tis high time for folks to marry,
When women woo, lest things miscarry.

Poor Robin.

CUPIDS. To look for Cupids in the eyes, a phrase equivalent to look babies, &c.

The Naiads, sitting near upon the aged rocks,
Are busied with their combs, to braid his verdant locks,
While in their crystal eyes he doth for Cupids look.

Drayton, Pol., ii, p. 862.

See BABIES.

CURAT, CURATE, or CURATS, for cuirass. Body armour.

And first in sight he slew my elder brother,
The bullet through his curat did make way,
And next in flight he took, and kill'd the t'other.

Harringt. Ariost., ix, 26.

His helmet here he flung, his poulderns there,
He casts away his curats and his shield.

Ibid., xxiii, 106.

His wyfe Panthea had made, of her treasure, a curate
and helmet of golde. *Palace of Pleas.*, i, p. 60, repr.

Spenser has it curiet:

And put before his lap an apron white,
Instead of curiets, and bases for the fight.

Sp. F. Q., V, v, 20.

†But so soone as it was faire daylight, the glittering habergeons trimmed all about with white guards, the bright curiets made of yron plates, discovered a farre off, shewed the kings power to be at hand.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1602.

†Neoptolemus had his sword yet, who hurt him under his curaces, even about his groyne. *Plutarch*, 1579.

To CURB, properly curb; from courber, to bend or cringe.

For, in the fatness of these pury times,
Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,
Yea curb, and woo, for leave to do him good.

Hamlet, iii, 4.

†CURBLE. The mouth of a well.

Five things in great request.—Hoops in women's

petticoats almost as big as a well's curb, women who carry their cloaths half up their legs, young men in perukes down to their breeches, wenches who wear high topknots on their heads and never a smock on, painted whores in coaches, and honest gentlemen who are walking on foot.

The Five Strange Wonders of the World.

†CURD-CAKES. Delicacies of the table in former times, which were made as follows.

To make curd-cakes.—Take a pint of curds, four eggs, leaving two of the whites; add sugar and grated nutmeg, with a little flower; mix them well, and drop them like fritters in a frying-pan, in which butter is hot.

Closet of Rarities, 1706.

A curious curd-cake.—Put the yolks of four eggs and the whites of two to a pint of curds, sweeten it with sugar and grated nutmeg, and stiffen it with a little flower, and when it becomes a kind of batter, drop it like little cakes or fritters into your frying-pan that has sweet butter in it, that so they may be quickly done. To make them eat tender and short, sprinkle them over with rosewater and sugar, and serve them up.

The Accomplish'd Female Instructor, 1719.

CURFEW. The evening bell; couvre feu. The origin and purpose of this bell are too well known to need repetition. The original time for ringing it was eight in the evening, and we are told by some writers that in many villages the name is still retained for the evening bell. Brand, in his observations on Bourne's Antiquities, says, "We retain also a vestige of the old Norman curfew at eight in the evening," chap. i. In the Merry Devil of Edmonton it is represented as having got an hour later; the sexton comes in saying,

Well, 'tis nine o'clock, 'tis time to ring curfew.

O. Pl., v, 292.

By a passage in *Romeo and Juliet* it seems that the bell which was commonly rung for that purpose obtained in time the name of the curfew bell, and was so called whenever it rung on any occasion:

Come stir, stir, stir! the second cock hath crow'd,
The curfew bell hath rung, 'tis three o'clock.

Rom. and Jul., iv, 4.

At the regular time it probably was called simply the curfew; at others, if it was known that the same bell was used, it might be said, as above, that the curfew-bell had rung. This bell, if we may believe the reporters, was as important to ghosts as to living men; it was their signal for walking; and their furlough lasted till the first cock. Fairies and other spirits were under the same regulation:

hence Prospero says of his elves, that they

— Rejoice
To hear the solemn curfew. *Temp.*, v. 1.

On the other hand, the cock crowing alarmed them :

Ben. I was about to speak when the cock crew.
Her. And then it started like a guilty thing
Upon a fearful summons. I have heard
The cock, that is the trumpet to the morn,
Doth, with his lofty and shrill-sounding throat,
Awake the god of day, and at his warning,
Whether in sea or fire, in earth or air,
Th' extravagant and erring spirit hies
To his confine. *Hamlet*, i. 1.

The fiend Flibbertigibbet obeyed this general rule :

This is the foul fiend Flibbertigibbet. he begins at curfew, and walks 'till the first cock. *Lea*, iii. 4.
See Warton on *Comus*, l. 435.

CURIET. See CURAT.

CURIOSITY. Scrupulousness, minute or affected niceness in dress, or otherwise.

Wherefore should I
Stand in the plague of custom, and permit
The curiosity of nations to deprive me. *Lea*, i. 2.
For equalities are so weigh'd, that curiosity in neither
can make choice of either's moiety. *Ibid.*, i. 1.
At the choice I made no great curiotie, but snatch-
ing the golden let goe the writings. *Euphues and his Eng.*

When thou wast in thy gilt, and thy perfume, they
mock'd thee for too much curiotie. *Timon of A.*, iv. 3.

But I have ever had that curiosity
In blood, and tenderness of reputation,
Such an antipathy against a blow—
I cannot speak the rest.—Good sir, discharge me.
B. and Fl. Nice Valour, act iv, p. 343.

See the editor's note there.

A waiting gentlewoman should see affection or curio-
sity. *Hobby's Castiglione*.

In this passage affection is put for affectation, and curiosity subjoined as synonymous. See AFFECTION.

Mr. Steevens, who quotes the following passage, thinks that it seems there to mean capriciousness ; it appears to me that the sense of scrupulousness suits it as well :

Pharicles hath shewn me some courtesy, and I have
not altogether requited him with curiosity, he hath
made some shew of love, and I have not wholly seem'd
to dislike. *Greene's Mamillia*.

CURIOUS. In the senses corresponding to the above, scrupulous, or affected.

For curious I cannot be with you,
Signior Baptista, of whom I hear so well. *Tem. of Sh.*, iv. 4.

The emperor, obeying more compassion than the rea-
son of things, was not curious to condescend to per-
form so good an office. *Holinshead*, p. 898.

Why, Toby may get him to sing it to you, he is not
curious to any body. *Eastw.-hor.*, O. Pl., iv. 298.

†CURIOUSLY. Scrupulously, with care.

Makes me vow,
Which shall be curiously observed.
Chapm. Hom. II., ii. 226.

†CURNOB, v. ? To steal, to plunder.

And see, I pray, th' effect of drunkenness,
How many doth it drive to like distresses,
That of their honesty they oft are robb'd,
So their best jewel likewise is curiob'd.
The New Metamorphosis, 1600, MS.

†CURRANT, or CURRANTO. A name for a newspaper. The currantos were so little to be trusted in their news, that the name became equivalent to that of a liar, and their romancing propensities are often ridiculed by the writers of that day.

It was reported lately in a current (for current news) that a troop of French horse did take a fleet of Turkish gallees, in the Adriatick sea, near the gulph of Venice. The news was welcome to me, though I was in some doubt of the truth of it, but after I heard that the horses were shod with very thicke curke, and I am sure I have heard of many impossibilities as true as that. *Taylor's Works*, 1630.
It is no curranto news I undertake,
New teacher of the town I mean not to make,
No new England voyage my muse does intend,
No new fleet, no bold fleet, nor bonny fleet send.
Crescend's Poems, 1651.

We're fears, for men must love them
When they behold thy glorie
To fill two leaves in a currant,
Or bee a bishop's storie. *Old Song*.

†CURRANTNESS. The fact of passing currant.

Nummariam rem constituta, Cic. Introducere creden-
tiam de la monnoya. To establish and set down an
order for the valuation and currantness of monie.
Nomenclator.

†CURRIE. For quarry.

Now come from currie of a stag.
Chapm. Hom. II., xvi.

†CURRYFAVEL. One who carries favour ; a flatterer.

Wherby all the curryfavel, that be next of the
deputye is secrete counsayll, dare not be so bolde to
shewe bym the greates jeopardys and perell of his soule.
State Papers, ii. 16.

CURSEN'D. A vulgar corruption of christened. See KIRKSOME.

Nan. Are they cursen'd ?
Madge. No, they call them infidels. I know not what
they are. *B. and Fl. Coscomb*, act iv, p. 311.
†As I am a cursen man, i. e., a Christian man.
Marlow's Tragedy of Doctor Faustus.

†CURSITOR. A courier ; a runner.

For their office was this, by running a great ground
to be cursitours to and fro, and to intimate unto our
captaines upon the marches what sturres there were
among the neighbour nations.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellianus, 1609.

CURST. Ill-tempered, given to scold-
ing and mischief, shrewish. For
cursed, which shows how much it was
hated.

His elder sister is so curst and shrewd,
That 'till the father rid his hands of her,
Master, your love must live a maid at home.
Tem. Sh., i. 1.

As it was the epithet usually applied to a scold or virago, it occurs, as may be imagined, very frequently in the above play. Thus again :

Be she as foul as was Florentius' love,
As old as Sibyl, and as *curst* and shrewd
As Socrates' Xantippe, or a worse,
It moves me not.

Ibid., i, 2.

Sweet saint, for charity, be not so *curst*. *Rich. III.*, i, 2.

In the following passage it is applied to a bear, and consequently means savage, or disposed to slaughter:

I'll go see if the bear be gone from the gentleman,
and how much he hath eaten; they are never *curst*
but when they are hungry. *Wint. T.*, iii, 8.

It is applied also to a schoolmaster, in the sense of severe, or ill-tempered:

Alas! what kind of grief can thy years know?
Had'st thou a *curst* master when thou went'st to
school?

Thou art not capable of other grief.

B. & Fl. Philaster, ii, 3.

CURTAIL-DOG. Originally the dog of an unqualified person, which, by the forest laws, must have its tail cut short, partly as a mark, and partly from a notion that the tail of a dog is necessary to him in running. In later usage, *curtail-dog* means either a common dog, not meant for sport, or a dog that missed his game. It has the latter sense in this passage:

Ford. Well, I hope it be not so.

Pist. Hope is a *curtail-dog* in some affairs;

Sir John affects thy wife.

Mer. W. W., ii, 1.

Cur, for a mongrel dog, has been derived from *korre*, Dutch; but perhaps it is rather formed from *curtail*, or *curt-tail*, by dropping the last syllable. *Cut-tail*, however, was sometimes used, and we meet with a *cut-tail'd cur* in Drayton:

Then Ball, my *cut-tail'd cur*, and I begin to play.

Nymphal., 6, p. 1496.

And *Cut-tail* as a dog's name. *Moonc.*, p. 506. In Fletcher's Address to the Reader, prefixed to the Faithful Shepherdess, we find "*curtail'd dogs*, in strings."

†**CURTAIN.** A theatre which appears to have stood in Moorfields, and to have been celebrated for the performance of humorous and satirical pieces. See Collier's Annals of the Stage, iii, 268.

Doe you speake against those places also, whiche are made uppe and builded for such playes and enterludes, as the theatre and *curtaine* is, and other such lyke places besides.

Northbrooke, Treatise against Dicing, &c., published about 1577.

Base fellow, whom mere time

Hath made sufficient to bring forth a rhyme,

A *curtain* jig, a libel, or a ballad.

Wither's Abuses Stript and Whipt, 1613.

CURTAL. The same as *curtail*, a little

altered in form, but more usually applied to a horse. A *curtal* is a docked horse, but not necessarily a small one, as some have asserted.

I'd give bay *curtal*, and his furniture,

My mouth no more were broken than these boys',

And writ as little beard.

All's W., ii, 3.

Tom Tankard's *great* bald *curtal* I think could not
breahe it. *Gammer Gurt.*, O. Pl., ii, 41.

If I prove not

As just a carrier as my friend Tom Long was,

Then call me his *curtall*. *B. Jons. Tale of a Tub*, iv, 1.

Banks's famous horse is often called his *curtal*, to which, therefore, the passage following most probably alludes:

And some there are

Will keep a *curtal*, to shew juggling tricks,

And give out 'tis a spirit. *White Devil*, O. Pl., vi, 277.

See BANKS'S HORSE.

It came, at length, to mean a *crop* of any sort, as here:

You may apparently see I am made a *curtall*; for the
pillory—hath eaten off both my eares.

Greene's Quip, &c., in *Harl. Misc.*, v, 410.

Mr. Douce derives *curtal* from *tailleur court*, to cut short; but it is difficult to form it thence, and *curt* being an English word, whether from the French or Latin, is a more probable origin for it. See Illustr. of Shaksp., i, p. 320.

It is sometimes written *curtole*:

Were you born in a myll, *curtole*, that you prate so
hye? *Promos and Cass.*, i, 4.

†**CURTAL FRIAR.** The meaning of this word, which occurs in the Robin Hood ballads, has not been clearly explained.

Robin Hood lighted from off his horse,

And tied him to a thorn;

Carry me over the water, thou *curtal fryar*,

Or else thy life's forlorn.

Ballad of Robin Hood and the Curtal Fryar.

CURTLE-AX. See COUTELAS. It is often found in this form. From what we have seen of *curtal*, it seems that it might mean a short axe.

†**CURTLY.** Courteous.

For which delightfull joyes yet thanke I *curtely* Jove,
By whose allmightie power, such sweete delites I
prove. *Paradyse of Daynty Devises*, 1576.

CURTOLDE seems to be the same word as *curtal*; when applied to a slipper, short, abridged of its long peak, and other ornaments.

A slender slop close-couched to your docke,

A *curtolde* slipper, and a short silk hose.

Gascoigne, N 8, b.

Curtol is enumerated among rich articles in the following passage:

Pearl, *curtol*, christall, jet, and ivory.

Old Taming of Shrew, O. Pl., i, 204.

But what it means is doubtful.

†CURVIFY, *v.* To curl. An affected word.

Irons to *curvifie* your flaxen locks,
And spangled roses that outshine the skie.

Jordan's Death Dissected, 1649.

CUSHION. To hit or miss the cushion; to succeed or fail in an attempt. It evidently alludes to archery, and probably *cushion* was one name for the mark at which the archers shot. Thus, "To be beside the *cushion*, scopum non attingere, à scopo aberrare." *Coles' Lat. Dict.*

Unto whom Lucilla answered with this gliecke. Trulie, Euphues, you have *miss the cushion*, for I was neither angrie with your long absence, neither am I well pleased at your presence. *Euphues*, K 2.

Alas, good man, thou now begin'st to rave,
Thy wits do err, and *miss the cushion* quite.

Drayt. Eclog., 7.

Yet these phrases seem inconsistent with that sense:

A sleight, plotted betwixt her father and myself,
To thrust Mounchensey's nose *besides the cushion*.

Merry Dev., O. Pl., v, 278.

And as we say in our poor English proverb, put him clean *beside the cushion*. *Gayton, Fest. N.*, p. 36.

†To foresee the king his power on the one side, and your force on the other, and then to judge if you bee able * * to put hym *beside the cushion*, and not whylest you strive to sit in the saddle, to lose to your owne undoyng both the horse and the saddle.

Holinshed's Chronicles, 1577.

†What if? marrie I will goe to Menedemus, and tell him that this wench was stolne from Caria, one thats rich, and of a noble parentage; whom he may greatly gaine by, if he would redeeme her. C. Thou art *beside the cushion*. *Terence in English*, 1614.

†Falsus es, thou art *beside the cushion*. Thou art deceived. You mistake me. *Ibid.*

†Tru. No, Ned, for blaming the poor town, for a lewd ill-manner'd town, or as your mother thinks it, a sink of perdition, I tell thee, Ned, thou art quite *beside the cushion*. *The Woman turn'd Bully*, 1675.

†CUSHION-DANCE. A dance of a rather free character, used chiefly, it would appear, at weddings.

I have, ere now, deserved a cushion: call for the *cushion dance*.

Heywood's Woman kill'd with Kindness, 1600.

Besides, there are many pretty provocatory dances, as the kissing dance, the *cushin dance*, the shaking of the sheets, and such like, which are important instrumentall causes, whereby the skilfull hath both clyents and custome. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

The musical notes are preserved in the English Dancing Master, 1686; where it is called "Joan Sanderson, or the cushion dance, an old round dance." This dance was well known in Holland in the early part of the seventeenth century, and an interesting engraving of it may be seen in the Emblems of John de Brunnes, Amst., 1624.

†CUSHION-CLOTH seems to mean a cushion case or covering.

Three night-gowns of the richest stuff;
Four *cushions-cloaths* are scarce enough;
Fans painted and perfumed three;
As many muffs of sable grey.

London Ladies Dressing Room, 1705.

†CUSHIONET. Literally, a small cushion. It perhaps means a casket in the latter of the following extracts.

He cover'd it with false beliefs,
Which gloriously show'd it;
And for a morning *cushionet*,
On's mother he bestow'd it.

Lucasta, by Lovelace, 1640.

Yet he thought he should easily make peace with her, because he understood she had afterwards put the latter letter in her bosome, and the first in her *coshionet*, wherby he gather'd, that she intended to reserve his son for her affection, and him for counsell.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†CUSKIN. A drinking-cup.

Any kinde of pot to drinke in: a cup: a *cuskin*.

Nomenclator.

CUSPE. "The first beginning or entrance of any house in astronomy."

Coles' Engl. Dict. He should have said astrology. Phillips, in his World of Words, is more explicit: he says, "The entrance of any house, or first beginning, which is the line whereon the figure and degree of the zodiac is placed, as you find it in the table of houses." This stuff was then considered as science. It is used in Albumazar:

I'll find the *cuspe*, and Alfridaria. O. Pl., vii, 171.

CUT. A familiar appellation for a common, or labouring horse, either from having the tail cut sort, or from being cut as a gelding. When applied to a dog, it certainly referred to the tail. See CUT AND LONG TAIL. But when used as a term of reproach to a man, it might sometimes have the other allusion.

I prythee, Tom, beat *Cut's* saddle. 1 Hen. IV, ii, 1.

In Sir John Oldcastle, the Miller, disposing his men for action, appoints,

Tom upon *Cut*, Dick upon Hob, Hodge upon Ball, &c.

Suppl. to Sh., ii, 313.

He'll buy me a white *cut*, forth for to ride.

B. & Pl. Two Noble K., iii, 4.

In the following passage it is used generally:

The carriers' jades shall cast their heavy packs,
And the strong hedges scarce shall keep them in:
The milkmaid's *cuts* shall turn the wenches off,
And lay their dossers tumbling in the dust.

Merry Devil of Edm., O. Pl., v, 265.

†Am I their *cutt*? now the poore sconce is taken,
must Jack march with bag and baggage.

Play of Sir Thomas More.

Hence *call me cut*, is the same as *call me horse*, both which expressions are used. Falstaff says, "If I tell thee a

lie, spit in my face, *call me horse.*"
1 Hen. IV, ii, 4. And sir Toby Belch,
 "Send for money, knight; if thou
 hast her not in the end, *call me cut.*"
Twel. N., ii, 3. The two phrases are,
 therefore, equivalent.

I'll meet you there: if I do not, *call me cut.*

Two Angry Women of Abington.

A person is twice called *cut*, as a term
 of reproach, in Gammer Gurton's
 Needle, O. Pl., ii, 44 and 69.

If thou se hym not take hys owne way,

Call me cut when thou metest me another day.

Nature, an Interlude, fol., bl. let., sign. C 1.

If thou bestowst any curtesie on mee, and I do not
 requite it, then *call me cut.*

Nash's Apol. of Pierce Penilesse, K 4.

See also Lond. Prod., ii, 4.

Cut was also applied to dogs, as in
 the following common phrase.

CUT AND LONG TAIL, meaning to
 include all kinds, curtail curs, sport-
 ing dogs, and all others.

Yea, even their verie dogs, Rug, Rig, and Risbie, yea
cut and long taile, they shall be welcome.

Art of Flattery, by Ulpian Fulwel, 1576, sign. G 3.

The compters pray for me; I send all in, *cut and long
 tail.*

Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 424.

He dances very finely, very comely,

And for a jig, come *cut and long tail* to him,

He turns ye like a top.

Fl. and Shak. Two Noble Kinsm., v, 2.

See CURTAL.

We find *Cut-tail* as a dog's name:

Whistles *Cut-tail* from his play,

And along with them he goes.

Drayt. Sirena, p. 640.

These quotations fully explain a pas-
 sage in the Merry Wives of Windsor,
 concerning which some injudicious
 attempts and conjectures have been
 made:

Shall. He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.

Slen. Ay, that I will, *come cut and long tail*, under the
 degree of a squire.

Mer. W. W., iii, 4.

That is, "Come who will to contend
 with me, under the degree of a
 squire." It is used in a manner
 exactly similar in the following pas-
 sage:

As for your mother, she was wise, a most flippant
 tongue she had, and could set out her tail with as
 good a grace as any she in Florence, *come cut and long
 tail.*

All Fools, O. Pl., iv, 195.

The previous mention of her tail
 brings in the proverbial expression
 with the more ease, and seems to
 have suggested it.

Thus also:

At Quintin he,

In honour of this bridattee,

Hath challenged either wide countee,

Come cut and long tail.

B. Jons., vol. vii, p. 53, Whalley.

†CUTCHY. A coachman.

Inspire me streight with some rare del
 Or ile dismount thee from thy radiant
 And make thee a poore *cutchy* here on

Return from P

CUT-PURSE. A person of
 nious fraternity now disting
 the name of pickpockets.
 were then worn hanging at
 and it was easy to cut them
 out the money.

Away, you *cut-purse* rascal!

To draw CUTS. To draw l
 papers cut of unequal l
 which the longest was u
 prize.

How shall we try it? That is a ques
draw cuts for the senior; till then, lea

Com. of Errors, ac

After supper, we *drew cuts* for a score
 longest *cut* still to draw an apricot.

Malcontent

In the Complete Angler (pa
 they *draw cuts* who shall si

Pisc. I think it best to *draw cuts*, and
 tion.

Pet. It is a match. Look, the *short*
 Coridon.

Cor. Well then, I will begin, for I hate
 P. 164, 1

Thus the *shortest cut* wa
 loser, or the person to pay
 penalty of a song.

It occurs in the old Scot
 Bessy Bell and Mary Gray,
 lover thus settles his wis
 lasses:

Wae's me, for baith I canna get,

To ane by law we're stented:

Then I'll *draw cuts*, and take my

And be with ane contented

Mus. Mis.

CUTTER, *s.* A cant word fo
 gerer, bully, or sharper; in
 derived from committing
 violence like those ascrib
 Mohocks in Addison's tin
 other, from cutting purses.
 translates "A *cutter* (or s
 ler)," by "*balaffreux, tail
 deur de naseaux.*" Coles
cutter (or robber), gladiato

How say you, wife, did I not say so
 He was a *cutter* and a swaggerer.

Fair Maid of 1

He's out of cash, and thou know'st,
 we are bound to relieve one another.

Match at Midn.

The personages who say
 actually lying in wait to ro
 ler; so that we may fairl
 the latter sense to be the
 there.

Cowley's *Cutter of Coleman Street*, or *Captain Cutter*, is a town adventurer.

CUTTING, *part. adj.* An epithet formed on the same principles as the preceding word. Hence, in the *Scornful Lady*, when Morecraft the usurer suddenly turns buck, this title is applied to him :

Eld. Love. How's this?

You. Love. Bless you, and then I'll tell. He's turn'd gallant.

Eld. Love. Gallant?

You. Love. Ay, gallant, and is now called *cutting* Morecraft.

B. & Fl. Scornful L., act v. Wherefore have I such a companie of *cutting* knaves to waite upon me? *Friar Bacon*, &c., 4to, sign. C2, b.

CUTTLE, *s.* Probably only a corrupted form of *cutter*; for an allusion to the cuttle-fish, and its black liquor, is much too refined for the speakers in the scene. Doll Tearsheet says to Pistol,

By this wine, I'll thrust my knife in your mouldy chaps, an you play the saucy *cuttle* with me.

2 Hen. IV., ii, 4.

Outtle, and *cuttle bough*, we are told, were cant terms then in use for the knives of cut-purses.

CUT-WAST, or **CUT-WAIST**. Meant as an Anglicising of in-sect.

Wilde hornets, (as Pliny saith) do live in the hollow trunks and cavities of trees, there keeping themselves close all the winter long, as the other *cut-wasts* do.

Topsell on Serp., p. 94.

He had before said,

Amongst all the sorts of venomous insects, (or *cut-wasted* creatures) the soveraigntie and preheminnce is due to the bees.

Ibid., p. 64.

Peculiar, I believe, to that author.

CUT-WORK. Open work in linen, stamped or cut by hand; a substitute for thread lace or embroidery.

Then his band

May be disorder'd, and transform'd from lace

To *cut-work*. *Shirley* (comm. B. & Fl.), *Coron.*, i.

i. e., by the swords of the enemy; a pun.

†Have your apparell sold for properties,

And you returne to *cut-work*.

The Citye Match, 1639, p. 38.

CUZ. A common contraction of cousin, used sometimes as a term of endearment.

Nere in his life did other language use,

But sweete lady, faire mistres, kind hart, deare counse.

Marston, Scourge, In *Lectores*, &c.

†**CYPRIAN-POWDER**. An article of perfumery, of old date in France, and supposed to have been first brought from Cyprus.

In the end he stayed at a perfumers shop, having a desire to buy some *Cyprian powder*, and pulling his money out of his pocket (for he never used a purse) he was much astonished to find three times as much

money in his pocket as he had put into it, and that they were pieces of more value.

Comical History of Francion, 1655.

CYPRUS; spelt also *cipres*, and *cypress*.

A thin, transparent stuff, now called crape; accordingly Cotgrave translates it *crespe*. Both black and white were made, as at present, but the black was more common, and was used for mourning, as it is still.

Lawn, as white as driven snow,

Cyprus, black as e'er was crow.

Winter's T., iv, 8.

And shadow their glory as a millener's wife does her wrought stomacher, with a smoky lawn, or a black *cyprus*.

Every Man in his H., i, 3.

Cobweb lawn, or the very finest lawn, is often mentioned with *cyprus*, and, what is singular, Cotgrave has made *crespe* signify both. See that word in his Dictionary.

Your partie-per-pale picture, one half drawn

In solemn *cyprus*, th' other *cobweb lawn*.

B. Jons. Epigr., 73.

In the following passage the great transparency of it is alluded to :

To one of your receiving,

Enough is shewn; a *cyprus* not a bosom

Hides my poor heart.

Twelf. N., iii, 1.

In the stage direction to the Puritan, we see *cyprus* used for mourning: "Enter the widow Plus, Frances, Mary, sir Godfrey, and Edmond, all in mourning; the latter in a *cyprus* hat; the widow wringing her hands, and bursting out into passion, as newly come from the burial of her husband." *Suppl. to Shakesp.*, vol. ii, p. 533. This *cyprus* hat the commentators explain to signify a hat with a *crape hat-band* in it, but the expression seems rather to imply that the whole hat was covered with crape; which might probably be the custom, though since it has shrunk to a hat-band.

Byssus crispata is the Latin affixed to *cipres* both by Coles and Minshew, the latter of whom describes it also as "A fine curled linnen."

†**CYRING**. A syringe.

Moreover, whether a grosse humour, or the stone, or a clod of bloud, or any other thing of that kinde, through stopping do let the passage of the urine, it is good to put in a *cyring*, unlesse inflammation of the members do let it.

Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

D.

†DACITY. Still used in the north of England in the sense of activity, which appears to be its meaning here.

I have plaid a major in my time with as good *dacity* as ere a hobby-horse on 'em all.

Sampson's Vow Breaker, 1636.

To DADE. An uncommon word, which I have found only in the following passages :

Which nourish'd and bred up at her most plenteous
pap,

No sooner taught to *dade*, but from their mother
trip.

Drayt. Polyolb., song i, p. 663.

But eas'ly from her source as Isis gently *dades*.

Ibid., song xiv, p. 938.

From the context, in both places, it seems to mean to *flow*; but I have not found it anywhere noticed, nor can guess at its derivation.

[To *dade* is said of a child in its first attempts to walk; *dading strings* are leading strings. It means therefore in the preceding extracts to move slowly like a child in leading strings. So Drayton in another passage:]

†By princes my immortall lines are sung,
My flowing verses grac'd with ev'ry tongue;
The little children when they learne to goe,
By painfull mothers *daded* to and fro,
Are taught by sugred numbers to rehearse,
And have their sweet lips season'd with my verse.

†DADE. A bird, apparently one which wades in the water.

There's neither swallow, dove, nor *dade*,
Can soar more high, or deeper wade;
Nor shew a reason from the stars,
What causeth peace or civil wars.

The Loyal Garland, 1686.

†DADEE.

And for the issue did appoint this *dades*.

Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638, p. 84.

To DAFF. A corrupted form of to doff, or to do off, to put away.

I would have *daff'd* all other respects, and made her
half myself.

Much Ado, ii, 3.

Claud. Away, I will not have to do with you.

Leon. Can'st thou so *daffe* me?

Much Ado, v, 1.

Where is his son,

The nimble-footed mad-cap prince of Wales,

And his comrades that *daff'd* the world aside,

And bid it pass?

1 *Hen. IV*, iv, 1.

There my white stole of chastity I *daft*;

Shook off my sober guards, and civil fears.

Lover's Compl., Suppl. to Sh., i, 758.

A DAG, s. An old word for a pistol.

"A *dag* (hand gun) *sclopetum manuale*." *Coles*. Minshew also has a *dagge* or pistol, and derives it from the *Daci*, for which he is censured by Skinner; who, however, seems to have been ignorant that the word had

this sense. Grose says, "A sort of pistol, called a *dag*, was used about the same time as hand-guns and haquebuts." *Anc. Armour*, i, p. 153.

In the Spanish Tragedy we have, "Enter Pedringano with a pistol;" and presently, when he discharges it, the marginal direction is, "shoots the *dag*." O. Pl., iii, 168.

Whilst he would show me how to hold the *dagge*,
To draw the cock, to charge, and set the flint.

Jack Drum's Entert., H 3.

Neither was any thing taken from them but these *dags*, which the German horsemen, after a new fashion, carried at their saddle bows; these the Turks greatly desired, delighted with the noveltie of the invention, to see them shot off with a firelock, without a match.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks, p. 742.

What d'ye call this gun,—a *dag*?

B. and Fl. Love's Cure, ii, 1.

The charges for a horseman, well horsed and armed; for a light horseman wyth a staffe, and a case of *dagges*, is twentie poundes.

Letter of I. B. in Cons. Lit., vii, 240.

†Powder! no, sir, my *dagge* shall be my dagger.

Decker's Whore of Babylon, 1607.

A *dag* sometimes meant a rag also.

DAGGER, s. It appears by some passages to have been a fashion, for some time, to wear a dagger so as to hang quite behind, or at the back, which explains the following passage of Romeo and Juliet:

This *dagger* has mista'en, for lo his house
Lies empty, on the back of Montague,
And it misshathed in my daughter's bosom.

Rom. and Jul., v, 3.

A sword was worn also at the same time, whence the description in Hudibras, Canto I:

This sword a *dagger* had, his *page*,
Which was but little for his age;
And therefore waited on him so
As dwarfs upon knights errant do.

That is, behind.

Thou must wear thy sword by thy side,
And thy *dagger* handsomly at thy back.

The longer thou livest the more Fool, &c., 1570.

See you the huge *bum-dagger* at his backe?

Humor's Ordinarie, 1607.

†DAGGERS-DRAWING. Quarreling.

For, being fleshed with the baits of idle gaines coming in with sitting still, and doing little or nought, they are at *daggers-drawing* among themselves.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

DAGGER, THE. A celebrated ordinary and public-house in Holborn, frequented, indeed, by low gamblers and sharpers, but highly in repute for several of its commodities:

My lawyer's clerk, I lighted on last night,
In Holborn at the *Dagger*.

B. Jons. Alch., i, 1.

This ale was much celebrated for its strength:

This thy description of *dagger ale* augmenteth my
thirst until I taste thereof.

Ulp. Fulwell, Art of Fl., H 8.

Sack makes men from words
Fall to drawing of swords,
And quarrelling endeth their quaffing;
Whilst *dagger-ale* barrels
Bear off many quarrels,
And often turn chiding to laughing.

Als against Sack, in Wills Recreation.
But we must have March beere, dooble dooble beere,
dagger-ale, Rhenish.

Gascoigne's Del. Diet for Droonkardes.

Dagger-pies were also famous:

Good den, good coosen; Jesu, how de'e do?
When shall we eat another *Dagger-pie*?

Out, bench-whistler, out; I'll not take thy word for a
Dagger pie. *Decker's Satiromastix*, p. 115. Hawkins 3.

Their *furmety* also is mentioned:

Her grace would have you eat no more Woolsack pies,
Nor *Dagger-furmety*. *B. Jons. Alch.*, v, 2.

DAGGER'D ARMS. See **ARMS**.

DAGGER OF LATH. The weapon
given to the Vice in the Old Mora-
lities. Supposed to be alluded to by
Falstaff in the following speech:

A king's son!—If I do not beat thee out of thy
kingdom with a *dagger of lath*, and drive all thy sub-
jects afore thee like a flock of wild geese, I'll never
wear hair on my face more. *1 Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

The same weapon is mentioned in the
description of Shallow:

And now is this Vice's *dagger* become a squire; and
talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt as if he had been
sworn brother to him. *2 Hen. IV*, iii, 2.

Again in *Twelfth Night*:

I am gone, sir,
And anon, sir,
I'll be with you again,
In a trice,
Like to the old vice,
Your need to sustain;
Who with *dagger of lath*,
In his rage and his wrath,
Cries, Ah ha, to the devil.

Twel. N., iv, 2.

[Inclination, introduced as the Vice
in the play of Sir Thomas More, says,]

†Back with these boyes and saucie great knaves!
(florishing his *dagger*.)

What stand ye heere so bigge in your braves?
My *dagger* about your coxcombes shall walke,
If I may but so much as heare ye chat or talke.

DAGONET. Sir Dagonet was said to
be the attendant fool of king Arthur.

I was then sir *Dagonet* in Arthur's show.
2 Hen. IV, iii, 2.

I'll lose my wedding to behold these *Dagonets*.

The Wits, O. Pl., viii, 429.

And upon a day sir *Dagonet*, king Arthur's foole,
came into Cornewaille, with two squiers with him.

Hist. of K. Arthur, 4to, 1634, 2d p., N 2.

Then sir *Dagonet* rode to king Marke, and told him
how he had sped in that forrest; and therefore, said
sir *Dagonet*, beware ye, king Marke, that yee come
not about that well in the forrest, for there is a naked
foole, and that foole and I foole met together, and he
had almost alaine mee. *Ibid.*

DAINE. Stink; noisome effluvia.

Still used in this sense in the west of
England.

From dainty beds of downe, to bed of strawe full
fayne,

From bowres of heavenly hewe, to dennes of daine.

Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.

DAINTY, *phr.* To make dainty, to

hold out, or refuse, affecting to be
delicate or dainty; to scruple.

Ah ha, my mistresses! which of you all
Will now deny to dance? She that makes dainty,
she,

I'll swear, hath corns. *Rom. and Jul.*, i, 5.

This is the true reading, doubtless, in
the following passage:

And yet make dainty to feed more daintily
At this easier rate.

B. and Fl. Wit at Scr. W., ii, p. 279.

It is printed *daymy*, by a most easy
change from *daynty*. The commen-
tators make nothing of it.

To make nice means the same. See
NICE.

He that would mount

To honour, must not make dainty to use
The head of his mother, back of his father, &c.

B. and Fl. Honest Man's Fort., act iii, p. 421.

DAINTY MAKETH DERTH, *prov.* A

quaint proverb, used by Spenser, sig-
nifying that niceness makes an arti-
ficial scarcity, without necessity. The
affected shyness of the lady, in the
following instance, was the only ob-
stacle to familiarity.

With chaunge of chear the seeming simple maid
Let fall her eien, as shamefast, to the earth;
And yielding soft, in that she nought gaisaid.
So forth they rode, he feigning seemly merth,
And she coy lookes: so dainty, they say, maketh
derth. *P. Queen*, I, ii, 27.

I have not found it in Ray, or Fuller.

†**DAMASCEN.** The old name for a
damson, that species of plum having
been, as it is said, brought from
Damascus.

The *damascens* are much commended if they be
sweete and ripe, and they are called *damascens* of the
citie of Damascus of Soria: they purge choler, coole
heate, quench thirst, refresh and moisten the body.

The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

Wine of *damascens* and other hard plumbs.

The Accomplish'd Female Instructor, 1719.

DAMMAREL. An effeminate person,
fond of courtship; from *dameret*,
French, which Cotgrave thus defines:
"An effeminate fondling, or fond
carpet knight; one that spends his
whole time in entertaining or court-
ing women."

The lawyer here may learn divinity,
The divine, lawes or faire astrology,
The *dammarel* respectively to fight,
The duellist to court a mistresse right.

On Person's Varieties, 1635, in *Beloe's*
Anecd. of Lit., vol. vi, p. 51.

†**DAMMEE**, or **DAMMY**. The prac-
tice of profane swearing was carried
to such an excess among the rakes of
the sixteenth and seventeenth cen-
turies, that *dammy*, or *dammy-boy*,

came into use as an ordinary term for a riotous person.

To valiant *Dammee*.

Dem-me, thy brain is valiant, 'tis confest;
Thou more, that with it every day dar'st jest
Thy self into fresh braules; but call'd upon,
With swearing *dam-me*, answer'st every one.
Keep thy self there, and think thy valour right,
He that dares *damne* himself, dares more then fight.

Witts Recreations, 1654.

Depriver of those solid joys,
Which sack creates; author of noise
Among the roaring punks and *dammy-boys*.

Cleveland's Works.

To DAMN was used sometimes with no further meaning than that of to condemn to death.

Upon condition Publius shall not live,
Who is your sister's son, Mark Antony.
Ant. He shall not live; look, with a spot I *damne* him.

Jul. Cas., iv, 1.

Do this, or this,

Take in that kingdom, and enfranchise that;
Perform 't, or else we *damne* thee. *Ant. and Cl.*, i, 1.
Wherefore, ahriefe, execute with speedy pace
The *dampned* wights, to cutte off hopes of grace.

Promos and Cassandra, ii, 8.

It is Johnson's third sense.

To DAMNIFY. To hurt or injure.

When now he saw himself so freshly reare,
As if late fight had nought him *damni fyde*.

Spens. F. Q., I, xi, 52.

DAMOSEL; since contracted to damsel.

Damoiselle, old Fr.

C. I was taken with a *damosel*. K. Was it a proclaim'd *damosel*? C. This was no *damosel* neither, sir; she was a virgin.

L. L. Lost, i, 1.

And straight did enterprize

Th' adventure of the errant *damosel*.

Spens. F. Q., II, i, 19.

DAN. A corruption of *Don*, for *Dominus*; originally applied to monks (as the *Dom* of the Benedictines), afterwards to persons of all respectable conditions. It is common in Chaucer; and used by Spenser and Shakespeare. After it began to grow obsolete, it was used, like other words so circumstanced, in a kind of jocular way; as *Dan Cupid*, &c. See Todd's Johnson.

†DANCE, *phr.* To lead a dance, to give trouble. To dance in a rope, to be hanged.

To meete together on such or such a morning to hunt or course a hare, where, if she be hunted with hounds, shee will *leade them such a dance*, that perhaps a horse or two are kil'd, or a man or two spoil'd or hurt with leaping hedges or ditches.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

If any of them chanc'd to be made *dance ith' rope*, they thought him happy to be so freed of the care and trouble attends the miserable indigent.

Comical Hist. of Francion, 1655.

DANDIPRAT. A dwarf, or child. Skinner says, perhaps it is derived from *danten*, to sport, in Dutch, and *pract*, trifles; or perhaps from our

own word *dandle*. The French *dandin* is referred to by etymologists, but that means a fool, or blockhead, not a dwarf. Coles translates it by *pumilio*, *nanus*, &c.; Cotgrave by *nain*; and Minshew refers the reader to the word dwarf for the synonyms. Camden says that Henry VII "stamped a small coin called *dandyprats*." *Remains*, p. 177. But that clearly meant a *dwarf* coin. It is probably from *dandle*. Whether *prat* is formed from *brat* may be doubted; but from the same source comes *Jack-a-dandy*, and the very modern abbreviation of it, *dandy*.

This Heuresia, this invention, is the proudest Jackanapes, the pertest self conceited boy that ever breathed; because, forsooth, some odd poet, or some such fantastic fellows, make much on him, there's no ho with him; the vile *dandiprat* will overlook the proudest of his acquaintance. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 172. There's no good fellowship in this *dandiprat*, this divedapper, [didapper] as in other pages.

Middleton's More Dissemblers, &c., *Anc. Dr.*, iv, 372.

†*Pumilio*, Colum. *nanus*, Juvenali. . . *Nain*. A dwarf or *dandiprat*: one of an exceeding small stature.

Nomenclator.

†DANGEROUSLY. In a position of danger.

A poore woman, seeing him sleepe so *dangerously*, eyther to fal backward, or to hurt his head leaning so against a post.

Armin, Nest of Ninnies, 1608.

DANSKE, Denmark; and DANSKERS, Danes.

By chance one Curan, son unto
A prince in *Danske*, did see
The maid, with whom he fell in love,
As much as man might be.

Reliques of Anc. Engl. Poetry, ii, 240.

Them at the last on *Dansk* their lingring fortunes drave,

Where Holst unto their troops sufficient harbour gave.

Drayt. Polyolb., xi, p. 864.

Enquire me first what *Danskers* are in Paris,
And how, and who, what means, and where they keep,

What company, at what expence. *Hamlet*, ii, 1.

The author of the Glossary to Lyndsay considers this as an erroneous interpretation, and says that it means *Dantzickers*; but, if he had looked at the context, he would have seen that Polonius's speech would have been nonsense with that interpretation; for how were they to find out Hamlet by inquiring for *Dantzickers*? Also Danish:

It is the king of Denmark doth your prince his daughter crave,

And note, it is no little thing with us allie to have;
By league or leigure, *Danske* can fence or front you,
friend or foe. *Alb. Engl.*, iii, 16, p. 70.

So that he makes a noise when he's on horseback,
Like a *Danske* drummer, O, 'tis excellent.

White Devil, O. Pl., vi, 264.

In that work, indeed, it is printed *Dantric*, by mistake, or by way of correction to the text; but the true reading is *Danske*, as indeed the metre shows it should be.

To DARE. One sense of this word was to terrify, as in the following passage. [The A.-S. *derian*.]

Which drawne, a crimson dew
Fell from his bosome on the earth; the wound did
dare him sore. *Chapm. Homer*, xi, p. 151.

Hence it seems to have been applied to the catching of larks, by terrifying them with a hawk. This method is thus described in the Gentleman's Recreation, Of the Wood-Lark: "The way to take them in June, July, and August, is with a hobby (a kind of hawk) after this manner: Get out in a dewy morning, and go to the sides of some hills which lie to the rising of the sun, where they most usually frequent; and having sprung them, observe where they fall; then surround them twice or thrice with your hobby on your fist, causing him to hover when you draw near, by which means they will lie still 'till you clap a net over them, which you carry on the point of a stick." Page 67. *Of Fowling*, 8vo edition. This method is alluded to in the following passage:

But there is another in the wind, some castrell
That hovers over her, and *dares* her dayly.
B. & Fl. Pilgrim, i, 1.

Thus Chapman also:

A cast of falcons on their merry wings,
Daring the stooped prey that shifting flies.
Gentleman Usher.
All hush, all tremble, like a lark that's *dar'd*.
Fansh. Lusiad, x, 66.

Other modes of *daring* larks were also practised, as with mirrors, &c. See the article *doring*, or *daring*, in Rees's edition of Chambers. In one method of this kind, scarlet cloth was used to *dare* or frighten the larks.

If we live thus tamely,
To be thus jaded by a piece of scarlet,
Farewel nobility; let his grace go forward,
And *dare* us with his cap like larks. *Hen. VIII*, iii, 2.
†Gods! that the man, who singly in the field
Shuns me, as the *dar'd* lark the tow'ring hawk,
Shou'd yet nourish such presumptuous hopes.
The Revengeful Queen, 1698.

In a very obscure passage of Measure for Measure, the most intelligible sense assigned by any of the critics to the verb *dare*, is that of to challenge,

or call forth. See the notes on that play, act iv, sc. 4, p. 131, ed. 1778.

DARE was used sometimes as a substantive:

Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the *dare* to Caesar, and commands
The empire of the sea. *Ant. and Cl.*, i, 2.
It lends a lustre, a more great opinion,
A larger *dare* to our great enterprize,
Than if the earl were here. *1 Hen. IV*, iv, 1.

DARGISON. An obscure word or name, on which Mr. Whalley, in his notes on Ben Jonson, throws no manner of light. There are traces of the existence of an old song of that name. In Ritson's Ancient Songs, is "a Ballet of the Hathorne Tree," which is directed to be sung "after [i. e., to the tune of] Donkin *Dargeson*;" and a song to the "tune of *Dargeson*" is there said to be in the possession of John Baynes, Esq. Two fragments of such an old ballad are preserved in the Isle of Gulls, a comedy, by John Day; where it appears that carrying persons "to *Dargison*," implied catching or detaining them.

The girls are ours,
We have won them away to *Dargison*.
Act v, sign. H 3, b.

And again,
An ambling nag, and adowne, adowne,
We have borne her away to *Dargison*. *Ibid*.
In the following, a girl is to be got
from *Dargison*:

But if you get the lass from *Dargison*,
What will you do with her?
B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, iv, 3.

Mr. Gifford, on this passage, says, "In some childish book of knight errantry, which I formerly read, but cannot now call to mind, there is a dwarf of this name, who accompanies a lady of great beauty and virtue through many perilous adventures, as her guard and guide. I have no great faith in the identity of this personage, but he may serve till a better is found." In all the passages, *Dargison*, whether a person or a place, holds the objects in confinement or captivity. Mr. G. is the most likely man living to catch this catcher.

To DARK, v. for to darken.

Which *dark'd* the sea, much like a cloud of vultures
That are convented after some great fight.
Nabbes's Hannibal & Scipio, E 4.
And *dark'd* Apollo's countenance with a word.
Lingua, O. Pl., v, 211.

Reason hath clear'd my sight, and drawn the veil
Of doatage that so *dark'd* my understanding.
Albumazar, O. Pl., vii, 250.

Sorrow doth *darke* the judgement of the wytte.
Ferrex & Porrex, O. Pl., i, 187.

DARKLING. A word still current in poetry, having been used by Milton, Dryden, and others. Involved in darkness.

O wilt thou *darkling* leave me?—Do not so.
Mids. N. Dr., ii, 3.

O sun,
Burn the great sphere thou mov'st in! *darkling* stand
The varying shore o' the world! *Ant. & Cl.*, iv, 13.

DARNEL. Readers of Shakespeare, who are not versed in botany, do not, I believe, in general know, that this is still the English name for the genus *lolium*, which contains *ray-grass*, a very troublesome weed, called *lolium perenne*. See Epitome of Hortus Kewensis, p. 25. Steevens refers to Gerard.

Her fallow leas
The *darnel*, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth root upon. *Hen. V.*, v, 2.
Crown'd with rank fumiter, and furrow weeds,
With harlocks, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our sustaining corn. *Lear*, iv, 4.

Gerard says it is the most hurtful of weeds. Drayton gives it a crimson flower, perhaps mistaking the wild poppy for it. *Polyolb.*, xv, p. 946.

DARNIX, or DARNEX, corrupted from *Dornick* (Coles, *panni Tornacenses*). A manufacture of Tournay, used for carpets, hangings, and other purposes; from *Dornick*, which is the Flemish name for that city.

With a fair *Darnex* carpet of my own
Laid cross, for the more state.

B. & Fl. Noble Gent., v, 1.
Look well to the *Darneicke* hangings, that it play not
the court page with us. *Sampson's Vow-breaker*, act iii.
See **DORNICK**.

In Cotgrave, under *Verd*, is "Huis verd, a peece of tapestry or *Darnix* hanging before a door."

To DARRAIGN. To arrange an army, or set it in order of battle. Of uncertain derivation. See Todd.

Royal commanders, be in readiness—
Darraign your battle, for they are at hand.
3 Hen. VI., ii, 2.
Darraign our battles, and begin the fight.
Guy, Earl of Warwick, Trag.

Often for to fight a battle, and even when between two combatants:

For one of Edgar's friends taking in hand to *darraine*
battle with Organ, in defence of Edgar's innocencie,
slue him within lystes. *Holinsk. Hist. Scott.*, B 2.
Therewith they gan to hurtlen grievously,
Redoubted battaile ready to *darrayne*.
Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 40.

These were Sansjoy and the Redcrosse knight.

Thus again, I, vii, 11.

DARREL. A Romish priest, whose fraudulent practices and impostures were detected by Harsenet, archbishop of York.

Did you ne'er read, sir, little *Darrel's* tricks,
With the boy o' Burton, and the seven in Lancashire,
Somers at Nottingham? all these do teach it.
B. Jons. Devil an Ass, v, 3.

Some particulars of their impostures are specified in the same speech.

He is mentioned in Ben Jonson's *Underwoods*:

Take heed,
This age will lend no faith to *Darrel's* deed.
Vol. vi, p. 423.

In the folio [1640], and in Whalley's edition, it is printed *Dorrel*, but clearly the same person is meant. Mr. Gifford has printed it so. See also his notes on the Devil is an Ass.

†**DASH.** To dash through, to bring to an end.

Transigitur. The matter is brought to a point, it is ended. Its dispatched. They have made a finall conclusion. Its *daskt* through. Thers now no more to doe.
Terence in English, 1614.

†**To DASH.** To mix wine with some other substance.

Francion afterwards called for the vintner, and complained to him that he had sent up wine so heavily *dashed*, that those poor men of the city who were not so much accustomed to drink as those of his retinue, were extremely intoxicated, although they had not drunk so much as his servants had done.

Comical Hist. of Francion, 1655.

†**DASIBEARD.** A fool.

Sir Cayphas, I saye seckerly,
We that bene in companye
Must needes this *dosebeirde* destroye,
That wickedly hase wroughte.
The Chester Plays, vol. ii.

†**DASTARDIZE.** To make a coward of.

I believe it is not in the power of Ployden, to *dastardize* or cove your spirits, untill you have overcom him.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

DATES. This fruit of the palm-tree was once a common ingredient in all kinds of pastry, and some other dishes; and often supplied a pun for comedy.

They call for *dates* and quinces in the pastry.
Rom. & Jul., iv, 4.
Your *date* is better in your pye and your porridge,
than in your check. *All's W.*, i, 1.
Ay, a minc'd man; and then to be bak'd with no *date*
in the pye,—for then the man's *date* is out.
Tr. and Cr., i, 2.

DAUPHIN MY BOY. See **DOLPHIN**.

†**DAVY.** The name of a proficient in the practice of sword and buckler, who appears to have been celebrated at the close of the sixteenth century.

At sword and buckler *little Davy* was nobody to him, and as for rapier and dagger, the Germane may be his journeyman. *Dekker's Knights Conjuring*, 1607.

A DAW. Metaphorically used for a foolish fellow; the daw being reckoned a foolish bird.

I' the city of kites and crows?—What an ass it is! Then thou dwell'st with *daws* too. *Coriol.*, iv, 5.
As fit a sight it were to see a goose shodde, or a sadled cove,
As to hear the prattling of any such Jack Straw,
For when hee hath all done, I compte him but a very daw. *Damon and Pith.*, O. Pl., i, 256.

To DAW. To daunt, or frighten.

She thought to daw her now as she had done of old. *Romeus and Juliet*, Suppl. to Shak., i, 333.
You daw him too much, in troth, sir. *B. Jons. Devil an Ass*, iv, 1.
And thinking her to daw,
Whom they supposed fain in some enchanted swound. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, vi, p. 770.

To daw, Mr. Todd says, is now used in the north for to awaken; if so, this is the sense here: and the morning metaphorically awakens when it dawns.

The other side from whence the morning daws.

Polyolb., x.

A DAWCOCK. A male daw, a jack-daw; but metaphorically an empty, chattering fellow: in the proverb given as equivalent to "Graculus inter musas."

The dosnel dawcock comes dropping among the doctors. *Withals' Dict.*, p. 558.

Who, with new magicke, will hereafter represent unto you the castle of Atlas full of dawcocks.

Hosp. of Incurable Fooles, 4to, 1600.

†DAY. To have seen the day, to have lived long.

An old woman is one that hath scene the day, and is commonly ten yeares younger or ten yeares elder by her owne confession then the people know she is.

Stephen's Essayes, 1615.

†DAYING. Adjourning; delaying.

Nowe will I goe meete with Chremes; I will intreate him for his daughter to my sonne in marriage; and if I doe obtaine her, why should I make any more daying for the matter, but marrie them out of the way.

Terence in English, 1614.

†DAY-BOOK. A journal.

Diarium, . . . Registre journal, . . . A daie booke, containing such acts, dedes, and matters as are dailie done. *Nomenclator*.

Viewing the many rarities, riches and monuments of that sacred building, the deceased benefactors whereof our day-bookes make mention.

MS. Lansd., 213, written in 1634.

A DAY-BED. Doubtless a couch, or sofa; as we find below that they were sometimes in every chamber.

Calling my officers about me, in my branch'd velvet gown; having come from a day-bed, where I have left Olivia sleeping. *Twel. N.*, ii, 5.

Ah ha, my lord, this prince is not an Edward!

He is not lolling on a lewd day-bed,

But on his knees at meditation. *Rich. III.*, iii, 7.

Above there are day-beds, and such temptations

I dare not trust, sir. *B. & Pl. Rule a Wife*, &c., i, 6.

In the same play:

M. Is the great couch up,
The duke of Medina sent? A. 'Tis up, and ready.
M. And day-beds in all chambers? A. In all, lady.

Act iii, 1.

The great ducal couch was doubtless more luxurious.

A DAYS-MAN. An umpire, or arbitrator; from his fixing a day for decision. Mr. Todd shows that *day* sometimes meant judgment. See in *Day*, 10.

For he is not a man as I am, that I should answer him, and we should come together in judgement: neither is there any *days-man* [marg. umpire] betwixt us, that might lay his hand upon us both. *Job*, ix, 33.

The word, though disused, is still retained in late editions.

If neighbours were at variance, they ran not straight to law,

Daiesmen took up the matter, and cost them not a straw. *New Custome*, O. Pl., i, 260.

To whom Cymochles said, For what art thou

That mak'st thyself his *dayes-man* to prolong

The vengeance prest? *Spens. P. Q.*, II, viii, 29.

In Switzerland (as we are informed by Simlerus) they had some common arbitrators, or *dayesmen*, in every towne, that made a friendly composition betwixt man and man. *Burt. Anal.*, *Democr. to Reader*, p. 50.

†Simus and Crito, my neighbours, are at controversie here about there lands, and they have made me umpire and *daiesman* betwixt them. I will goe, and say as I told you, that I cannot attende on these men to daie.

Terence in English, 1614.

†DAYS-WORK. A measure of land.

You must know, that there goe 160 perches to one acre, 80 perches to halfe an acre, 40 perches to one roode, which is $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre, ten *daies worke* to a roode, foure perches to a daies worke, 16 foote and a halfe to a perch.

Norden's Surveiors Dialogue, 1610.

To DAZE. To dazzle.

While flashing beames do daze his feeble eyen.

Spens. P. Q., I, iv, 9.

That being now with her huge brightness daz'd,

Base thing I can no more endure to view,

But, looking still on her, I stand amaz'd

At wondrous sight of her celestial hue.

Spens. Sonnet, 3.

Let your steele,

Glistring against the sunne, daze their bright eyes.

Heyw. Golden Age, E 4

Nor noble birth, nor name of crowne or raigne,

Which oft doth daze the common people's eye.

Harr. Ariost., xlv, 61.

Dryden has used it.

†My dreadful thoughts been drawn upon my face

In blotted lines with ages iron pen,

The lothlie morpheu saffroned the place,

Where beuties damaske daz'd the eyes of men.

Drayton's Shepherds Garland, 1593.

†DEAD-HORSE. This term is applied now to work the wages of which have been paid before it is done. Its meaning in the following passage is not quite clear.

Ply. Now you'l wish I know, you ne'r might wear

Foul linnen more, never be lowzy agen,

Nor ly perdue with the fat sutlers wife

In the provoking vertue of dead horse,

Your dear delights, and rare camp pleasures.

Cartwright's Siedge, 1651.

†DEAD-LIFT. A position of desperation; a last extremity.

Here is some of Hannibal's medicine he carried always

in the pommel of his sword, for a *dead lift*; a very active poison.

The reere is conducted by Fortitude, whose assistant is Religion, for these are the two most valiant virtues fittest for *dead lifts*. *Pathomachia*, 1630, p. 20.

Jur. Good! this fool will help me I see to cheat himself;

At a *dead lift*, a little hint will serve me.
I'll do't for him to the life.

Cowley, Cutter of Coleman Street, 1663.

Phil. Who's there?

Mol. Your friend at a *dead lift*; your landlord Molopa.
Cartwright's Royall Slave, 1651.

Expecting now no other then death, they betook themselves to prayer, the best lever at such a *dead lift*.
Select Lives of English Worthies, n. d.

Lion. But is there no way to come at her? Thou usest to be good at a *dead lift*.

Sedley's Bellamira, 1687.

Dreams have for many ages been esteemed as the noblest resources at a *dead lift*; the dreams of Homer were held in such esteem that they were styled golden dreams.
Gent. Mag. for Sept., 1751.

†**DEAD-MAN'S-THUMB.** An old name for a species of meadow flower.

Then round the medow did she walk,
Catching each flower by the stalk,
Such flowers as in the meadow grew,
The *dead man's thumb*, an herb all blew.

Select Ayres and Dialogues, 1659.

†**DEAD-MEN'S-SHOES.** Inheritances.

And tis a general shrift that most men use,
But yet tis tedious waiting *dead mens shoes*.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 256.

DEAD-PAY. The continued pay of soldiers actually dead, which dishonest officers took for themselves; a species of peculation often alluded to.

Most of them [captains] know arithmetic so well,
That in a muster, to preserve *dead-pays*,
They'll make twelve stand for twenty.

Webster's Appius, v, i., *Anc. Dr.*, v, 437.

O you commanders,
That like me have no *dead-pays*, nor can cozen
The commissary at a muster.

Mass. Unn. Comb., iv, 2.

Can you not gull the state finely,
Muster your ammunition cassocks stuff'd with straw,
Number a hundred forty-nine *dead-pays*,
And thank Heaven for your arithmetic.

Davenant's Siege, act iii.

†**DEAD-STAND.** A dilemma; a fix.

I was at a *dead stand* in the cours of my fortunes,
when it pleas'd God to provide me lately an employment to Spain, whence I hope there may arise both repute and profit. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

†**DEADLY.** Dreadful; very great; excessive.

To the privy seale, where I signed a *deadly* number of pardons, which do trouble me to get nothing by.

Pepys' Diary, Dec., 1660.

Now, sir, what great judges these are, and by what measures they proceed; and how likely they are to be very severe discerners of what is worthy, and what is not, may be easily seen by those *deadly* witty arts they make use of to disparage that holy profession.

Richard's Observations, 1671, p. 181.

DEAD'ST, for *deadeat*. A licentious superlative, from *dead*, used as in the phrase "*dead* of night," for the middle or depth of the night. It is, however, but awkwardly applied to

the height or meridian of feasting, which surely has nothing *dead* in it.

Sickness' pale hand

Laid hold on thee, ev'n in the *dead'st* of feasting.

Decker, Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 263.

†**DEAF-MAN'S EAR.**

But his mawe must be capon-crambd each day,
He must ere long be triple beneficed,
Els with his tongue hee'le thunderbolt the world,
And shake each peasant by his *deafe-mans* eare.

The Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

DEAL. Simply as a quantity, whether more or less. In modern language, it is either joined with *great*, or has that epithet implied, without using it.

All the ground that they had—a man might have bought with a *small deal* of money.

Ascham, Toxoph., p. 92.

†**DEALTH.** A portion, or division. From *deal*, to divide.

Then know, Bellama, since thou aimst at wealth,
Where Fortune has bestowd her largest *dealth*.

Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638.

DEAL-WINE. See **DELE-WINE**.

DEAR, adj. Expensive seems to have been its first sense, whence it was applied to anything highly valued or beloved; and, as we much value what is our own, it obtained occasionally the meaning of a possessive. Such was probably the origin of a peculiar application of *φίλος*, in Greek, as we find it in Homer, in many passages, where it is commonly rendered by the Latin possessive, *suus* (*φίλον κῆρ*, Il., A, 491, &c.; *φίλον ἦτορ*, Il., Γ, 31; *φίλα γούναθ'*, Il., H, 271; and in many other passages). So also Shakespeare:

Since my *dear* soul was mistress of her choice,
And could of men distinguish, her election
Hath seal'd itself for thee.

Hamlet, iii, 2.

See Steevens on that passage. By another application of the original sense, it came also to mean high, excessive, or anything superlative, even superlatively bad. As here,

So I, made lame by fortune's *dearest* spite,
Take all my comfort of thy worth and truth.

Sh. Sonnet, 37.

Let us return

And strain what other means is left unto us
At our *dear* peril.

Timon of A., v, 3.

Would I had met my *dearest* foe in heav'n

Or ever I had seen that day, Horatio.

Hamlet, i, 2.

You meet your *dearest* enemy in love,
With all his hate about him.

B. and Fl. Maid in the Mill.

In *dear* employment. *Rom. and Jul.*, v, 3.

That is, *very important*.

Put your known valours on so *dear* a business,
And have no other second than the danger.

B. Jona. Catil., i, 4.

DEARLING. A fondling diminutive of dear. So written by Spenser, who chose to antiquate his language. His contemporaries used *darling*, which is still in use.

DEARN, or DERNE. Lonely, melancholy, solitary. Sax.

By many a *derne* and painfull perch
Of Pericles the careful search—

Is made, &c. *Pericles, Pr. of Tyre*, iii, Induction.

Dearne is the reading of the old quartos in the following passage of *Lear*, instead of

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that *stern* time.
It there stands,

If wolves had at thy gate heard that *dearne* time.
Lear, iii, 7.

Here it seems to mean earnest :

Who wounded with report of beauties pride,
Unable to restrain his *derne* desire.

Wars of Cyrus, 4to, sign. C 2.

In the old Scottish dialect it was used for *secret*, *dark*, and is so explained in the Glossary to Gawin Douglas's *Virgil*, and by bishop Percy in this passage of an old Scottish ballad :

I' *dern* with thee bot gif I dale,
Doubtless I am bot deid.

Reliques, vol. ii, p. 76.

I' dern, there means in *secret*. The word occurs frequently in the ballad.

DEARNFUL. Melancholy.

The birds of ill presage
This luckless chance foretold
By *dernful* noise, &c.

Spens. Mourning Muse, l. 177.

DEARNLY. In a melancholy manner.

They heard a ruefull voice that *dearnly* cride,
With percing shriekes and many a dolefull lay.

Spens. F. Q., II, i, 35.

Some explain it *earnestly*, but perhaps erroneously; it is rather severely, dreadfully, in the following passage :

Seeking adventures hard to exercise,
Their puissance whylome full *dearnly* tryde.

Sp. F. Q., III, i, 14.

DEARTH. That this word originally meant *dearness*, is evident from the form of it. (*Dearth* from *dear*, as *trueth* from *true*, and *ruth* from *rue*, &c.) It has long been confined to mean chiefly scarcity of provisions, unless metaphorically applied to other subjects. Dr. Johnson considers it as having the original sense in the following passage, which would otherwise be tautology.

But in the verity of extolment, I take him to be a soul of great article; and his infusion of such *dearth* and rareness, as, to make true diction of him, his semblable is his mirror.

Hamlet, v, 2.

He explains it thus: "*Dearth* is dear-

ness, value, price. And his internal qualities of such value and rarity."

DEATH, with the article *the* prefixed, occurring in *Matth.*, xv, 4, and *Mark*, vii, 10, in the common version of the New Testament, it has been thought that *the death* had been taken up as a scriptural phrase; but the translators could have no motive for introducing such a phrase, had it not been already current; and it is found in Chaucer, and other writers, prior to any established version. It was probably, as Mr. Tyrwhitt observes, only too literal a version of *la mort*.

They were adradde of him as of *the death*.

Cant. Tales, 607.

It was latterly applied, more particularly, to death by judicial sentence; and in this way the translators of the Gospel have used it :

He that curseth father and mother, let him die *the death*. Loc. cit.

Bear Worcester to *the death*, and Vernon too;
Other offenders we will pause upon. 1 *Hen. IV*, v, 5.

Redeem thy brother

By yielding up thy body to my will,
Or else he must not only die *the death*,
But thy unkindness, &c. *Meas. for Meas.*, ii, 4.

For I confess,

I have deserv'd, when it so pleaseth you,
To die *the death*. *Tamcr. & Gism.*, O. Pl., ii, 203.

Instances, however, of other usage, are not wanting :

The king is almost wounded to *the death*,
And in the fortune of my lord your son
Prince Harry slain outright. 2 *Hen. IV*, i, 1.
I bleed still, I am hurt to *the death*. *Othello*, ii, 3.

I found not myself

So far engag'd to hell, to prosecute
To *th' death* what I had plotted.

B. and Fl. Custom of C., iii, 5.

I'd be torn in pieces

With wild Hippolytus, nay prove *the death*,
Every limb over, ere I'd trust a woman.

B. Jons. Catiline, iv, 6.

†**DEATHFUL.** Mortal, in opposition to *deathless*, immortal.

That with a *deathless* goddess lay

A *deathful* man.

Chapm. Hom. H. to Venus.

DEATH'S HEAD RING. By a strange inconsistency, similar to the methodical piety of Mrs. Cole in the *Minor*, the procuresses of Elizabeth's time wore usually a ring with a death's head upon it, and probably with the common motto, *memento mori*.

As for their death (that of bawds) how can it be bad, since their wickedness is always before their eyes, and a *death's-head* most commonly on their middle finger?

Marston's Dutch Courtesan.

Sell some of my cloaths to buy thee a *death's head*, and put upon thy middle finger; your least considering bawds do so much. *Masinger's Old Law*, iv, 1.

As if I were a bawd, no ring pleases me but a *death's head*. *Northward Ho*

See Mr. Steevens's note on the word *death's-head*, in 2 Hen. IV, ii, 3, which passage seems indeed to imply that the motto usually accompanied the device :

Do not speak like a *death's-head*; do not bid me remember my end.

DEATH'S-MAN. An executioner.

But, if you ever chance to have a child,
Look in his youth to have him so cut off,
As, *deathsmen*, you have rid this sweet young prince.
3 Hen. VI, v, 5.

For who so base would such an office have
As slanderous *deathsmen* to so base a slave?

Shak. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., i, 532.

I'll send a *deathsmen* with you, this is he.
Death of Rob. E. of Hunt., sig. I 2, b.

Also in K 3.

If a rest can be among the mones
Of dying wretches; where each minute all
Stand still, afraid to hear the *deathsmen's* call.
Browne, Brit. P., ii, 3, p. 68.

DEBASHED, for *abashed*.

But sillie I,
Daunted with presence of such majestie,
Fell prostrate down, *debash'd* with reverent shame.
Niccols, Engl. Eliz., Induction.

DEBATE. Contention, discord, fighting.

Each change of course unjoins the whole estate,
And leaves it thrall to ruine by *debate*.
Ferrex & Porrex, O. Pl., i, 122.
Now, lords, if heav'n doth give successful end
To this *debate* that bleedeth at our doors,
We will our youth lead on to higher fields.
2 Hen. IV, iv, 4.

The debate there mentioned was the rebellion. Mr. Todd properly observed, that *debate* is not now used of hostile contest.

To DEBATE. To fight.

Well could he tourney, and in lists *debate*.
Spens. F. Q., II, i, 6.

This should be the primitive sense, as being nearest to the etymology, *de-battre*, Fr.

DEBAUSH'D. The same as *deboshed*, below; *debauched*.

Or I must take it else to say you're villains,
For all your golden coats, *debaush'd*, base villains.
B. and Fl. Valentinian, iii, 2.

DEBAUSHMENT, or DEBOSHMENT.

Debauching, corruption of modesty.
Here are the heats of that distemperature
From whence these strange *debaushments* of our
nymphes,
And vile deluding of our shepherds, springs.
Daniel, Queen's Arcadia, i, 4, p. 338.
A good vicious fellow, that complies well with the
deboshments of the time, and is fit for it.

Earle, Microc., § 77.

†Although the heats of my youth did inforce me to
debaushments, as I have represented to you, yet even
then I entertained thoughts of preferment.

Comical History of Francion, 1655.

DEBELL, v. To conquer by war. This word, which Milton has used, was not introduced by him, but had been in use before.

No better Spanish Cacus sped, for all his wondrous strength,
Whom Hercules, from out his realme, *debelled* at the length.
Warn. Albion, b. ii, ch. 8.

DEBOSHED. Formerly a common corruption of *debauched*.

Why thou *debosh'd* fish thou, was there ever a man a coward that hath drunk so much sack as I to-day?

Tempest, iii, 2.

He's quoted for a most perfidious slave,
With all the spots o' the world tax'd, and *debosh'd*.
All's W., v, 3.

Thy lady is a scurvy lady—
And, though I never heard of her, a *debosh'd* lady,
And thou a squire of low degree.

B. and Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer, ii, 2.

With such a valiant discipline she destroy'd
That *debosh'd* prince, Bad Desire.
City Night Cap, O. Pl., xi, 362.

Used also metaphorically for spoiled, dismantled, rendered unserviceable :

Wonder! what can their arsenal spawn so fast?
Last year his barks and gallies were *debosh'd*;
This spring they sprout again.

Fuinus Troes., O. Pl., vii, 503.

Thus Cotgrave, "*Desbaucher*, to *debosh*, marre, corrupt, spoyle, &c." Coles has to *deboist* also, as synonymous. See also some of the examples in Mr. Steevens's note on the passage cited from the *Tempest*. Sometimes also *deboish*. See Todd.

†DEBT-BOOK. A ledger.

Hear. The Great Turk loves no musick.
Cred. Doe's he not so? nor I. I'll light tobacco
With my sum-totals; my *debt-books* shall sole
Pyces at young Andrew's wedding.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

To DECARD. To discard, to cast away a card out of a hand in playing.

E. Doth your majesty mark that?
You are the king that she is weary of,
And my sister the queen that he will cast away.
Ph. Can you *decard*, madam?
Q. Hardly, but I must do hurt.
Ph. But spare not any to confirm your game.
Dumb Knight, O. Pl., iv, 485.

†To DECEASE. To die. We still use the participle.

Raign'd two and twenty yeeres, then did *decease*.
Taylor's Works, 1630.

To DECK, v. To adorn.

When I have *deck'd* the sea with drops full salt.
Temp., i, 1.

This line has occasioned many explanations and conjectural readings, which is the only reason for introducing the word. Probably the true sense is that which is still common :

When I have grac'd the sea with drops, &c.

A DECK of cards. A pack.

But, whiles he thought to steal the single ten,
The king was slyly finger'd from the *deck*.
3 Hen. VI, v, 1.

I'll deal the cards, and cut you from the *deck*.
Two Maids of Moreclacks, 1609

Well, if I chance but once to get the *deck*,
To deal about and shuffle as I would.

Solimus, Emp. of the Turks, 1638.

In the following passage, a heap or

pile of ballads is so called, in allusion to a pack of cards :

And, for a song, I have
A paper-blurrier, who on all occasions,
For all times, and all seasons, hath such trinkets
Ready in the *deck*. *Mass. Guardian*, iii, 3.

See Mr. Gifford's note.

†**DECKING**. An ornament.

Achemes : m. attires, *deckings*, ornaments for women.
Cotgrave.

†**To DECLINE**. To turn aside.

When feasts his heart might have *declined*,
With which they welcom'd him. *Chapman*, *Il.*, v, 807.

†**To DECORE**. To adorn.

Her war'ring hair disparpling flew apart
In seemly shed; the rest with reckless art
With many-a curling ring *decor'd* her face,
And gave her glashie browes a greater grace.
Du Bartas.

To DECREW. To decrease.

Sir Arthegall renew'd
His strength still more, but she still more *decrew'd*.
Spens. P. Q., IV, vi, 18.

†**To DECROWN**. To deprive of the crown.

Not only claims to be spiritual head of all Christians,
but also to have an imperial civil power over all kings
and emperors, dethroning and *decrowning* princes with
his foot as pleaseth him.

Wilson's Life of James I, 1653.

†**To DEE**. To die. A form used either for rhyme, or most frequently as a northern phrase.

The suckling babes upon their mothers knee,
His cruell cut-throats made them all to *dee*.
Du Bartas.

Con. Heaven blisse us, and give us leave to *dee* first.
Can he be so unkind, to scorn me so? Wea's me.

Brome's Northern Lass.

Con. I wo' not go to't, nor I mun not go to't,
For love, nor yet for fee;
For I am a maid, and will be a maid,
And a good one till I *dee*. *Ibid.*

DEED OF SAYING. An obscure expression used by Shakespeare to express "the doing of what has been said."

Promising is the very air o' the time; it opens the eyes of expectation; performance is ever the duller for his act; and, but in the plainer and simpler kind of people, the *deed of saying* is quite out of use.

Timon of A., v, 2.

This is fully confirmed by a passage cited from Hamlet :

As he, in his particular act and place,
May give his *saying, deed*. *Act i, sc. 3*.

See the note on the former passage.

†**DEEPE**. Dieppe, in France. *Hall*.

You shall see a dapper Jacke, that hath been but once at *Deepe*, wring his face round about as a man would stirre up a mustard-pot, and talke English through the teeth.
Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

DEER. Used in the following passage for wild animals in general.

But mice and rats, and such small *deer*,
Have been Tom's food for seven long year.
Lear, iii, 4.

The reading has been questioned, and altered to *geer*, and *cheer*; but is con-

firmed by the original passage of the ballad, entitled Sir Bevis of Southampton, of which it is a parody :

Rattes and myce, and such smal *dore*,
Was his meate that seven yere.

It was probably used rather for the sake of the rhyme, than as any established sense of the word.

To DEFAIL. To prove defective. *Defailler*, Fr.

Which to withstand I boldly enter thus,
And will *defail*, or else prove recreant.

Dumb Knight, O. Pl., iv, 429.

To DEFALK. To cut off. *Defalco*, Lat.

And doe not see how much they must *defalke*
Of their accounts, to make them gree with ours.
Daniel, Philotas, p. 195.

†And to the end, that the policie wisely begun he might by quicke dispatch make safe, out of the seven-teene daies provision of corne which the souldiors as they marched forward in their expedition carried on their neckes, he *defalked* a portion, and layed up in the same holds.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

DEFAME, s. Ill fame, dishonour.

Feast-finding minstrels tuning my *defame*,
Will tie the hearers to attend each line,
How Tarquin wronged me, I Collatine.

Sh. Rape of Lucrece, Suppl., i, 521.

But of the dede throughout the lyfe the shame
Endures, *defacing* you with foul *defame*.

Ld. Surrey's Poems, ed. 1717, p. 254.

Used also by Spenser, and others.
See Todd.

Also reproach, defamation :

He wanne more dishonour by *defame*, then he obtained honor by dignity of consull. *North's Plut.*, p. 499.
The love I bore to Lucilla was colde water, the love I owe Camilla, hot fire: the first was ended with *defame*, the last must begin with death.

Euph. Eng., N 4.

Have I committed anie fact worthie either of death or *defame*? thou canst not reckon what. *Ibid.*, P 3.

DEFAMOUS. Conveying defamation, reproachful.

Hee added that there was a knighte that spake *defamous* words of him. *Holinsk.*, vol. ii, K k 1.

DEFEASANCE. Defeat. As a law term it is still in use. See Todd.

Being arrived where that champion stout
After his foes *defeasance* did remaine.

Sp. F. Q., I, xii, 12.

To DEFEAT. To disfigure, or change the features.

Follow thou these wars; *defeat* thy favour with an usurped beard. *Oth.*, i, 3.

That is, disfigure thy countenance.

DEFEATURE. Alteration of features, deformity.

What ruins are in me that can be found
By him not ruin'd? then is he the ground
Of my *defeatures*. My decayed fair (beauty)
A sunny look of his would soon repair.

Com. of E., ii, 1.

And careful hours, with time's deformed hand,
Have written strange *defeatures* in my face.

Ibid., v, 1.

To mingle beauty with infirmities
And pure perfection with impure *defeature*.

Sh. Venus and Adonis, Suppl., 1, 429.

Also defeat :

The inequality of our power will yield me
Nothing but loss in their *defeature*.

B. & Pl. Thierry and Theod., i, 2.

†DEFECT. Imperfect.

Where though their service was *defect* and lame,
Th' Almighty's mercy did accept the same.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†To DEFECT. To damage; to injure.

Who is't will say so, men may much suspect;
But yet, my lord, none can my life *defect*.

Troubles of Queen Elizabeth, 1639.

†DEFECTION. A falling off.

On a discourse of necromancy, the marquess thus delivered himself, that as none can be scholars in a school, and not be subject to the master thereof, so none can study and put in practise the circles and art of magick, without committing a horrible *defection* from God.

Apothegms of the Earl of Worcester, 1669.

†DEFECTIOUS, or DEFECTUOUS.

Deficient, imperfect.

Perchance in some one *defectionous* peece, we may find a blemish.

Sydney's Apology for Poetry.

Yet in truth it is very *defectuous* in the circumstances, which grieves me, because it might not remaine as an exact modell of all tragedies. For it is faultie both in place and time, the two necessarie companions of all corporal actions.

Ibid.

DEFENCED, part., for defended, or rather fortified; applied to cities. It occurs four or five times in the public version of the Bible, but the word commonly used there is *fenced*, which appears much more frequently. It is cited also from Fairfax, and Beaumont and Fletcher. See Todd's Johnson.

†This Gospell with invincible courage, with rare constancy, with hote zeale, she hath maintained in her owne countries without change, and *defenced* against all kingdomes that sought change.

Lylie's Euphues and his England.

To DEFEND. To forbid. *Defendre*, Fr.

When I like your favour; for God *defend* the lute should be like the case.

Much Ado, ii, 1.

It has been so interpreted in the following passage, but there it is not so clear :

And heaven *defend* your good souls, that you think I will your serious and great business scant,
For she is with me.

Oth., i, 3.

And I *defend*

All melting joints and fingers (that's my bargain),
I do *defend* 'em any thing like action.

B. Jons. Devil's an Ass, i, 4.

Great Jove *defend* the mischiefs now at hand.

Ferrex and Porrex, O. Pl., i, 129.

This usage has been exemplified from various authors, and some much later; but is now relinquished. See Johnson, *Defend*, 4. *Defence* has been similarly used.

DEFIANCE. Refusal, rejection.

Take my *defiance* :

Die, perish ! might but my bending down
Reprieve thee from thy fate, it should proceed.

Meas. for M., iii, 1.

DEFLY, for DEFTLY, which see.**DEFT. Neat, dexterous, elegant.**

For their knowledge is only of things present, quickly sublimed with the *deft* file of time.

Lingua, O. Pl., v, 175.

He said I were a *deft* lass. *Brome's Northern Lass.*

The following is a purposed corruption of the word *deftest* :

Yea, marry, that's the *eftest* way. *Much Ado, iv, 2.*
A pretty court leg, and a *deft*, dapper personage.

Chapman, May Day, i, 1.

†There he was aware of a *deft* young man,
As ever walk'd on the way.

Robin Hood and his cousin Scarlet.

DEFTLY. Neatly, dexterously. Spenser has written it *deffly* and *deffy*.

Come, high or low,

Thyself and office *deffly* show. *Macb., iv, 1.*

Deffly deck'd with all costly jewels, like puppets.

Beehive of Romish Ch., 25.

And perching *deffly* on a quaking spray,

Nye tyr'd herself to make her hearer stay.

Browne's Brit. Past., ii, 3, p. 92.

To DEFY. To reject, refuse, or renounce.

No, I *defy* all counsel, all redress. *A. John, iii, 4.*

All studies here I solemnly *defy*.

Save how to gall and pinch this Bolingbroke.

1 Hen. IV, i, 3.

Vain pleasures I abhor, all things *defy*,

That teach not to despair, or how to die.

Four Prentices of L., O. Pl., vi, 475.

Foole ! sayd the pagan, I thy gift *defye*,

But use thy fortune as it doth befall.

Spens. F. Q., II, viii, 52.

DEGENER, v. To degenerate. A word peculiar to Spenser.

So that next offspring of the Maker's love,

Next to Himself in glorious degree

Degendering to hate, fell from above

Through pride.

Hymne to Heav. Love, 1. 92.

To DEHORT. To dissuade. *Dehortor*, Lat.

I will write down to th' country, to *dehort*

The gentry from coming hither, letters

Of strange dire news. *The Wits, O. Pl., viii, 486.*

Both this and *dehortation* are rather affected than obsolete; and have been used by authors of various times.

DEJECT. Dejected, in a low state.

And I, of ladies most *deject* and wretched,

That suck'd the honey of his music vows.

Hamlet, iii, 1.

What can be a more *deject* spirit in a man, than to lay his hands under every one's horses' feet, to do him service, as thou dost.

B. & Pl. Love's Cure, ii, 1.

†DELAYED. Diluted.

Vinum dilutum, lymphatum, ὑδαρής.

Vin trempé.

Wine *delayed* and mixed with water.

Nomenclator.

DELE-WINE. Said to be a species of Rhenish; certainly a foreign wine, but I know not whence named, unless it was imported at *Deal*, and then it should be spelt accordingly. But Ben Jonson, who was a correct man, spelt it thus :

Do not look for Paracelsus' man among them, that he promised you out of white bread and *Dele-wine*.

Masq. of Mercury Vindic., vii, 253, Giff.

Where *Deal* a d backragge, and what strange wines
else
Still flow. *Skirley's Lady of Pleasure.*

A DELF, DELFT, or DELVE. From the Saxon *delfan*, to dig. A quarry, ditch, or channel. It is only a different pronunciation.

Before their flowing channels are detected
Some lesser *delfts*, the fountain's bottom sounding,
Draw out the baser streams the springs annoying.

Flet. Purple Isl., iii, 13.
The *delfs* would be so flown with waters, that no gins
or machines could suffice to keep them dry.

Ray on Creation.

See DELVE.

†DELICATE. A delicacy.

Come, come, my lovely fair, and let us try
These rural *delicates*; where thou and I
May melt in private flames, and fear no stander by.

Quarles's Emblems.

DELICES. Delights. *Delices*, Fr. It must be observed, that Spenser always uses it as of three syllables.

And now he has pour'd out his ydle mind
In dainty *delices* and lavish joys. *F. Q.*, II, v, 28.

See also IV, x, 6.

It is seldom found in other authors; but Mr. Todd has produced an instance from a modern prose writer, who probably meant only to ornament his style with a French word.

†DELICIOUSNESS. Luxury, extravagance.

Further now to drive away all superfluity and *deliciousness*, and to root out utterly desire to get and gather, he made another third law for eating and drinking.

North's Plutarch, Lycurgus.

DELIGHTED is used occasionally by Shakespeare for *delightful*, or causing delight; delighted in.

And, noble signior,
If virtue no *delighted* beauty lack,
Your son-in-law is far more fair than black.

Oth., i, 3.

Whom best I love, I cross, to make my gift
The more delay'd, *delighted*. *Cymb.*, v, 4.

This therefore is the interpretation of the following passage, which has so much exercised the critics:

This sensible warm motion to become
A kneaded clod, and the *delighted* spirit
To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside
In thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice.

Meas. for M., iii, 1.

†DELIGHTSOMELY, adv. With delight.

Yet laugh'd *delightsomely*. *Chapm. Hom. Il.*, ii, 235.

DELI'VER. Active, nimble. Skinner says, perhaps for *delivered*, as being prompt, and ready for delivery or use; but it is from *delivre*, old Fr., in the same sense. See Cotgrave.

Having chosen his soldiers, of nimble, leane, and *deliver* men.

Holinsh., vol. i, n 6, col. 1.

All of them being tall, quicke, and *deliver* persons.

Ibid., vol. ii, C c c 5.

With collars they be yok'd to prove the arm at length,

Like bulls set head to head with more *deli'ver* strength.

Drayt. Polyolb., Song 1, p. 662.

†Brave archers, and *deliver* men, since nor before so good:

Those tooke from rich to give the poore, and manned Robin Hood.

Warner's Albions England.

†DELIVER. The challenge of the highway man.

Untill some booty doth approach him nye,
To whom a loude *deliver* he shall crye,
Usinge such trickes till he to Tyburne goe;
Yet this not all, I will not leave him soe.

The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, MS.

†To DELIVER. To state, to express oneself, to deliver a message.

Who sent Olivares to accompany him back to the prince, where he kneeld and kisd his hand, and hugd his thighs, and *delivered* how unmeasurably glad his Catholic majesty was of his coming.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

DELIVERLY, adv. Neatly, adroitly.

Swim with your bodica,
And carry it sweetly and *deli'verly*.

B. & Fl. Two Noble K., iii, 5.

†DELIVERNESS. Activity.

But after hee had made choise of a companie very lightly appointed, such as for lively vigour and *delivernesse* of bodie surpassed all others, with them hee went forth.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

DELIVERY. Activity.

But the duke had the neater limbs, and freer *delivery*.

Wotton.

In a passage inadvertently cited by Mr. Todd from Sidney, it is, in fact, used only in the common sense, as the context plainly shows:

Deliver that strength more nimbly, or become the *delivery* more gracefully.

†DELL. A cant term often met with in old writers.

Dells, are young bucksom wenches, ripe, and prone to venery, but have not yet been debauch'd.

Dunton's Ladies Dictionary, 1694.

†DELUCITATE.

Delucitating Flora's painted hide,
Redeemes Arion from the hungry wolfe,
And with conglutinating haughty pride,
Threw Pander in the damb'd Venetian gulfe.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

DELVE, s. A ditch, or dell. The verb to *delve*, or dig, is hardly obsolete; this substantive has long been so. Spenser has it frequently.

Guyon finds Mammon in a *delve*
Sunning his treasure hore.

Spens. F. Q., II, vii, Arg.

Ben Jonson also has used it. See Todd. It is evidently the origin of DELF, above.

DEMEAN, v. The original sense of this word is certainly to behave, or conduct one's self; whence *demeanour*, carriage or behaviour: and in my opinion, the use of it in the sense of to lessen or disgrace the person, is

altogether a corruption, suggested by the syllable *mean*. But a compound, signifying to make mean, would properly be to *bemean*, not *demean*. Dr. Doddridge, therefore, whom Mr. Todd cites as authority, must be considered as having fallen into a common error. In the passage from Shakespeare, *behave* makes equally good sense.

Now out of doubt Antipholus is mad,
Else he would never so *demean* himself.

Com. Errors, iv, 3.

The change should be resisted, because its tendency is to introduce confusion; and the corruption is growing common.

DEMEAN, s. Behaviour, demeanour.

Of all the vile *demeané*, and usage bad.

Spens. F. Q., VI, vi, 18.

All kind and courteous, and of sweet *demeané*.

Lyly's Wom. in the Moon, C 2.

†**DEMENCY.** Madness. Occurs in the play of *Timon*, ed. Dyce, p. 32.

DEMERIT was formerly synonymous with merit, and that sense was more classical than the contrary, which has since prevailed, *demereo* being even stronger than *mereo*.

Besides, if things go well,
Opinion, that so sticks on Marcius, shall
Of his *demerits* rob Cominius.

Cor., i, 1.

My *demerits*
May speak unbonnetted, to as proud a fortune
As this that I have reach'd.

Othello, i, 2.

We have heard so much of your *demerits*,
That 'twere injustice not to cherish you.

Shirley's Humorous Courtier.

Our present sense of the word comes from the French, and both appear to have been upon the change about the time of Elizabeth. See Cotgrave, in *Demerite*.

†**DEMIT.** To dismiss.

Let us here *demit* one spider and ten flie.

Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

DEMOGORGON. A formidable deity, by some supposed to be the grandsire of all the gods; made known to modern poets, Italian and English, by the account of Boccace, in his *Genealogia Deorum*. Bentley on Milton (*Par. L.*, ii, 965) says contemptuously, "Boccace, I suppose, was the first that invented this silly word *Demogorgon*." But it was mentioned by Lutatius, or Lactantius Placidus, the scholiast on Statius. All the learning on the subject is accumulated in

Heyne's *Opuscula Academica*, tom. iii, Prol. 17. He supposes it derived from *Demiurgus*, and drawn from the Oriental systems of magic. The very mention of this deity's name was said to be tremendous, wherefore Lucan and Statius only allude to it. See Jortin. on Spenser, *F. Q.*, I, i, 37. Spenser also says of Night,

Thou wast begot in *Demogorgon's* hall,
And saw'st the secrets of the world unmade.

F. Q., I, v, 22.

He is mentioned also in *Lochrine*, *Sh. Suppl.*, ii, 199.

Ben Jonson, apparently with the same notion that Dr. Bentley afterwards took up, calls him "Boccace's *Demogorgon*."

Boccace's *Demogorgon*, thousands more,

All abstract riddles of our store. *Alch.*, ii, 1.

Tasso, in imitation of Statius, has alluded to this awful name without mentioning it. The passage is thus rendered by Fairfax:

I have not yet forgot, for want of use,
What dreadful terms belong this sacred feat;
My tongue, if still your stubborn hearth refuse,
That so much dreaded name can still repeat,
Which heard, great Dis cannot himself excuse,
But hither run from his eternal seat;
O great and fearful!—more he would have said,
But that he saw the sturdy sprites obey'd.

Fairf. Tasso, xiii, 10.

DEMURE, v. To look demurely. Perhaps peculiar to Shakespeare.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes,
And still conclusion, shall acquire no honour
Demuring upon me.

Ant. and Cl., iv, 13.

DEMURELY, adv. for solemnly. Also peculiar to him.

The hand of death hath raught him,
Hark how the drums *demurely* wake the sleepers.

Ant. and Cl., iv, 9.

†**DEMI-CASTOR.** A sort of hat.

Nor shall any hats, called *demy-castors*, be henceforth made to be sold here; but, as they are demanded in foreign parts, they may be exported beyond sea.

Anderson's Origin of Commerce.

†**DEMI-LANCE.** A light horseman, armed with a lance, answering to our lancer.

Lancearii. Les lances. The demylances. Nomenclator,

DEN. A word of no signification, occurring in the phrase *good den*, which is a mere corruption of *good e'en*, for good evening. This salutation was used by our ancestors as soon as noon was past, after which time, good morrow, or good day, was esteemed improper. This fully appears from this passage in *Romeo and Juliet*:

Nurse. God ye good morrow, gentlemen.

Merc. God ye good *den*, fair gentlewoman.

Upon being thus corrected, the Nurse asks, Whether it is *good den*? that is, whether the time is come for using that expression rather than the other? to which Mercutio replies, that it is; for that the dial now points the hour of noon. ii, 4. "God ye *good den*" is a contraction of "God give you a good evening."

God-dig you den, is a further corruption of the same, and is put into the mouth of Costard, in Love's L. L., iv, 1. It arose perhaps only from a hasty pronunciation of *God you good den*. We now wish *good morning* till dinner time, though the dinner is put off to supper time.

To DENAY, for to deny.

If York have ill demean'd himself in France,
Then let him be *denay'd* the regentship.

3 *Hen. VI*, i, 8.

The above is the reading of the first folio; the modern editions read *deny'd*.

And none be left that pilgrims might *denay*
To see Christ's tomb, and promis'd vows to pay.

Fairf. Tass., i, 23.

I never ought that they desir'd *denaied*.

Mirr. Mag., p. 22.

Full often as I durst, I have assay'd

With humble words, the princess to require
To name the man, which she hath so *denayd*,
That it abash'd me further to require.

Tancr. and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 189.

Let tribute be appeased and so stay'd,

And let not wonted fealty be *denayd*.

1st *Part of Jeron.*, O. Pl., iii, 100.

DENAY, s. Denial.

To her in haste; give her this jewel; say,
My love can give no place, bide no *denay*.

Twel. N., ii, 4.

DENTIE. Scarce. Perhaps corrupted from dainty.

For horses in that region are but *dentie*,
But elephants and camels they have plentie.

Harr. Ariost., xxxviii, 29.

Cups, candlesticks, and bowls of stones most *dentie*,
Of precious substance, and of sundrie hue.

Ibid., xliii, 126.

†To DENTIZE. To change the teeth.

They tell a tale of the old countess of Desmond, who lived until she was seven score years old; that she did *dentize* twice or thrice, casting her old teeth, and others coming in their place.

Bacon's Natural History, cent. viii, sect. 755.

†To DENUDATE. To strip,

Who ruined have Evanders stock and state,
And strongly did th' Arcadians *denudate*
Of all their arms?

Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

†To DENY. To refuse.

I clearly do *deny*

To yield my wife, but all her wealth I'll render willingly.

Chapman, Hom. Il., vii, 803.

My lord, for to *denye* my sovereigns bounty,

Were to drop precious stones into the heapes

Whence they first came. *Play of Sir Thomas More*.

†To DEPART. To separate, or divide.

Right worshipfull, understanding how like Scilurus the Scythians sagot you are all so tied together with the brotherly bond of amitie, that no division or dissention can *depart* you.

Lodge, Wit. Miseric, 1596.

DEPART, s. Departure, or going away.

But, how cam'st thou by this ring? at my *depart*

I gave this unto Julia.

Two Gent., v, 4.

Tidings, as swiftly as the posts couldrun,

Were brought me of your loss, and *hs depart*.

3 *Hen. VI*, ii, 1.

My lords, I had in charge

At my *depart* from Spain, this emassage.

Jeronymo, 1st part, O. Pl., iii, 76.

DEPARTING, or DEPARTURE. Parting, or separation.

A deadly groan like life and death's *departing*.

3 *Hen. VI*, ii, 6.

Where the quartos read,

Like life and death's *departure*.

Still it is not very good sense; for what is the separation of life and death?

To DEPART WITH. To part with, to give up.

John, to stop Arthur's title in the whole,

Hath willingly *departed with* a part. *K. John*, ii, 2.

Speak what you list, that time is yours; my right

I have *departed with*.

B. Jons. Dev. an Ass, i, 4.

Faith, sir, I can hardly *depart with* ready money.

B. Jons. Every Man out of H., iv, 7.

I may *depart with* little while I live;

Something I may cast to you, not much.

B. & Fl. Two Noble K., ii, 1.

The feloe shewed himselfe as lothe to *depart with* any money, as if Diogenes had said, &c.

Udall, Apophth., fol. 94, C.

In many other modes of usage, also, to *depart* was synonymous with to *part*. In the office of Marriage, in our Liturgy, the form originally stood "till death us *depart*," exactly as in the following quotation, but now altered to "till death us *do part*." See Todd.

Aye, 'till death us *depart*, love.

Mis. of Inf. Marriage, O. Pl. v, 14.

I have *departit* it 'mong my poor neighbours,

To speak your largess.

B. Jons. Sad Shap., ii, 6.

To weat the cause of so uncomely fray,

And to *depart* them if so be he may.

Spens. F. Q., VI, ii, 4.

The world shall not *depart* us 'till wee die.

Rob. E. of Huntingd., D 1.

†To DEPELL. To drive away, to rebut.

And where my metre is ryme dogrell,

The effect of the whych no wise man wy *depell*.

Borde's Introduction of Knowledge, n. d.

DEPENDANCE, or DEPENDENCY.

The term for the subject of a quarrel when duels were first in vogue; meaning, as it seems, the affair depending. The punctilios established by Caranza, and followed by the coxcombs of the age, are a subject of

constant ridicule to our early dramatic writers. See particularly As you like it, v, 4, and Ben Jonson's Devil is an Ass, iii, 3.

The bastinado! a most proper and sufficient *dependance*, warranted by the great Caranza.

B. Jons. Ev. M. in his H., i, 5.

Your high offers

Taught by the masters of *dependencies*,
That by compounding differences 'tween others,
Supply their own necessities, with me
Will never carry't.

B. & Fl. Eld. Bro., v, 1.

You will not find there

Your masters of *dependencies*, to take up

A drunkenbrawl. *Massing. Maid of Hon.*, i, 1.

This office, of *master of dependencies*, Meercraft pretends to have formed into a regular court, in the play of the Devil's an Ass, above cited.

The prosecution and termination of a *dependance* are very humorously represented by Beaumont and Fletcher, in the fifth act of Love's Pilgrimage, the conclusion of which is

Why here is a *dependance* ended.

My love, what say you? Could Caranza himself
Carry a business better. *Scene last.*

†DEPOPULACY. Depopulation. A word used by Chapman (Hom. Batrach.)

Mars answered: O Jove, neither she nor I,
With both our aids, can keep *depopulacy*
From off the frogs.

†To DEPRAVE. To traduce, or vilify.

My heart is in my mind's strife sad,
When Troy (out of her much distress she and her
friends have had
By thy procurement) doth *deprave* thy noblesse in
mine ears. *Chapman, Hom. Il.*, vi, 560.

†DEPULSORY. Deprecatory.

And forsaking his couch or pallet that lay upon the
very ground (as being risen when it was now midnight)
in making supplication and prayer unto the gods by
the means of certaine *depulsive* sacrifices.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

To DERACINATE, v. To root up.

While that the coulter rusts
That should *deracinate* such savag'ry. *Hen. V.*, v, 2.
Divert, and crack, rend and *deracinate*
The unity and married calm of states
Quite from their fixure. *Tro. and Cr.*, i, 3.

†DERBY-ALE. Apparently a choice ale in Elizabeth's time. Sir Lionel Rash, in Greene's Tu Quoque, says,

I have sent my daughter this morning as far as
Pimlico to fetch a draught of *Derby ale*, that it may
fetch a colour in her cheeks.

†DERISORY. Derisive. The term is used in a pamphlet dated 1646, Brit. Bibl., i, 309.

DERNE, *adj.* Secret. From the Saxon *dyrnan*, to hide. So Tyrwhitt explains it in Chaucer; and so it may mean in the following passage:

Who, wounded with report of beauties pride,
Unable to retrain his *derne* desire.

Trag. of Wars of Cyrus; apud Capell.

But its derivatives are differently applied by Spenser and others.

†He may th' entrusted shaft out let
With *derner* maim and winged taylor in hearts blood
wet. *A Herrings Tayle*, 1598.

[It was even in Elizabeth's time an almost obsolete word.]

†Merlin him clepid to an herne,
And to him told tales *derne*.

Arthur and Merlin, p 44.

To DERNE, v. n. To hide one's self, to skulk.

But look how soon they heard of Holoferne
Their courage quail'd, and they began to *derne*.

Hudson [Du Bartas], in Engl. Parn., cited by
G. Mason.

DERNFUL, as used by Spenser, or his friend, L. Bryskett, seems to mean dismal, or sad.

The birds of ill presage this lucklesse change foretold
By *derndull* noise. *Thestylis*, v. 89.

Todd's Spenser, viii, p. 76.

DERNLY, *adv.* Sadly, or mournfully, in the first of the following passages; severely, rather, in the second.

Had not the ladie, which by him stood bound,
Dernly unto her called to abstain
From doing him to die. *Spens. F. Q.*, III, xii, 34.
Seeking adventures hard, to exercise
Their puissance, whilom full *dernly* tried.

F. Q., III, i, 14.

DEROGATE, *adj.*, for derogated, degraded, degenerated.

Dry up in her the organs of increase,
And from her *derogate* body never spring
A babe to honour her. *Lear*, i, 4.

DEROGATELY, *adv.* With derogation.

That I should
Once name you *derogately*, when to sound your name
It not concern'd me. *Ant. and Cl.*, ii, 2.

DERRICK. The name of the common hangman, at the time when some of our old plays were produced.

Pox o' the fortune-teller! Would *Derrick* had been
his fortune seven years ago!—to cross my love thus.

Puritan, iv, 1, Suppl. to Sh., ii, 602.

He rides circuit with the devil, and *Derrick* must be
his host, and Tyborne the inn at which he will light.

Belman of Lond., 1616.

It is asserted in an old ballad, that he had been condemned for a rape, and was saved by the earl of Essex:

Derick, thou know'st at Coles I sav'd
Thy life lost for a rape there done,
Where thou thyself canst testifie
Thine owne hand three and twenty hung.

Ballad, entitled, Upon the Earle of Essex his Death.

Speaking of thieves condemned to be hanged, Gayton says,

And a father all these have, *Derick*, or his successor,
and the mother of the grand family, *Maria Sciss-*
Marsupia, (Moll Cutpurse) who is seldom troubled at
the loss of any of them, having many, and to spare.

Festivous Notes, p. 120.

It seems therefore that in 1650, when those Notes were published, *Derrick*

was dead. From this wight was formed the mock name of *Derrick-jastroes*, in Healy's Discovery of a New World.

This is inhabited only with serjeants, beadles, deputy-constables, and *Derrick-jastroes*.

Explained in the margin, "Hangmen, and other executioners." P. 174.

DERRING-DO. Deeds of arms, warlike enterprise. Literally *daring deed*.

For ever, who in *derring-do* were dread,
The lofty verse of hem was loved aye.

Spens. Shep. Kal., Sept., 65.

Hence also *derring-doers*, for warlike heroes, by the same author. *F. Q.*, IV, ii, 38. See Todd. Spenser has also *derring* for contention, in his Eclogue of December.

DESCANT, s. What is now called variation in music. The altering the movement and manner of an air by additional notes and ornaments, without changing the subject; which has been well defined to be musical paraphrase. The subject thus varied, was called the plain song, or ground. See **PLAIN-SONG**, and **PRICK-SONG**.

Good faith, sir, all the ladies in the courte do plainly report,

That without mention of them you can make no sport:

They are your playne song to sing *descant* upon.

Damon and Pithias, O. Pl., i, 182.

Lingua, thou strik'st too much upon one string,

Thy tedious plain-song grates my tender ears.

Ling. 'Tis plain indeed, for Truth no *descant* needs,
Una's her name, she cannot be divided.

Lingua, O. Pl., v, 119.

Metaphorically, a discourse formed on a certain theme, like variations on a musical air:

And look you get a pray'r-book in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord,
For on that ground I'll make a holy *descant*.

Rich. III., iii, 7.

See **GROUND**.

To DESCANT, from the above. To make division or variation on any particular subject. Originally accented like the noun from which it was formed; but now mixed with the class of verbs regularly accented on the last syllable, and in that form not obsolete. See **Elements of Orthoepy**, p. 164.

Unless to spy my shadow in the sun,
And *descant* on my own deformity.

Rich. III., i, 1.

Can'st thou for this, vain boaster, to survey me,
To *descant* on my strength, and give thy verdict?

Milton, Sams. Agon., 1227.

To DESCRIBE. To describe.

Let her by proofe of that which she has fyld
For her own breast, this mother's joy *describ*.

Spens. F. Q., VI, xl, 21.

A mirror make likewise of me thou maist,
If thou my life, and dealings, wilt *describ*.

Mirr. for Mag., Caracalla, p. 74.

For who can livelier *describ* me than I myselfe?

Chaloner's Moria Enc., l. 2.

†**DESCRY.** To give notice of; to discover.

The same the sunne espied,

To Vulcan it *descried*. *The play of Timon*

†**DESIRE**, in the sense of regret. Lat. *desiderium*.

And warm tears gushing from their eyes, with passionate *desire*

Of their kind manager.

Chapm. II., xvii, 380.

†**DESIREFUL.** Eager.

Eyed and prayd Armida past the while

Through the *desirefull* troupes, and wist it well.

Godfrey of Bulloigne, 1594.

†**To DESPEND.** To expend.

Som noble men in Spain can *despend* 50000*l*.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

A DESSE. A desk; and of the same origin, viz., *disch*, Germ. for a table.

And next to her sate goodly Shamefastnesse,

Ne ever durst her eyes from ground upreare,

Ne ever once did look up from her *desse*.

Spens. F. Q., IV, x, 50.

The word was used by Chaucer, but not quite in the same sense. See Todd.

To DETERMINATE. To end, to bring to a conclusion.

The fly-slow hours shall not *determinate*

The dateless limit of thy dear exile. *Rich. II., i, 3.*

The adjective *determinate* is also used by Shakespeare in the sense of *concluded*:

The charter of thy worth gives thee releasing;

My bonds in thee are all *determinate*. *Sonnet 87.*

To DETRACT. Sometimes used in the sense of to avoid; from *detrecto*, Lat., and therefore more properly to *detrect*.

Whereupon the French fleets made towardes the English men, who mynding not to *detract* the battel, sharply encounter their enemies.

Holinsh., vol., ii, B b 7.

Which thing when Theages perceived that Cnemon did *detract*—he said to him.

Coldocke's Heliodorus, D 3.

Do not *detrect*; you know th' authority

Is mine, and I will exercise it swiftly,

If you provoke me. *B. Jons. New Inn, ii, 6.*

Detrect is here the old reading.

†The Danes hearing that the Scottes were come, *detracted* no time, but forthwith prepared to give battayle.

Holinshed, 1577.

The DEVIL RIDES ON A FIDDLE-STICK. A proverbial expression, apparently meant to express anything new, unexpected, and strange.

Heigh, heigh! the Devil rides upon a fiddlestick;
what's the matter? *1 Hen. IV., ii, 4.*

This is said on the sudden interruption of the Hostess by the arrival of the

Sheriff. In the following passage it is applied to a strange fantastic humour of the principal character :

I must go see him presently,
For this is such a gig ;—for certain, gentlemen,
The fiend rides on a fiddlestick.

2d Gent. I think so.

B. & Fl. Humorous Lieut., iv, 5.

It is imperfectly given here :

The devil rides, I think.

B. & Fl. Wit. at sev. W., i, p. 249.

†DEVIL'S-PATERNOSTER, *to say.*
To grumble.

D. What devils pater noster is this he is saying? what would he? what saist thou honest man? Is my brother at hand?
Terence in English, 1614.

†DEVAST. To destroy, lay waste.

Whoes that which calls
With horrid terrour and such affrightments,
As when skath fires devast our vilages?

Sampson's Vow Breaker, 1636.

DEVOR, for *devoir*. Duty.

But I was chiefly bent to poets' famous art,
To them with all my *devor* I my studie did convert.

Turberville's Poems, H 5.

†DEVOTORING. Adulterous.

What a *devotoring* rogue this is! He would have been at both.

The Wizard, a Play, 1640.

†To DEVOW. To devote.

The besieged, who were a picked number of valiant men, and furnished with store everie way, could by no allurements be induced to yeeld, but as making full account either to win the victorie, or *devow* and betake themselves to be consumed with the ashes of their countrey, withstood their enemies.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†DEUZAN. A species of apple.

Nor is it ev'ry apple I desire,
Nor that which pleases ev'ry palate best;
'Tis not the lasting *deuzan* I require,
Nor yet the red-cheek'd queening I request.

Quarles's Emblems.

†DEXTERICAL. Dexterous.

Divine Plato affirms, that those have most *dexterical* wits, who are wont to be stird up with a heavenly fury.

Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

DIABLO. The devil; an exclamation.

The Spanish name for that personage.

Who's that that rings the bell? *Diablo*, ho!

The town will rise. *Othell.*, ii, 3.

Diablo! what passions call you these?

Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 336.

DIACLETES. An imaginary precious stone, thus described :

For as the precious stone *diacletes*, though it have many rare and excellent soveraignties in it, yet loseth them all, if it be put in a dead mau's mouth.

Braith. Engl. Gent., p. 273.

This, I believe, is a remarkable instance of a practice, if not invented, at least most used by Lyly, in his *Euphues* and other works, that of imagining a natural object, animate or inanimate, and ascribing to it certain curious properties, merely for the sake of introducing it into a simile or illustration. Instances might be given to a considerable extent. Sometimes

they were content with giving imaginary properties to real objects, but not always.

To DIAPER, *v.* To variegate, or adorn with figures, like diaper. From *diapre*, a French heraldic term, which Du Cange derives from *diasperus*, in low Latin, for a very fine sort of cloth.

Be strewed with fragrant flowers all along,
And *diapred* lyke the discolord mead.

Spens. Epithal., l. 50.

Whose locks, in snaring nets, were like the rayes
Wherewith the sun doth *diaper* the seas.

Brown's Past., B, I, song i, p. 17.

I went alone to take one of all the other fragrant flowers that *diapred* this valley.

Greene's Quip for an Upstart Courtier, B 2.

DIBBLE. A gardener's setting stick, usually made of part of the handle of a spade, cut to a point. The word is still in use among gardeners.

I'll not put

The *dibble* in the earth to set one slip of them.

Wint. T., iv, 3.

Through cunning, with *dibble*, rake, mattock, and spade,
By line and by level trim garden is made.

Tusser, Marches Husbandry, p. 70.

DICH. Apparently a corruption of *do it*, or may it do.

Much good *dich* thy good heart, Apemantus.

Tim. Ath., i, 2.

Though this has the appearance of being a familiar and colloquial form, it has not been met with elsewhere; which is a circumstance rather extraordinary. Nor is it known to be provincial.

†DICK-A-TUESDAY. The name of a hobgoblin, coupled in the following line with Will-o'th-wisp. It has not been met with elsewhere.

Ghosts, hobgoblins, Will-with-wispe, or *Dicke-a-Tuesday*.

Sampson's Vow Breaker, 1636.

DICKER. The quantity of ten, of any commodity; as a *dicker* of hides was ten hides, a *dicker* of iron ten bars. See *Fragm. Antiq.*, p. 192. Probably from *decas*, Lat.

Behold, said Pas, a whole *dicker* of wit.

Pembr. Arc., p. 393.

†I have spent but a groat; a penny for my two jades, a penny to the poor, a penny pot of ale, and a penny cake for my man and me, a *dicker* of cow-hides cost me.

Heywood, First P. of King Ed. IV, 1600.

DICKON, or DICCON. A familiar form of the name Richard. Thus in the old rhyme against Richard the Third :

Jocky of Norfolk be not too bold,

For *Dickon* thy master is bought and sold.

Rich. III, v, 3.

One of the characters in Gammer

Gurton's Needle is *Diccon*, the Bedlem.
O. Pl., vol. ii.

DIDDEST. The second person of *did*, the pret. of do; now only used in the contracted form *didst*.

And thou, Posthumus, that *diddest* set up
My disobedience 'gainst the king my father.
Cymb., iii, 4.

That I shall live, and tell him to his teeth
Thus *diddest* thou.
Hamlet, iv, 7.

It is somewhat strange that this original form does not more frequently occur.

†**DIE.** *To die in the pain*, to die in the attempt to do a thing.

Amongst whom were a v. M. women, wholly bent to revenge the villanies done to theyr persons by the Romans, or to *die in the payne*.
Holinshed, 1577.

†**DIEGO, DON.** A popular name for a Spaniard. See Webster's Works, ii, 298.

Next followes one, whose lines aloft doe raise
Don Coriat, chiefe *Diego* of our daies.
To praise thy booke, or thee, he knowes not whether,
It makes him study to praise both, or neither.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

The method I purpose to use, shall be, first to expose your faults (I do not mean all), for that were as *Diego* said of the poor of his parish, All the parish.

Clifford's Notes upon Dryden, 1687.

The phrase was similarly used by the French writers of the same age.

C'est là qu'on délibérera
Comment la France guérira,
Et non point en vos conférences
De dangereuses conséquences,
Et dont le seignor *don Diego*
A tiré d'étranges ergo.
Les Courriers de la Fronde, ad. Moreau, i, 57.

DIET. *To take diet*, to be under a regimen for a disease, which anciently was cured by severe discipline of that kind.

To weep like a young wench that had buried her grandam; to fast, like one that *takes diet*.

Two Gent., ii, 1.

Priscus had *tane the diet* all the while.
Springs to catch Woodcocks, a Collect. of Epigr., 1606.
Fore the heavens, I look as pale ever since as if I had *ta'en the diet* this spring.

Marston's What you will, iii, 1, *Anc. Dr.*, ii, 242.

See TUB-FAST.

†**DIET-BAG.**

Some physitians being mett together to consult about a patient, itt was concluded a *dyet bagg* should bee made for him, for which they advied many ingredients, and some would have had more; and one merrily interposed, as wiser than the rest, and bid them putt in a haycock, and then to bee sure hee would have enough.

Ward's Diary.

†**DIET-BREAD.** A sort of sweet cake, for making which we find the following directions in the receipt books of the 17th cent.

How to make fine *diet-bread*.—Take a pound of fine flower twice or thrice drest, and 1 pound and a quarter of fine sugar finely beaten, and take seven new laid eggs, and put away the yolk of 1 of them and beat them very well, and put 4 or 5 spoonfuls of rose-water amongst them, and then put them in an alablaster or

marble mortar, and then put in the flower and sugar by degrees, and beat it or pound it for the space of 2 hours until it be perfectly white, and then put in an ounce of carraway-seed, then butter your plates or sawcers, and put in of every one, and so put them into the oven: If you will have a glass and ice on the top, you must wash it with a feather, and then strew sugar very finely beaten on the top before you put it into the oven.

†**DIET-DRINK.** A sort of medicine.

The 30 of Aprill, Wednesday, a.m. at 50 past 9, I began first to tak my *diet drinks*, and that night my throte begun to be sore.
Forman's Diary.

†**DIFFERING.** Angry.

His *differing* fury. *Chapm. II.*, ix, 543.

DIFFICILE. Difficult. Lat.

No matter so *difficile* for man to find out,
No business so dangerous, no person so stowt, &c.
New Customs, O. Pl., i, 273.

Hard or *difficile* be those thynges that be goodly or honest.
Taverner's Adagies, D 5.

This word was once common. See Todd.

†**DIFFICULTLY.** With difficulty.

They nourish much, but *difficultly* digest, and their nourishment is very bad, because they themselves are nourished in marshes.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

To DIFFIDE. To distrust. *Diffido*, Lat.

For this word, which Dryden has used, but which was common in older authors, see Todd.

DIFFUSED. Wild, irregular, confused.

Let them from forth a saw-pit rush at once,
With some *diffused* song. *Mer. W. W.*, iv, 4.

To swearing, and stern looks, *diffus'd* attire,
And ev'ry thing that seems unnatural. *Hen. V.*, 2.

I have seen an English gentleman so *diffused* in his suits, his doublet being for the weare of Castile, his hose for Venice, &c. *Green's Farewell to Folie*.

So Kent, in *Lear*, i, 4, talks of *diffusing* his speech, that is, making it so disordered that it may be disguised.

DIFFUSEDLY. Irregularly, wildly, neglectful of dress.

Think upon love, which makes all creatures handsome,
Seemly for eye-sight; go not so *diffusedly*,
There are great ladies purpose, sir, to visit you.

B. & Pl. Nice Valour, act iii.

The stage direction immediately preceding this speech, and describing the person to whom it is addressed, explains fully what is meant by going *diffusedly*: "Musick. Enter the passionate Cousin, rudely and carelessly apparel'd, unbrac'd and untruss'd."

†**DIGESTURE.** Digestion.

And further, his majesty professed, that were he to invite the devil to a dinner, he should have these three dishes. 1. a pig, 2. a pole of ling, and mustard, and 3. a pipe of tobacco for *digesture*.

Apothegms of King James, 1669, p. 4.

To DIGHT. To deck, dress, or prepare; to put on.

Soon after them, all dauncing in a row,
The comely virgins came, with girlands *dight*.
Spens. F. Q., i, xii, 6.

But ere he could his armour on him *dight*,
Or get his shield. *Ibid.*, I, vii, 8.
The signs of death upon the prince appear,
With dust and blood his locks were loathly *dight*.
Fairf. Tasso, v, 32.

Milton has used the word :

Storied windows richly *dight*. *Il Penseroso*.
†And as for the cloth of my ladies, Hen. Cloughe putt
it to a shereman to *dight*, and he sold the cloth and
ran away; and yet after Hen. mett with him, and
gart him be sett in the countre, till he founde sewerte
to answer at the Gildehall for the cloth.

Plumpton Correspondence, p. 36.

DIGNE, or DYGNE. Worthy.

Make cheer much *digne*, good Robert.

Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 236.

All the worlde universally offreth me, daie by daie, far
dearer and more *digne* sacrifices than theirs are.

Chaloner's Morie Encom., K 2.

To DIGRESS. To deviate, or differ.

This word and digression are now
only applied to the arrangement of
matter in discourse. Thus the meta-
phorical sense has supplanted the
literal.

Thy noble shape is but a form in wax,
Digressing from the valour of a man.

Rom. and Jul., iii, 3.

This is Johnson's 4th sense, and is
rightly said to be no longer in use.

DIGRESSION. Deviation.

I will have that subject newly writ o'er, that I may
example my *digression* by some mighty precedent.

Love's L. L., i, 2.

Then my *digression* is so vile and base,
That it will live engraven in my face.

Shaks. Rape of Lucrece, Suppl., i, 485.

DILLING. The same as darling (dear-
ling), a favorite; but used rather
for the female, and seems to be a
kind of fondling diminutive. Min-
shew explains it a *wanton*, but there
is nothing in its origin to convey that
meaning, even if, with him, we de-
rived it from *diligo*.

Whilst the birds billing
Each one with his *dilling*
The thickets still filling
With amorous notes.

Drayt. Nymphal., 3, p. 1469.

Saint Hellen's name doth bear, the *dilling* of her
mother.

Polyolb., song 2.

To make up the match with my eldest daughter, my
wife's *dilling*, whom she longs to call madam.

Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 206.

DIMBLE. The same as *dingle*, that is,
a narrow valley between two steep
hills.

Within a bushy *dimble* she doth dwell,
Down in a pit, o'ergrown with brakes and briars.

B. Jons. Sad Sheph., ii, 8.

Mr. Sympson thought it necessary to
change the word to *dingle*, against
the testimony of all the copies; but
dimble has been found in several pas-
sages of Drayton :

And satyres that in slades and gloomie *dimbles* dwell.

Polyolb., song 2, p. 690.

And in a *dimble* near, even as a place divine.

Ibid., song 26, p. 1169.

Dingle is still in use.

DIMINUTIVES appear to be used, in
the following passage by Shakespeare,
for very small pieces of money :

Most monster-like be shewn,

For poor'st *diminutives*, to dolts. *Ant. and Cl.*, iv, 10.

Capell reads, "for doits," which would
explain the former word; "*for dolts*"
is the original reading, which has
been changed as above.

To DING. To strike violently down,
to dash.

Brought in a fresh supply of halberdiers,

Which paunch'd his horse, and *ding'd* him to the
ground. *Spanish Trag.*, O. Pl., iii, 133.

The hellish prince, grim Pluto, with his mace

Ding down my soul to hell. *Battle of Alcazar*, D 4.

Is *ding'd* to hell, and vultures eat his heart.

Marsden's Satires.

This while our noble king,

His broad sword brandishing,

Down the French host did *ding*.

Drayt. Ballad of Aginc., p. 1380.

†The butchers axe (like great Alcides bat)

Dings deadly downe ten thousand thousand flat.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†It stor'd with onions, figs, and garlick,

With scraps of bread, it knows no fare like;

For these the neighbours do not swagger,

Nor huff, and *ding*, and draw the dagger.

Poor Robin, 1709.

†DING-DING. A term of endearment.

Loe, heere I come a woing my *ding, ding*,

Loe, heere we come a suing my darling,

Loe, heere I come a praying, to bide-a, bide-a.

Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

DING-THRIFT. A spendthrift; one
who *dings* or drives away thrift, that
is prudence and economy.

No, but because the *ding-thrift* now is poore,

And knowes not where i' th' world to borrow more.

Herrick, Works, p. 186.

And in Wit's Bedlam, 1617, the *ding-
thrift* and the miser are satirised for
their opposite extremes of character.

†DINNERLY, *adj.* Appertaining to
dinner, attending upon dinner.

A gent. of her majesties privi-chamber comming to a
merry recorder of London, about some state affaire,
met him by chance in the street going to dinner to
the lord maior, and proffered to deliver him his
encharge, but the *dinnerly* officer was so hasty on his
way that he refused to heare him, poasting him over
to another season. the gent. notwithstanding still
urged him to audience, without discovering either
who he was or what he would.

Copley's Wits, Fils, and Fancies, 1614.

DINNER-TIME. The proper hour for
dinner is laid down by Thomas Cogan,
a physician, in a book entitled the
Haven of Health, printed in 1584. It
is curious to observe how far we have
since departed from the rule.

When foure houres bee past after breakfast, a man may safely take his dinner, and the most convenient time for dinner is about *eleven* of the clocke before noone. The usuall time for dinner in the universities is at *eleven*, or else where about noon. Chap. 211.

So old Merrythought, in Beaumont and Fletcher, says,

I never came into my dining room, but at *eleven* and *six* o'clock; I found excellent meat and drink on the table. *Kn. of B. Pest.*, i, 3.

It soon became later:

Or if our meals would, every *twelve* and *seven*,
Observe due hours. *Mayne's Amor. War.*

In another old play, the hours are laid out exactly from six:

Al. What hour is 't, Lollio?

Lol. Towards belly hour, sir.

Al. Dinner time? thou mean'st *twelve* o'clock.

Lol. Yes, sir, for every part has his hour; we wake at six, and look about us, that's eye-hour; at seven we should pray, that's knee-hour; at eight walk, that's leg-hour; at nine gather flowers, and pluck a rose, that's nose hour; at ten we drink, that's mouth-hour; at eleven, lay about us for victuals, that's hand-hour; at twelve go to dinner, that's belly-hour.

Middleton & Row. Changeling.

It is odd enough that no breakfast hour is introduced!

†DIOGORICAL.

Aquarius joyn'd with Pisces, in firme league,
With reasons and vindictive arguments,
That pulveriz'd the king of diamonds,
And with a *diogorickall* relapse,
Squeaz'd through the sinders of a butterflye.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†DIRECTORY. Among the Roman Catholics, was the title of the book containing the systematical list of sins to be inquired into at confession.

The bush upon his chin, (like a carv'd story,
In a box knot) cut by the *Directory*;
Madams confession hanging at his ear,
Wire-drawn through all the questions, how and where;
Each circumstance, so in the hearing felt,
That when his ears are cropt, he'll count them gelt.

Clearland's Poems, 1651.

From these generalls she descended to the repetition of his particular crimes in such open tearms, as had he been in the humour to have gone presently to confession, he needed no better *Directory*, than her tongue to instruct him what he had to accuse himself of before the priest. *Comical History of Francion*, 1655.

DIREMPT. Divided.

Bodotria and Glota have sundry passages into the sea, and are clearly *dirempt* one from the other.

Stow's Annals, A 2.

The substantive *diremption* also occurs.

DIRIGE. A solemn service in the Romish church, being a hymn beginning, "Dirige gressus meos."

Their *diriges*, their trentals, and their shrifts.

Spens. Mother Hub., 454.

It occurs also in Chaucer; and the verse demands it here, though not so printed in the first edition. Hence, probably, our *dirge*, though it has been disputed; and the hymn *dirige* was not exactly a *dirge*. Yet any

other etymology is more forced. For the doubts on the subject, see Todd. It occurs in old English Missals.

Mattins, and mass, and evensong, and placebo, and *dirige*, and commendation, and mattins of our Lady, were ordained of sinful men, to be sung with high crying. *Wiclif. of Prelates*, c. 11.

To DIRK. To darken.

Thy waste higness but cumbers the ground,
And *dirks* the beauty of my blossoms round.

Spens. Shep. Kal., Feb., 133.

To DISABLE. To disgrace by bad report or censure.

You think my tongue may prove your enemy,
And, though restrain'd, sometimes out of a bravery,
May take a licence to *disable* ye.

B. & Fl. Island Princ., iv.

†DISACQUAINTED. Broken off from acquaintance.

'Tis held a symptom of approaching danger,
When *disacquainted* sense becomes a stranger,
And takes no knowledge of an old disease.

Quarles's Emblems.

†DISANKER. To raise the anchor.

Sixe gallyes they *disanker* from the isle
Cald desert, and their barke incompass round.

Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

DISAPPOINTED; that is, unappointed, not appointed or prepared. See APPOINTED. This is the uniform reading of the old copies in the famous line of Hamlet:

Unhousel'd, *disappointed*, unanel'd. *Ham.*, i, 5.

DISARD, s. See DIZARD.

†DISASTER. For disastrous.

Right worthy duke, whose vict'ries ever shone
Through clouds of envy and *disaster* change.

Weakest goeth to the Wall, 1618.

†DISAUGMENT. To diminish.

There should I find that everlasting treasure,
Which force deprives not, fortune *disaugments* not.

Quarles's Emblems.

To DISCANDY. To melt away from the state of being candied, like sugar, or anything of that kind.

The hearts

That spaniel'd me at heels, to whom I gave
Their wishes, do *discandy*, melt their sweets
On blossoming Cæsar; and this pine is bark'd
That overtopp'd them all.

Ant. & Cl., iv, 10.

In the above passage, the confusion of metaphor is so great, that the "*spaniel'd* me at heels" is, as a single expression, a very plausible one, instead of *pannel'd*, the old reading. It is to be wished that something could be suggested in the place of those four words, which might appear to lead to the subsequent idea of *discandying*. *Hearts* that *spaniel'd* Antony at the heels, *melting their sweets* upon Cæsar, forms a masterpiece of incongruity, which, amidst the natural, though rapid transitions

of Antony's passionate state, we should not expect to find.

In an earlier passage of the same play, *discandying* has been well proposed, instead of *discandering*, a word quite unintelligible. The idea is, that as the stones of the hail melted, or *discandied*, a person should die for each. First herself, then her son Cæsarion, then her Egyptian servants.

Till by degrees, the memory of my womb,
Together with my brave Egyptians all,
By the *discandying* of this pelleted storm,
Lie graveless. *Ant. and Cl.*, iii, 11.

The whole passage is obscure, but seems to admit of no better solution; nor of any, without such a change.

Uncandied is used in the same manner:

O my petition was
Set down in ice, which by hot greese *uncandied*,
Melts into drops. *Fletch. Two Nob. Kinsm.*, i, —

†DESCENDENCY. Descent.

I could make unto you a long discourse, of their race, blood, family, *descendencie*, degree, title, and office, but briefly to shut up all they are servants and followers. *The Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

†DISCERNANCE. Discernment.

Though sometimes it may so fall out, that a man will submit himselfe to feminine judgement, yet in this case he clearely manifesteth, that either he hath but a blinde *discernance*, or that in wiselome he is inferior to a woman. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

To DISCIPLE. To exercise with discipline. Accented on the first; whence easily contracted to **DISPLE**.

That better were in vertues *discipled*,
Then with vaine poemes weeds to have their fancy fed.
Sp. F. Q., IV, i, 1.

To DISCLOSE. To hatch.

Anon, as patient as the female dove,
When that her golden couplets are *disclos'd*.
Hamlet, v, 1.

First they ben eges, and after they ben *disclosed*,
haukes; and commonly goshaukes ben *disclosed* as
soone as the choughes. *Book of Huntynge, &c.*, bl. 1.

†DISCOLOURED. Variegated; divers-coloured.

Menesthius was one
That ever wore *discolour'd* arms.
Chapm. Pl., xvi, 159.

†DISCONFORMABLE. Non-conforming.

Assuring them, that as long as they are *disconformable*
in religion to us, they cannot be but half my subjects,
be able to do but half service, and I shall want the
best half of them, which is their souls.

Wilson's Life of James I, 1653.

DISCONTENT, s. Used as malcontent, a discontented person.

To face the garment of rebellion
With some fine colour that may please the eye
Of fickle changelings, and poor *discontents*.
1 Hen. IV, v, 1.

What! play I well the free-breath'd *discontent*?
Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 25.

†Yet when the king his first sounes death records,
In his resolved thoughts it breeds relenting,

The bloudy and unnaturall act affords
His troubled thoughts fresh cause of *discontenting*.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†DISCORDANCE. Disagreement.

But for that there is suche *discordance* and variable
reporte amongst writers. *Holinshed*, 1577.

†DISCOVER. To uncover; to unmask.

This done, they *discover*, i. e., unmask.
Decker's Whore of Babylon, 1607.

The halle chambers seilled with the beste parte of
the edifices is covered with leade; whether the kinges
pleasure is we shall *discover* the same or not, we be
desierouse to be certifi'de by this bringer.

Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 169.

†DISCOVERY. A declaration.

Then covenant and take oath
To my *discovery*. *Chapm. Pl.*, i, 70.

†DISCRASE. To distemper.

So they, when God hath bestowed their bodies upon
them, as gorgeous palaces or mansion houses wherein
the mind may dwell with pleasure and delight, do
first, by this evill demeanour, shake and *discrase* them,
and then being altogether carelesse of repairing them,
do suffer them to run to destruction.

Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

†DISCRASIE. A distempered condition.

Gr. *δυσκρασία*.

So we may not unfitly say, that the inveloped and
deformed night of ignorance (for the want of that
celestial *nosce teipsum*) begets two mis-shapen mon-
sters (which as the sepia's inky humour, doe make
turbulent the chrySTALLINEST fountain in man) *Soma-*
talgia and *Psychalgia*, the one the *discrasie* of the
body, the other the *maladie* and distemperature of the
soule. *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639.

†DISCREPANT. Dissimilar.

As our degrees are in order distant,
So the degrees of our strengths are *discrepant*.
Heywood's Spider and Fly, 1556.

To DISCURE. To discover. Singu-
larly so used by Spenser. See Todd.

I will, if please you it *discure*, assay
To ease you of that ill. *F. Q.*

Only a change of the original word,
discover, *discouer*, *discure*. Spenser
has elsewhere used *discoure*, to rhyme
with *powre*.

Or other ghastly spectacle dismay'd,
That secretly he saw, yet n'ote *discoure*.
F. Q., III, iii, 50.

DISEASE. Uneasiness, trouble, dis-
content.

For by no means the high bank he could cease,
But labour'd long in that deep ford with vain *disease*.
Spens. F. Q., III, v, 19.

First lean thine aged back against mine arm,
And, in that ease, I'll tell you my *disease*.

1 Hen. VI, ii, 5.

Reserv'd a place in the mid'st for the sacrificers,
without all tumult and *disease*.

Underwood's Heliodorus, B. 6.

To DISEASE, for to make uneasy.

Fie, fie, that for my private discontent
I should *disease* a friend, and be a trouble
To the whole house.

Woman killed with Kindness, O. Pl., vii.

Also for to disturb, or awaken:

But, brother, hye thee to the ships, and Idomen
disease. *Chapman's Iliad*, 6.
And any sleeper, when he wish'd *discas'd*.

Ibid., *Odyss.*, β.

†Many that would have gone that way so much loved
him that they were loth to *disease* him, but went
another way. *Armin, Nest of Ninnies*, 1608.

DISEDGED. Deprived of the keenness of appetite, satiated.

And I grieve myself
To think, when thou shalt be *disedged* by her
That now thou tir'st on, how thy memory
Will then be pang'd by me. *Cymb.*, iii, 4.

See to **TIRE**.

†**To DISESTEEM.** To despise.

Then let what I propound no wonder seeme,
Though doting age new truthes do *dis-esteem*.
Scol's Philomythia, 1616.

†**DISFRANK.** To set free from the *frank*, or place in which an animal was confined for feeding.

Intending to *disfrank* an ore-growne boare.
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638, p. 131.

†**DISFURNISH.** To deprive. See Chapman's Homer, II., ii, 525.

I am a thing *disfurnish'd* of all merit. *Massinger*.

†**To DISGARBAGE.** To take out the entrails.

B. I thanke you sir. In winter time they are excellent,
so they be fat and quickly roasted, without *disgarbaging* of them. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

To DIGEST. Sometimes used for *digest*.

For though you should like it to-day, perhaps yourselves know not how you should *digest* it to-morrow.

B. & Fl. Prot. to Woman Hater.

Could not learne to *digest*, that the man which they so long had used to maske their owne appetites should now be the reducer of them into order.

Pembr. Arc., p. 120.

I have set you downe one or two examples to try how ye can *digest* the maner of the devise.

Pulten., ii, 11.

It still subsists in the mouths of the vulgar.

†**DISGLORY, s.** Dishonour.

Age. Yes; so that your talke and jeasting be not to the *disglorie* of God's name, or hurt to your neighbour, you maye.

Northbrooke's Treatise against Dicing, 1577.

†**DISGRACES.** Acts of unkindness.

The interchange continually of favours and *disgraces*.
Bacon, Essay 36.

†**DISGUISED.** Intoxicated.

The sailors and the shipmen all,
Through foul excess of wine,
Were so *disguis'd* that on the sea
They showed themselves like swine.

The Garland of Delight.

Of the two last I was told a tale, that Arminius meeting Baudius one day *disguis'd with drink* (where-with he would be often), he told him, Tu, Baudi, dedecoras nostram academiam. Et tu, Armini, nostram religionem.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†**DISH.** To lay in one's dish, to lay to his charge.

The manifold examples that commonly are alledged, to deterre men from finishing such works as have bene left unperfect by notable artificers in all sciences, could not make me afaire; howbeit perchance they may be laid in my dish. I know there be many yong gentlemen, and others, whose gift this way, so much excellet my poore abilitie, that there is no comparison betweene them.

Phaer's Virgil, 1600.

†**DISH-CATCH.** A rack for dishes.

My *dish-catch*, cupboards, boards, and bed,
And all I have when we are wed.

Comical Dialogue between two Country Lovers.

To DISHABIT. To remove from its habitation.

Those stones—from their fixed beds of lime
Had been *dishabited*. *K. John*, ii, 1.

Dishabited is also used for uninhabited, or in want of inhabitants:

The *dishabited* towns afford them [the Irish poor] roosting.

Carew's Cornwall.

See Todd, to whom we are indebted for this second instance.

DISLEAL. Disloyal, dishonorable. From *leal*, Fr.

Disleall knight, whose coward corage chose
To wreake itself on beast all innocent.

Spens. F. Q., II, v, 5.

†**DISHEART.** For *dishearten*.

Have I not seen the Britains—
Bond. What?

Car. Dishearted.

Beaumont and Fletcher.

†**DISHONESTED.** Disgraced.

To choose rather to die in defence of theyr countrey and auncient liberties, than by cowardize to save a *dishonested* lyfe.

Holinshed, 1577.

†**To DISLADE.** To unlade.

Aegeons ful-fraught gallies are *disladed*.

Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†**DISLANDER.** Slander.

Master chamberlain hath authority to send or command any apprentice to the Counter for their offences: and if their offences be great, as in defying their masters houses by vicious living, or offending his master by theft, or *dislander*, or such like, then to command him to Newgate.

Calthrop's Reports, 1670.

To DISLIMN. From to *limn*, for to sketch in colours. To unpaint, to obliterate what was before limned.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought
The rack *dislimns*; and makes it indistiuct
As water is in water.

Ant. and Cl., iv, 2.

That is, "the movement of the clouds (see **RACK**) destroys the appearance which before represented a horse."

†**To DISLIVE.** Is used by Chapman for to deprive of life.

Telemachus *dislived* Amphimedon.

Odyss., xxii.

†**To DISMATCH.** To render unworthy of comparison?

Thou happy witnes of my happy watches,
Blush not (my book) nor think it thee *dismatches*.

Du Bartas.

DISME. Properly a tenth, French, but used in the following passage for the number ten, so many *tens*:

Let Helen go;

Since the first sword was drawn about this question,
Every tithe soul, 'mongst many thousand *dismes*,
Hath been as dear as Helen.

Tr. & Cr., ii, 2.

It was usually applied to the tax of a tenth:

So that there was levied, what of the *disme*, and by the devotion of the people, &c.

Holinshed in Rich. II

DISNATURED. Deprived of natural affection.

Create her child of spleen; that it may live
And be a thwart *disnatur'd* torment to her.

Lea, i, 2.

I am not so *disnattered* a man,
Or so ill borne to *disesteem* her love.

Daniel's Hymen's Triumph, Works, G g 8.

†DISNOBLE. Ignoble.

This Maximinus, after he had bestowed some meane studie in the liberall sciences, and become a *disnoble* advocat and defendor of causes, when he had also governed Corsica and Sardinia likewise, ruled Thuscia.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

To DISPARKLE, properly *dis-sparkle*.

To scatter abroad, disperse, or divide.

See to SPARKLE.

And if it had so happened, he would easily have *disparckled* the assembly sent to this new king.

Comines' Hist. by Danet, X 3.

The brute of this act incontinently was *disparckled* almost throughout the region of Italy.

Palace of Pleasure, vol. ii, S 1.

†The gallants his followers, whom feare had *disperckled*, cried out unto him on both sides.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

Also in the neuter form :

Whereupon all the armie *disparckled* and returned home.

Comines, ibid., Z 3.

DISPENCE. Used by Spenser and others for *expense*. See Todd. They had it from Chaucer.

†To DISPEND. To expend.

Howbeit the said party being demanded, What he might *dispend* by his art? answered, He got everie day as much as came to the allowance for twentie men in victuall, and as much for horse-provender (which they commonly terme *capita*) also he had a good stipend or salarie by the yeare in money, over and beside many commodious suits and requests graunted unto him.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†To DISPEOPLE. To depopulate.

Let the two and thirty sonnes
Of Eolus break forth at once, to plow
The ocean, and *dispeople* all the woods.

Randolph's Muses Looking-Glasse, 1643.

†DISPERSED. Spread abroad, published.

And so making marchandize of another mans credit, by their owne divulged and *dispersed* ignominie, they impudently seeke by anothers dishonour to set a shamelesse face on the matter.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†DISPLAY. Used in the sense of to view.

And from his seat took pleasure to *display*
The city so adorn'd with tow'rs.

Chapm. II., xi, 74; and again, xvii, 90.

To DISPLE. To discipline. A mere contraction of to *disciple*.

And bitter Penauce, with an yron whip,
Was wont him once to *disple* ev'ry day.

Spem. F. Q., I, x, 27.

Who here is fled for liberty of conscience,
From furious persecution of the marshall,
Here will I *disple*.

B. Jons. Fox, iv, 2.

In the folio (1616). it is printed *disc'ple*.

Milton has used it, apparently in allusion to some passage in Chaucer :

It is only the merry friar in Chaucer that can *disple* them.

Of Reformation.

†DISPLEASANCE. Displeasure.

At which the goddesse high *displeasance* takes,
And turnes their golden heires to crawling snakes.

Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†DISPLEASANT. Unpleasant.

Acerbus, a, um, unripe, sowre, *displeasaunt*, difficile, harde, solecne, austere, and peintull.

Eliotes Dictionarie, 1559.

Marye, this is fayer, plesant, and goodlye,
And ye are fowle, *dysplesant*. and uglye!

The Play of Wit and Science, p. 40.

†To DISPOSE. To render any one inclined, to prevail with him.

I continued diverse dayes before I could *dispose* her to let me go.

Hymen's Preludia, 1658.

DISPOSE. Disposal.

Needs must you lay your heart at his *dispose*.

K. John, i, 1.

And, with repentant thoughts for what is past,
Rests humbly at your majesty's *dispose*.

Weakest goeth to the Wall, A 4, b.

Also, disposition :

He hath a person, and a smooth *dispose*,
To be suspected.

Othello, i, 3.

Also, arrangement :

A. What is his excuse?

U. He doth rely on none,

But carries on the stream of his *dispose*,
Without observance or respect of any,
In will peculiar, and in self-admission.

Tr. and Cr., ii, 3.

See Todd, who brings examples also from later authors.

DISPOSED. Inclined to mirth and jesting.

Aye, he does well enough, if he be *dispos'd*, and so do I too.

Twelfth N., ii, 3.

L. You're *disposed*, sir.

V. Yes, marry am I, widow. B. & Pl. Wit w. M., v, 4.

Chi. Wondrous merry ladies.

Luc. The wenches are *dispos'd*; pray keep your way, sir.

B. & Pl. Valentin., ii, 4.

F. You are *dispos'd*, I think.

N. What should we do here else?

Brome, Cov. Gard. weeded, act i, p. 12.

To DISPUNGE. To sprinkle, as with water squeezed from a sponge.

O sovereign mistress of true melancholy,
The pois'nous damp of night *dispunge* upon me.

Ant. and Cl., iv, 9.

†To DISPURVEY. To empty, or strip.

They *dispurvey* their vestry of such treasure
As they may spare, the work now being ended
Demand their sums againe.

Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†To DISROUT. To throw into confusion.

They carried soldiers on each side with crosbowes and other warrelike engins, and they served for good use, being many thousands of them, to *disroute* their enemies, breaking their rankes and order, making free and open passage for their horse and foote amongst the scattered squadrons and regiments.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†DISS. Diss in Norfolk was formerly so little frequented by travellers, that it became a proverb to express indifference respecting trivial matters, "He knows nothing about *Diss*."

To DISSEAT. To unseat, to remove one from a seat.

This push

Will cheer me ever, or *disseat* me now.

Macb., v, 3.

Seeks all foule meanes
Of rough and boist'rous jadrie, to *disseate*
His lord, that kept it bravely. *Fl. Two Nob. Kiasm., v.*

DISSEMBLABLE. Unlike, dissimilar.
All humane things, lyke the Silenes, or duple images
of Alcibiades, have two faces, much alike and *dis-*
semblable. *Moria Encom. by Chaloner, E 3.*

DISSEMBLANCE. Dissembling.
I wanted those old instruments of state,
Dissemblance and suspect.
Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 24.

†**DISSENT.** For *descent*.
Refined
People feele Naples in their bodies; and
An ach i'th' bones at sixteen, passeth now
For high *dissent*; it argues a great birth.
Low blonds are never worthy such infection.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†**DISSETE.** Scattered.
Neither doth any of them ever lay hand to the plough,
plant or dresse a tree, nor get his living by tillage of
the ground, but wander alwaies they do from place to
place, *dissete* farre and wide asunder, without house
and home, without any abiding seat and positive
lawes. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.*

To DISSIMULE. To dissemble, or
conceal.

And so beareth and *dissimuleth* the same, that often-
times the evill which she abhorreth, by such bearing
and *dissimuling*, is restrayned and reformed.
Holinsk., vol. i, k 3.

Assuring himselfe of his death, and devising how with
dissimuled sorrow to celebrate his funeral.

†Howbeit, this one thing he could neither *dissimule*
nor passe over with silence, but urge instantly.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†And now went not he to worke by way of shaddowed
and *dissimuled* deceit; but whereas the palace stood
without the wals, hee did beset it round about with
armed men. *Ibid.*

DISSIMULER. A dissembler.
He was close and secrete, a deep *dissimuler*, lowly of
countenance, arrogant of harte.
Holinsk., vol. ii, N n n 7.

†**DISSIPANDING.** Profligate.
Young Noy, the *dissipanding* Noy, is kill'd in France
in a duell, by a brother of sir John Biron; so now the
younger brother is heir and ward to the king.
Letter to Wentworth, Apr. 5, 1636.

DISTAFF, SAINT. No regular saint,
but a name jocularly given to *Rock*,
or *Distaff-day*, which was the day
after Twelfth-day. *Rock* meaning
distaff. This day is celebrated by
R. Herrick, in his *Hesperides*:

Partly work, and partly play,
Ye must on *St. Distaff's day*.

And towards the end,
Give *St. Distaff* all the night,
Then bid Christmas sport good-night. P. 374.

It is alluded to in Warner's *Albions*
England:

Rock, and Plow-Monday's games shall gang. P. 121.
Plow-Monday was the Monday fol-
lowing.

†**DISTASTIVE.** Disgusting.
Thus did they finishe their *distastive* songe.
The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, MS.

DISTEMPERATE. Immoderate; from
dis and *temperate*.

Aquinas objecteth the *distemperate* heat, which he
supposeth to be in all places directly under the sun.
Raleigh's History, ap. Johns.

DISTEMPERATURE. Disorder, sick-
ness. This word, though not consi-
dered as obsolete by Johnson, seems
to have fallen into disuse, and will
not be found easily in authors much
later than the time of Shakespeare.
It is deduced from *distemperate*, which
is itself obsolete.

Sweet recreation barr'd, what doth ensue,
But moody and dull Melancholy,
Kinsman to grim and comfortless Despair;
And, at her heels, a huge infectious troop
Of pale *distemperatures*, and foes to life?

Com. of Er., v, 1.

So, this is well; here's one discovery made;
Here are the heads of our *distemperature*.

Daniel, Queen's Arcad., i, 4.

DISTILLATION. Apparently used for
chemistry.

Yes, sir, I study here the mathematics
And *distillation*. *B. Jons. Alch., iv, 1.*

DISTRACT was used for distracted.

Better I were *distract*,
So should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs.
Lear, iv, 6.

DISTRACTIONS. Detachments, parts
taken from the main body.

While he was yet in Rome,
His power went out in such *distractions*, as
Beguil'd all spies. *Ant. & Cl., iii, 7.*

†**DISTRAIN.** To seize for debt.

We may so use the matter, to have most part of the
money without the *distraining* of your own body.
History of Fortunatus.

DISTRAUGHT. The old participle of
to *distract*, distracted.

O! if I wake shall I not be *distraught*,
Environed with all these hideous fears?

Rom. and Jul., iv, 3.

O Jaques, know thou that our master's mind
Is much *distraught* since his Horatio died.
Spanish Trag., O. Pl., iii, 193.

With diet and correction men *distraught*
(Not too far past) may to their wits be brought.
Drayt., Idea 9, p. 1262.

DISTURB, s. Disturbance.

For never one but she shall have this grace
From all *disturbs* to be so long kept free.
Daniel, Civ. Wars, vi, 47.

To DISTURNE. To turn aside.

And glad was to *disturne* that furious streame
Of war on us, that else had swallowed them.
Dan. Civ. W., iv, 20.

Used also by Donne. See Todd.

To DITE. Apparently for to winnow;
and *diters*, winnowers.

And as in sacred floores of barnes, upon corn win-
owers flies
The chaffe, driven with an opposite wind, when yellow
Ceres dites,
Which all the *diters'* feet, legs, armes, their heads
and shoulders whites. *Chapman, Iliad, 5, p. 73.*

DITT. Contracted from ditty; appa-
rently for tune in these lines:

No branch whereon a fine bird did not sitt,
No bird, but did her shrill notes sweetly sing,
No song, but did contain a lovely ditt.

Spens. F. Q., II, vi, 13.

†DIVAST. Devastated; laid waste.

But time will come when th' earth shall lie *divast*,
When heav'n and hell shall both be fill'd at last.

Owen's Epigrams, 1677.

DIVE-DAPPER. A small bird, called also a *dab-chick*, or *didapper*. If *dive-dapper* was really the original word, it was equivalent to *small diver*.

This dandiprat, this *dive-dapper*.

Middleton, Anc. Dr., iv, p. 372.

DIVERB, *s.* A proverb. A Latinism found chiefly, if not exclusively, in Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*. See Todd.

To DIVEST. To undress. *Devestio*, Lat.; *devêtir*, Fr. This is the primitive sense of the word, but is not now used.

Friends all but now, ev'n now
In quarter, and in terms like bride and groom
Divesting them for bed. *Oth.*, ii, 8.

DIVIDABLE. Used for divided, distant. Accented on the first.

Peaceful commerce from *di'vidable* shores. *Tr. & Cr.*, i, 8.

DIVIDANT. Licentiously, as it seems, used for divisible; and apparently accented on the middle syllable.

Twinn'd brothers of one womb,
Whose procreation, residence, and birth
Scarce is *dividant*,—touch them with several fortunes,
The greater scorns the lesser. *Tim. of A.*, iv, 3.

To DIVIDE. To make divisions in music, which is, the running a simple strain into a great variety of shorter notes to the same modulation.

And all the while sweet music did *divide*
Her looser notes to Lydian harmony.

Spens. F. Q., III, i, 40.

And all the while most heav'nly melody
About the bed sweet music did *divide*. *Ibid.*, I, v, 7.

In both these passages, however, there seems to be an allusion to the "*carmina divides*" of Horace. Mr. Warton, who has quoted them in his notes on Milton's Ode on the Passion, must have meant to assign the same sense to the word in that passage; but in this he was mistaken: it means there only to share, or bear a part:

My muse with angels did *divide* to sing.

DIVISION is used by Shakespeare in the musical sense:

Some say the lark makes sweet *division*.

Rom. and Jul., iii, 5.

And in the same manner it is still used technically.

†DIVULGATOR. One who divulges; a publisher.

To that great promulgater,
And neat *divulgater*,
Whom the citie admires,
And the suburbs desires.

Harry White's Humour, 1659.

†DIVULST. Rent asunder.

Vaines, synewes, arteries, why crack yee not?
Burst and *divulst* with anguish of my griefe.

Antonio and Mellida, 1609.

A DIZARD, DIZZARD, or DISARD. A blockhead, or fool. Probably from the same Saxon etymology as dizzy, *dysi*. Some have said, from *disard*, Fr. for a prater, or babbling fellow; but no such word was ever used in French. Their word is *diseur*; nor does the English word mean so much a prater, as a downright dunce, or fool. Thus Cotgrave renders it, not by *diseur*, or any such word, but by *lourdaut*.

He that cannot personate the wise man well amongst wisards, let him learn to play the fool well amongst *dizzards*. *G. Chapm., Masque of the Middle Temple*, Cl.

What a revengeful *dizard* is this!

Lingua, O. Pl., v, 165.

Whereat the sergeant wroth, said, *Dizzard*, calfe,
Thou would'st if thou hadst wit or sense to see.

Harringt. Ep., 2, 9.

[In the old English Homer by Art. Hall (1581), p. 10, which was translated from the French, we have:]

†You heraulter high, come on, quoth he, no daunger
dread at all,

For by your *disarde* king, not you, their wrong on me
doth fall.

[The *dizard* was properly the vice, or fool, in a play; the jester. This would seem to justify the Fr. derivation.]

†Pantomimus, Senecæ, qui fracto corporis motu turpique gesticulatione quasvis actiones representat, ab omnifaria imitatione indito nomine. *παρωπίμος*. A *dizzard* or common vice and jester, counterfetting the gestures of any man, and moving his body as him list. *Nomenclator*.

DIZZARDLY. The writer of the following passage seems to have preferred the French derivation:

Where's this prating asse, this *dizzardly* foole?

Wilson's Cocker's Prophecy, A 4.

†To DO AWAY. To kill; to make away with.

The Tartar broke o're the four hundred mil'd wall,
and rush'd into the heart of China, as far as Quinzay,
and beleagerd the very palace of the emperor, who
rather than to becom captif to the base Tartar burnt
his castle, and *did away* himself, his thirty wives, and
children.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

To DO ONE RIGHT, or REASON. *Faire raison*, Fr. To pledge a person in drinking.

Do me right,
And dub me knight.

Part of an old catch, sung by Silence in 2 Hen. IV, v, 3; alluded to, probably, in this also:

Fill's a fresh bottle, by this light, sir knight,
You shall do right. *All Fools*, O. Pl., iv, 189.

'Tis freely spoken, noble burgomaster,
I'll do you right. *B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush*, ii, 8.

See also the note on the Widow's
Tears, O. Pl., vi, 199.

Your master's health, sir.

—I'll do you reason, sir.

Adv. of Five Hours, O. Pl., xii, 26.

See to DUB.

To DO OUT. To extinguish, or obliterate. Contracted to *dout* in common speech.

The dram of base

Dout all the noble substance of worth out
To his own scandal. *Hamlet*, i, 4.

This passage, which, with twenty lines preceding, is omitted in the folio, stands in the quarto of 1611, thus:

The dram of eale

Dout all the noble substance of a *doubt*
To his own scandal.

Many conjectural attempts have been made to restore the true reading, of which the above is one. But of *worth* there is no trace in the original. *Eale* has been made *ease*, and that changed into *base*. But Capell conjectured, with probability, that *ill* was the word intended. The slightest change would be

The dram of ill

Dout all the noble substance often out.

But *dout*, the contraction of *do out*, has been preferred by the latest commentators. [This is the reading which appears to be now generally adopted.] *Do out* might perhaps be confirmed, as Mr. Steevens has produced *out-done* for put out; but there is little pretence for introducing *worth*. See Todd in *Dout*. *Dout* is perfectly analogous to *doff* and *don*.

To DO TO DEATH, and to DO TO DIE. Phrases still current in Shakespeare's time, for to kill.

O Warwick, Warwick! that Plantagenet
Which held thee dearly as his soul's redemption,
Is by the stern lord Clifford *done to death*.

3 *Hen. VI*, ii, 1.

For when I die shall envie die with mee,
And lye deep smother'd with my marble-stone,
Which while I live cannot be *done to die*.

Hall, Prok. to Satires, B. IV.

Only let her abstain from cruelty,
And *do me not* before my time *to die*.

Spens. Sonnet, 42.

Betwixt them both they have me *doen to die*
Through wounds, and strokes, and stubborn handeling.

Spens. F. Q., II, iv, 33.

†DOCHES.

Marry I must get me another gate, and put one a
newe-face, and so I will goe to yonder narrowe streete

harde by, there ile stand that the old *dockes* may see
me when they come forth, I will make them beleeve
I went to the market, but I never meant it.

Terence in English, 1614.

†DOCK. *In dock, out nettle*, a singular phrase indicating unsteadiness or inconstancy, which was popular during a long period.

Shee's like a Janus with a double face,
To smile and lowre; to grace, and to disgrace;
She lov's and loathes, together at an instant,
And in inconstancy is onely constant.
Uncertaine certaine, never loves to settle,
But here, there, every where; *in dock, out nettle*.
The man whom all her frownes or favours spurne,
Regardeth not her wheele, how oft it turnes.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

Now then that we bee not, all our life long, thus off
and on, fast or loose, *in docks, out nettle, and in nettle*,
out docke, it will behove us once more yet to looke
back.

Bishop Andrewes, Sermons, folio, p. 391.

Who fight with swords for life sure care but little,
Since 'tis no more than this, *in dock, out nettle*.

Wrangling Lovers, 1677.

As this is now the time of spring,
Young folks do love like any thing;
Tho' love be made of diff'rent metal,
Of joy and pain (*in dock, out nettle*),
A painful pleasure—pleasing pain,
A gainful loss,—a losing gain;
A bitter sweet,—easing disease,
A cool fresh stream, salt as the seas.

Poor Robin, 1777.

†DOCTRINABLE. Containing doctrine.

Then certainly is more *doctrinable* the fained Cyrus
in Xenophon then the true Cyrus in Justine.

Sidney's Apology for Poetry.

†DODDER, *v.* To slumber?

That in the contented ivy bush stays;

She *dodders* all day,

While the little birds play;

And at midnight she flutters her wings,

Hooting at her mopish discontented life,

Just like an honest man and his wife.

Poem of 17th cent.

†DODDY. A blockhead.

Now purpose I roundly

Trick this pretty *doddy*,

And make him a noddy.

The Marriage of Wit and Wisdom.

DODGE, *s.* To have the *dodge*, to be cheated, or let a person give one the slip.

Shall I trouble you so far as to take some pains with
me? I am loath to have the *dodge*.

Wily beguiled, Orig. of Dr., iii, 319.

DODIPOLL. A stupid person, a thick head. From poll.

But some will say, our curate is naught, an asse-head,
a *dodipoll*, a lack-latin.

Latimer's Sermon, 98 b.

There was an old anonymous comedy,
printed in 1600, called, The Wisdome
of Dr. Dodypole. See Warton, vol. iii,
p. 475.

†Corvi lusciniis honoratiores: Doctor *Dodipoll* is more
honored than a good divine.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 554.

[*Dodipate* was sometimes used in the
same sense.]

†Thus by her scols

Made him a sole,

And called hym *dodypate*.

The Boke of Mayd Emlyn.

DODKIN, *s.* A very small coin, the

eighth part of a stiver. From *duytkin*, Dutch; that is, *doit-kin*, a little doit.

There was at that time [i. e., under Henry V] forbidden certaine other coynes called *seakar* and *dodkins*.

Stowe's Lond., p. 97.

Well, without halfpennie, all my wit is not worth a *dodkin*.

Lyly's Mother Bombe, ii, 2.

Just foure in all,

Which, with the other three and quarter, make

Seven and a *dodkin*. *Gayton, Fest. Notes*, p. 101.

†**DODMAN**. A snail. Still used in this sense in Norfolk.

Oh what a *dodmans* heart have we heere, oh what a fawnes courage, what a minde, an hart, courage, and spirit hast thou? Gentlemen, if you feare the Turkish pyrates, never doubt, for heere is a good fresh-water souldier.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

To DOFF. Contracted from *to do off*, or put off. Usually applied to something worn on the body. Thus *to don* was made from *to do on*, and even *to dup* for *to do up*. See **DUP**.

He that unbuckles this, 'till we do please

To *doff* for our repose, shall hear a storm.

Ant. & Cl., iv, 4.

Come, you must *doff* this black; dye that pale cheek Into his own colour.

Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 340.

In the following it is used for to remove, or get rid of:

Your eye in Scotland

Would create soldiers, make our women fight

To *doff* their dire distresses. *Mach.*, iv, 3.

Here for to subject to delay, to put off:

Every day thou *doff'st* me with some device, Iago.

Oth., iv, 2.

See **DAFF**.

DOG-BOLT. Evidently a term of reproach, and, I suspect, nearly synonymous with *dog*, only perhaps more contemptuous. At least, *dogbolts* are said to snarl, in the following passage:

I'll not be made a prey unto the marshall,

For ne'er a snarling *dog-bolt* of you both.

B. Jons. Alc., i, 1.

In another place it seems to imply treachery, or what is called a *dog-trick*:

To have your own turn serv'd, and to your friend

To be a *dog-bolt*. *B. & Fl. Wit w. Money*, iii, 1.

Oh ye *dog-bolts*!

That fear no hell but Dunkirk.

Ibid., *Hon. M. Fort.*, v, 1.

Johnson says, on what authority I know not, that the coarser part of meal is called *dog-bolt*, or flour for dogs; but this, as Mr. Todd hints, will not explain its use. Butler uses it as an adjective, in the sense of *base*, or degraded:

His only solace was that now

His *dog-bolt* fortune was so low,

That either it must quickly end,

Or turn about again and mend.

Hudib., II, i, 39.

No compound of *dog* and *bolt*, in any

sense, appears to afford an interpretation of it.

†**TO DOG-DRAW**. A term in the old forest law.

Dogge-draw is, where any man hath stricken or wounded a wild beast, by shooting at him, either with crosse bow or long bowe, and is found with a hound or other dogge drawing after him, to recover the same, this the old forresters do call *dogge-drawe*.

Manscodd's Treatise of the Lawes of the Forest, 1598.

†**DOG'S-FACE**. A term of reproach.

Meane while Achilles kept the peace,

But to berogue him did not cease,

Quoth he, thou drunken, *dogs-face*, coward.

Homer a la Mode, 1665.

†**DOGION**. For dudgeon.

They that are of this complexion are very affable in speech, and have a gracious faculty in their delivery, much addicted to witty conceits, to a scholerlike *εὐπαιδεία*, being facetosi, not acetosi; quipping without bitter taunting: hardly taking any thing in *dogion*, except they be greatly mooved, with disgrace especially.

Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

DOG-KILLER seems to have been an allowed office in the hot months, when those animals are apt to run mad.

Would take you now the habit of a porter, now of a carman, now of the *dog-killer*, in this month of August, and in the winter of a seller of tinderboxes.

B. Jons. Bart. Fair, ii, 1.

This practice, Mr. Gifford says, is common on the Continent.

DOG-LEACH. Dog-doctor. From *dog* and *leach*. Used also as a general term of contempt.

Empirics that will undertake all cures, yet know not the causes of any disease. *Dog-leeches*!

Ford, Lov. Mel., iv, 2.

Out, you *dogleach*!

The vomit of all prisons! *B. Jons. Alc.*, i, 1.

†**DOG-TRICK**. A practical joke. The word is explained as meaning sometimes a fool's bauble.

I will heere, in the way of mirth, declare a prettie *dog-tricke* or gibe as concerninge this mayden.

Polydore Vergil, trans.

I could have soyled a greater volume than this with a deale of emptie and triviall stuffe; as puling sonets, whining elegies, the *dog-tricks* of love, toyes to mocke apes, and transforme men into asses.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**DOG-WHIPPER**. A church-beadle.

The term is an old one.

It were verie good the *dog-whipper* in Pauls would have a care of this in his unsaverie visitation everie Saturday.

Nash's Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

DOLE. A share or lot in anything distributed; distribution. From *to deal*.

It was your presumise,

That in the *dole* of blows your son might drop.

2 Hen. IV, i, 1.

He all in all, and all in ev'ry part,

Doth share to each his due, and equal *dole* impart.

Fletch. Purple Isl., vi, 32.

Hence the phrase, so very common in ancient writers, of *Happy man be his dole*, i. e., let his share or lot be the title, *happy man*. It was, however,

used as a general wish for good success in a manner which makes it difficult to give it any literal construction: particularly as an exclamation before a doubtful contest, where it seems equivalent to "Happy be he who succeeds best."

Mine honest friend,
Will you take eggs for money?
Mam. No, my lord, I'll fight.
Leo. You will! why, *happy man be his dole*.
Win. Tale, i, 2.
Now, my masters, *happy man be his dole*, say I; every man to his business.
1 Hen. IV, ii, 2.
Wherein, *happy man be his dole*, I trust that I shall not speede worst, and that very quickly.
Damon and Pith., O. Pl., i, 177.

So in Hudibras:

Let us that are unhurt and whole
Fall on, and *happy man be's dole*.
Part I, Cant. 3, v. 637.

We find an equivalent phrase in Beaumont and Fletcher, which throws considerable light upon this:

What news? what news?
1st Cit. It holds, he dies this morning.
2d Cit. Then *happy man be his fortune*, I'm resolv'd.
Cupid's Revenge, act iv, p. 485.

Dole also was used for grief, or lamentation, as derived from dolor:

With mirth in funeral, and with dirge in marriage,
In equal scale weighing delight and *dole*. Hamlet, i, 1.
Not thee that dost thy heaven's joy inherit,
But our own selves that here in *dole* are drent.
Spens. Astrophel, v. 509.

Milton also has used the word in this sense.

†But in our life appears:
Our errors misse correcting.
Then let the greatest know,
Dole on their ruine feedes.

Brandon's Octavia, 1598.

DOLE-BEER. Beer distributed to the poor.

I know you were one could keep
The butt'ry hatch still lock'd, and save the chippings,
Sell the *dole-beer* to aqua-vitæ men, &c.
B. Jons. Alch., i, 1.

†**DOLE-BREAD.** Bread similarly distributed. "Pain d'aumosne. *Dole-bread*." Nomenclator.

DOLOUR. Grief, pain, or lamentation.

When the tongue's office should be prodigal,
To breathe th' abundant *dolour* of the heart.
Rich. II, i, 3.
So all lamenting muses would me wailings lend,
The *dolours* of the heart in sight again to show.
Mirror for Magist., p. 485.

DOLPHIN. This word was long in current use for the Dauphin of France. In the old edition of The troublesome Raigne of King John, it is so throughout:

Lewis the *dolphin* and the heire of France, &c.
The turning tide bears back, with flowing chaunce,
Unto the *dolphin* all we had attain'd,
And fills the late low-running hopes of Fraunce.
Daniel, Civ. Wars, v, 44.

Against his oath from us had made departure
To Charles the *dolphin*, our chiefemie.

Mirror for Mag., p. 313.

The title of *dolphin* was purchased to the eldest sonne of the king of France, by Philip of Valoys, who began his raigne in France, anno 1328. Imbert, or Hubert, the last count of the province of *Dolphins* and Viennois, who was called the *dolphin* of Viennois, being vexed, &c.
Coryat, vol. i, p. 45.

Yet I think that usage perfectly misapplied in explaining the following passage:

Why your *dolphin* is not lustier; 'fore me I speak in respect.
All's W., ii, 8.

On this Mr. Steevens says, "By *dolphin* is meant the dauphin," &c.; whereas it means only that the king is made as lusty as a *dolphin*, which is a sportive, lively fish; a similar idea probably suggested the following singular passage:

His delights
Were *dolphin-like*, and shew'd his back above
The element they liv'd in. Ant. and Cl., v, 2.

The apparently incoherent stuff of "*Dolphin* my boy, boy, Sessy, let him trot by," is said to be part of an old song, in which the king of France thus addressed the Dauphin:

*Dolphin, my boy, my boy,
Cessee, let him trot by.*

So at least I conjecture it should be, not *cease*, as it is printed in Mr. Steevens's note. Lear, iii, 4. *Hey no nonny* was the burden of this ballad, as of some others now extant. Cokes, in Jonson's Barth. Fair, alludes to the same ballad, when he says, "He shall be *Dauphin my boy*." Act v, sc. 4.

†**DOMAGE.** Damage, hurt.

What delight hath heaven,
That lives unhurt itself, to suffer given
Up to all *domage* those poor few that strive
To imitate it. Chapman. Odyss., xiii, 457.

†**DOMESTICAL.** Domestic.

In our private and *domestical* matters.

Sydney's Apology for Poetry.
By whose good indeavours, vice is punished, vertue rewarded, peace established, forraigne broyles repressed, *domesticall* cares appeased.

Lylie's Euphues and his England.

DOMINATIONS. One of the supposed orders of angelical beings, according to the established arrangement of the schools. In Heywood's Hierarchie of blessed Angels (1635), they form the titles of seven books; Michael the archangel presides over the eighth, and the angel Gabriel over the ninth. They are thus specified:—1. Cherubim; 2. Seraphim; 3. Thrones; 4.

Dominations; 5. Vertues; 6. Powers; 7. Principats. All but the first two are comprised by Milton in one fine-sounding line of address to them:

Thrones, *Dominations*, Princedoms, Virtues, Powers.

Titles supposed by some readers to have been invented by him; but Heywood had before introduced them into verse:

The seraphins, the cherubins, and thrones,
Potéstates, vertues, *dominations*,
The principats, archangels, angels, all
Resound his praise in accents musicall.

B. IX, p. 582.

Ben Jonson also had introduced them into an elegy:

Saints, martyrs, prophets; with those hierarchies,
Angels, archangels, principalities,
The *dominations*, virtues, and the powers,
The thrones, the cherub, and seraphic bowers,
That planted round there sing before the Lamb.

On Lady Venetia Digby; Underw., ix.

It must be admitted, however, that these names were derived from a book, long esteemed as of the highest authority, The Apostolical Constitutions, where we read

ἑτέρα τῶν ταγμάτων πλήθη, ἄγγελοι, ἀρχάγγελοι,
θρόνοι, κυριότητες, ἀρχαί, ἐξουσίαι, δυνάμεις.

Lib. VIII, § 35.

And elsewhere to the same effect.

†DOMINO. It does not seem very clear when this word first came into use, but it was customary in France, as early as the sixteenth century, for ladies of rank and fashion always to wear masks over their faces when taking their promenade or travelling. The domino in masquerades appears not to have been known by this name in the latter part of the 17th century, when Dunton wrote and published.

Domino, a kind of hood or habit for the head, worn by canons; and hence also a fashion of vail used by some women that mourn.

Ladies Dictionary, 1694.

DOMMERAR, or DUMMERER, in the old cant of beggars, meant one who pretended to be dumb.

Higgen, your orator, in this interregnum,
That whilom was your *dommerar*, doth beseech you.

B. and Fl. Beggar's Bush, ii, 1.

These *dommerars* are leud and most subtyll people, the most of these are watchmen, and wyll never speake, unless they have extreame punishment, &c.

Caveat ag. Com. Cursitors.

Every village will yeeld abundant testimonies amongst us; we have *dummerers*, Abraham-men, &c.

Burton's Anat. of Mel., p. 159.

†In the degree of beggars it is thought he will turne *dummerer*; he practises already, and is for that purpose many times taken speechlesse.

Stephens' Essayes, 1615, p. 274.

To DON. To do on, or put on. See to DOP.

Menas, I did not think
This amorous surteiter would have *don'd* his helm
For such a petty war. *Ant. and Cl.*, ii, 1.
What! should I *don* this robe and trouble you?

Tit. And., i, 2.

Some shirts of mail, some coats of plate put on,
Some *donu'd* a cuirass, some a corslet bright.

Fairf. Tass., i, 72.

And, when he did his rich apparel *don*,
Put he no widow nor an orphan on.

Rp. Corbel's Poems, p. 39.

To DONE. An old form of to do.

He lives not in despair,
As *done* his servants.

Tuncr. and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 209.

Again:

Such are the praises lovers *done* deserve. *Ibid.*, 210.
But sped him thence to *done* his lord's behest.

Fairf. Tass., i, 70, early editions.

DONZEL DEL PHEBO. A celebrated hero of romance, in the Mirror of Knighthood, &c. *Donzel* is from the Italian, *donzello*, and means a squire, or young man; or, as Florio says, "A damosell, a bachelor," &c. He seems always united with Rosiclear.

Defend thee powerfully, marry thee sumptuously, and keep thee in despite of Rosiclear or *Donzel del Phebo*.

Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 92.

Donzel del Phebo and Rosiclear! are you there?

The Bird in a Cage, O. Pl., viii, 248.

So the Captain in Philaster calls the citizens in insurrection with him, "My dear *Donsels*:" and presently after, when Philaster appears, salutes him by the title of

My royal Rosiclear!

We are thy myrmidons, thy guards, thy roarers.

Philaster, v, p. 166-7.

†DOOLE. A boundary post.

Three miles on this side of Bath in the high road, on a high hill, are 3 stone *dooles*, that part 3 great shires, and there tooke I my leave of one with my left leg, possession of another with my right leg, and shaking the third with my left hand all at once, with one moving posture.

MS. Lansd., 213.

DOOMSDAY. To take doomsday seems to mean to fix doomsday as the time for payment.

And sometimes he may do me more good here in the city by a free word of his mouth, than if he had paid me half in hand, and took doomsday for the other.

The Puritan, Suppl. to Shaks., ii, 621.

†DOOR. To set from the door, to drive away.

After he had penetrated into this her hungry feminine enclination, having heard all, to set her from the doors, hee said: My spirituall mistresse, goe your wayes home, and the next night attentively hearken after our mattins bell, which will undoubtedly instruct you, in whatsoever you are to performe.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†DOOR-NAIL. As dead as a door-nail is a very old phrase.

But now the thought of the new come foole so much moved him, that he was as dead as a doore-nayle, standing on tip-toe, looking toward the door to behold arrivall.

Armin, Nest of Ninnies, 1608.

†To DOP. To dip, to duck.

Like tonny-fish they be which swiftly dive and *dop*.
North's Plutarch (Lucullus).

DOP, s., for dip, or a very low bow.

The Venetian *dop*, this.

B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev., v, 1.

A DOPER, or DOPPER. An anabaptist; that is, a dipper. Of the first customer in the Staple of News, the margin says, "1st Cust. A she-baptist." The Register afterwards says of her,

This is a *doper*, a she-anabaptist!

Seal and deliver her her news; dispatch.

B. Jons. Staple of News, iii, 2.

A world of *doppers*! but they are there as lunatick persons, walkers only; that have leave only to hum and ha, not daring to prophesy, or start up upon stools to raise doctrine.

Ibid., Masque of the Moon, vol. vi, p. 62, Wh.

Thus a dab-chick or didapper was also called a *dob-chick*, or *dopper-bird*. *Minsheu*. Even Ray has called it a *didopper*. *Dict. Tril., ch. 9.*

†DOPT. For adopt.

Still. Hold yee there, my lord, I am but a poore fellow and have but a simple living left me; yet my brother, were he a very naturall brother of mine owne, should hee bee *dopted*, I would *dopt* him, and herrite him, i'lle fit him.

Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

DOR. A drone, or beetle. *Lye, Minsheu*, and others.

What should I care what ev'ry *dor* doth buz

In credulous ears? *B. Jons. Cynthia's Revels, iii, 3.*

To give the *dor*, a cant phrase for to make a fool of a person, or pass a joke upon him, or outwit him.

There oft to rivals lends the gentle *dor*,
 Oft takes (his mistress by) the bitter bob.

Fletch. Purp. Isl., vii, 25.

You will see, I shall now give him the gentle *dor* presently, he forgetting to shift the colours which are now changed with alteration of the mistress.

Ibid., v, 4.

Falsely interpreted, in some editions, as giving them leave to sleep. The changes of his mistress's colours are here also mentioned directly after. The whole progress of that curious design follows, and the joke turning against the person who made the attack, it ends with an exclamation of the *Dor!* the *Dor!* the palpable *Dor!* by which is meant, that he is palpably defeated.

I would not

Receive the *dor*, but as a bosom friend

You shall direct me. *B. & Fl. Lover's Progr., i, 1.*

And then at the time would she have appeared (as his friend) to have given you the *dor*.

B. Jons. Epicene, iii, 3.

The *dor* is used also as a mock imprecation:

The *dor* on Plutarch and Seneca! I hate it; they are my own imaginations, by this light. *Ibid., ii, 3.*

To **DOR.** The same as to give the *dor*;

to outwit, impose upon, &c. Skinner notices this word.

Here he comes, whistle; be this sport called *dorring* the dott'rel.

B. Jons. Bart. Fair, iv, 2.

Is this the finest tale you can devise?

What, hop'd you that with this I could be *dor'd*?

Harringt. Ariost., v, 39.

To obtain a *dor* was once also a school term for getting leave to sleep; from *dormire*.

†DORBELLICAL. Clumsy. *Dorbelish* is still used in this sense in the dialect of Lincolnshire.

I have reade over thy sheepish discourse it was so ugly, *dorbellicall*, and lamish.

Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

†DORMANT WINDOW. A dormar window, or window in the roof of the house.

Old *dormant windows* must confesse,
 Her beams their glimmering spectacles;
 Struck with the splendour of her face,
 Do th' office of a burning glasse.

Cleveland's Poems, 1651.

DORNICK. The Dutch name for Tournay, often applied to the manufactures of that place, but usually corrupted into *Darnick*, *Darnex*, &c. See **DARNIX**. The city had once a flourishing woollen trade, says the Atlas Geographicus, which is now decayed (that is, early in the eighteenth century). We find the traces of that trade in the *Dornick* hangings and carpets, mentioned by our old authors. But at the latter period we are told that it had a considerable trade "in a sort of table-linen, thence called *Dornick*." *Atl. Geogr., vol. i, p. 948.*

DORP. A village. The same as *thorp*. Saxon, *dorpe*.

The captains of this rascal cow'rdly rout

Were Isambert of Agincourt, at hand;

Riflant of Clunass, a *dorpe* thereabout, &c.

Drayt. Battle of Aginc., vol. i, p. 75.

And *dorps* and bridges quite away should bear.

Drayt. Moone., p. 492.

And so it fell out with that ruin'd *dorpe*, or hamlet [Old Yarmouth].

Nash's Lenten Stuff, Harl. Misc., vi, 150.

Amsterdam, a town, I beleeve, that there are few her fellows, being from a mean fishing *dorpe* come—to be one of the greatest marts in Europe.

Howell's Letters, § i, 6, 1st ed.

[We agree in Mr. Hooper's interpretation of *dorpe bores*, i. e., village boors, in the following passage.]

†All the *dorpe bores* with terror fled.

Chapm. Pl., xi, 587.

DORRER. Sleeper, or lazy person. From *dor*.

There is a great number of gentlemen which cannot be content to live idle themselves like *dorrsers*.

R. Robinson's Transl. of the Utopia, Didd. ed., i, p. 51.

DORTOUR. A sleeping-place, or dormitory. A Chaucerian word, retained by Spenser.

And them pursued into their *dortours* sad,
And searched all their cels and secreta near.

Spens. P. Q., VI, xii, 24.

DOSNELL, or DASNEL. A word which I have found only in the following proverb, and cannot exactly interpret.

The *dosnell* dawcock comes dropping in among the doctors.

Withals' Dict., p. 558, [ed. 1634.]

It is given as the translation of "Graculus inter musas, anser strepit inter olores." Also, in Howell's English Proverbs, p. 15, b. Ray has it

The *dasnel* dawcock sits among the doctors.

Prov., p. 55.

And illustrates it by "Corchorus inter olera."

DOSSERS. Panniers, or something of that kind. *Dossier*, Fr., from *dos*, a back. Cotgrave translates it by *hotte*, which is exactly a *pannier*.

The milkmaids' cuts shall turn the wenches off,
And lay their *dossers* tumbling in the dust.

Merry Dev. of Edm., O. Pl., v, 265.

See CUT.

Chaucer has the word, and makes a difference between *dossers* and *panniers*:

Or makin of these paniers,
Or ellis hutchis or *dossers*.

House of Fame, iii, 849.

You ha' some market here—some *dossier* of fish

Or fowl to fetch off. *B. Jons. Staple of N.*, ii, 4.

Written also *dorsers*, as from the old French, *dorsier*:

By this some farmer's dairy-maid I may meet her,
Riding from market one day 'twixt her *dorsers*.

B. & Fl. Night-walker, i, 1.

†**DOSSER-HEADED.** Literally pannier-headed, i. e., empty-headed, foolish.

I will not play the hypocrite to you (gallants) nor be nice in revealing my youthfull amouretts, in regard I find you are not *dossier-headed* like divers others, and I know 'tis a glory for me to have followed the instinct of mother nature.

Comical History of Francion, 1655.

†**DOTARD, or DOTTARD.** Applied to trees, stumpy; cut down to the stumps.

Then beetles could not live

Upon the hony bees,

But they the drones would drive

Unto the *dotted* trees.

Friar Bacons Brazen Heads Prophecie, 1604.

It beares huge nuts which have excellent food in them; it shoots out hard prickles above a fathom long, and those arme them, with the bark they make tents, and the *dotard* trees serve for firing.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

Manie *dottards* and decayde trees are within divers mannors surveyde, which are contynuallie wrongfullie taken by the tenauntes. *MS. Lansd.*, 165, A.D. 1613.

†**DOTARY.** The act of doating.

These been for such as make them votarie,

And take them to the mantle and the ring,

And spenden day and night in *dotarie*,

Hammering their heads, musing on heavenly thing.

Drayton's Shepherds Garland, 1593.

DOTES. Qualification, endowments; Lat. Used by Ben Jonson, and it was thought by him only; but this his best editor, Mr. Gifford, denies, and says he has found it in earlier authors.

I muse a mistress can be silent to the *dots* of such a servant.

Epicæne, ii, 3.

I durst not aim at that, the *dots* were such

Thereof, no notion can express how much

Their caract was.

Elegy on Lady Jane Pawlet, vol. vi, p. 18.

It has not hitherto been found or referred to in any other passages.

DOTTEREL. A bird said to be so foolishly fond of imitation, as to suffer itself to be caught, while intent upon mimicking the actions of the fowler.

In catching of *dotterels* we see how the foolish bird playeth the ape in gestures.

Bacon; quoted by Johnson.

Drayton describes the action of the bird very minutely:

The *dotterel*, which we think a very dainty dish,

Whose taking makes such sport, as no man more can wish.

For as you creep, or cower, or lie, or stoop, or go,
So, marking you with care, the apish bird doth do,
And acting every thing, doth never mark the net,
Till he be in the snare which men for him have set.

Polyolb., Song 25, p. 1164.

Hence currently used for a silly fellow, a dupe:

E. Our *Dotterel* then is caught.

B. He is, and just

As *dotterels* use to be: the lady first

Advanc'd toward him, stretch'd forth her wing, and he
Met her with all expressions.

Old Couple, O. Pl., x, 463.

Dotterel is there the name of one of the persons, and evidently given to mark his character. Thus the cheating of Cokes in Barth. Fair, is called "dorrin' thè *dott'rel*." See to DOR, above. The character of *Fitz-dottrel* is named with the same intention, in Jonson's *The Devil's an Ass*; and the folly of the bird in stretching out a leg if the fowler does so, is alluded to in the following line:

We have another leg strain'd for this *dottrel*.

Act iv, sc. 6.

That is, we have another project to insnare him. Thus in this passage also:

See, they stretch out their legs like *dotterels*.

B. & Fl. Sea Voyage, act iii.

†I heare you, why then (with a mischeife) do you mocke me, ye *dotrells*, saying like children, I will not, I will, I will, I will not, give me it, take it, ye say, and unsay; ye doe and undoe. *Terence in English*, 1614.

DOUBLE-BEER. Strong beer, or ale. *Bierre double*, Fr. [*Double-double-beer*, strong beer, much stronger than the double-beer.]

Had he been master of good *double beer*,
My life for his, John Dawson had been here.
Corbet on the Death of J. Dawson.

i. e., had been still alive.

†**DOUBLE-RIBBED.** Great with child. Now over and besides these mischeifes, this comes also in the very nicke; this same woman of Andros, whether shee be wife to Pamphilus or but his love, I know not, but great with child shee is by him; shee is now *double-ribbed*. *Terence in English*, 1614.

DOUBLE-RUFF. A sort of game at cards. There were also games called *English Ruff* and *Honours*, *French Ruff*, and *Wide Ruff*.

I can play at nothing so well as *double ruff*.
Woman k. with Kindn., O. Pl., vii, 295.

†**DOUBLET.** An old game, bearing some resemblance to backgammon.

What? where's your cloak?
And. Going to soiles ev'n now, I put it off.
Mea. To tell you truth he hath lost it at *doublers*.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†**To DOUBT.** To cause fear.
I'll tell ye all my fears, one single valour,
The vertues of the valiant Caratach
More *doubts* me then all Britain.
Beaumont and Fletcher, 1647.

DOUCET. A custard. In this and other senses variously spelt; as *douset*, *dowset*, *doulcet*; but in all equally derived from *dulcet*, sweet.

Fresh cheese and *doucets*, curds, and clouted cream.
Drayt. Ecl., 9, page 1431.

†Heer's *doucets* and flapjacks, and I ken not what.
The King and a Poore Northerne Man, 1640.

Also used as a hunting term; the testes of a hart or stag:

I did not half so well reward my hounds
As she hath me to-day; although I gave them
All the sweet morsels call'd tongue, ears, and *doucets*.
B. Jons. Sad Sheph., i, 6.

To love a keeper your fortune will be,
But the *doucets* better than him or his fee.
Ibid., *Masque of Gipsies*, 6, p. 96.

Mr. Tyrwhitt, in his Glossary to Chaucer (v. *douced*), cites a passage from Lydgate, in which *doucete* evidently signifies some musical instrument:

There were trumpes and trumpettes,
Lowde shallys and *doucetes*.

Bailey has *dowset*, a kind of apple.

†**DOUDON.** A short, fat woman. This is marked as an old English word in the Ladies Dictionary, 1694.

†**DOUDY.** A sloven?
If plaine, or homely, we saie she is a *doudie*, or a slut.
Riche his Farewell, 1681.

†**DOVE.** One of the popular paradoxes of the olden time was a dove without a gall. See on this subject a curious song in the Songs and Carols printed from the Sloane MS. for the Wharton Club, and the ballad quoted in the notes. In this ballad we have the lines—

I must have to my supper
A bird without a ga'.

Among the which, you bring in a *dove without a gall*, as farre from the matter you speake of, as you are from the mastery you would have; who although she cannot be angry with you, in that she hath no gall, yet can she laugh at you, because shee hath a spleene.

Lylic's Euphues and his England.

DOVER-COURT, or, corruptly, **DOVER-COT.** A parish in Essex, near and leading to Harwich; where was once a miraculous cross which spoke, if the legends may be credited.

And how the rood of *Dovercot* did speak,
Confirming his opinions to be true.

Collier of Croyd., O. Pl., xi, 195.

Whether this place was alluded to in the following proverb, or some court, conjectured by the editor of those proverbs to have been kept at Dover, and which was rendered tumultuous by the numerous resort of seamen, may be doubted:

Dover-court, all speakers and no hearers.

Ray, p. 946.

Possibly the church which contained that rood was the scene of confusion alluded to in the proverb; for we are told by Fox, that a rumour was spread that no man could shut the door, which therefore stood open night and day; and that the resort of people to it was much and very great.

Martyrs, vol. ii, p. 392. However this be, the proverb was long current. It is alluded to in an old copy of verses inscribed on the wall of St. Peter's belfry at Shaftesbury, and quoted above, at the word CLAMOUR:

But when they clam, the harsh sound spoils the sport,
And 'tis like women keeping *Dover-court*.

So in Stephenson's Norfolk Drollery, 1673:

I'm not a man ordain'd for *Dover-court*,
For I'm a hearer still where I resort.

And even as late as Queen Anne's time, in Mr. Bramston's Art of Politics.

Church nor church-matters ever turn to sport,
Nor make St. Stephen's chapel *Dover-court*.

Dodsley, Coll. of Poems, vol. i.

DOVER'S GAMES. Annual sports, held on Cotswold, in Gloucestershire.

instituted by captain Robert Dover, early in the reign of James I, and sometimes called Dover's Olympics. They were celebrated in a tract, now scarce, entitled "Annalia Dubrensis. Upon the yearly Celebration of Mr. Robert Dover's Olympic Games upon Cotswold Hill," &c.; where they are recommended by verses from Ben Jonson, Randolph, Drayton, &c., which appear in their respective works. The games included wrestling, leaping, pitching the bar, handling the pike, dancing by women, and various kinds of hunting.

To DOUT. To do out, to extinguish.

First, in the intellect it *douts* the light,
Darkens the house, dims th' understanding's sight.
Sylvest. Tobacco batter'd, p. 106.

Mr. Todd says, that *dout* the candle, and *dout* the fire, are phrases still common in several counties. Grose, in his Glossary, specifies Gloucestershire as using it; but gives *douters* as a northern word. I believe it is a general name for the instruments he describes, which extinguish a candle by pressing the wick.

DOWLE. The fibres of down in a feather, or any similar substance; perhaps only a corruption of down.

May as well
Wound the loud winds, or with be-mockt-at stabs
Kill the still-closing waters, as diminish
One *dowle* that's in my plume. *Temp.*, iii, 3.
Such trees as have a certain wool or *dowle* upon them,
as the small cotton.

History of Manual Arts, 1661, p. 93.
There is a certain shell-fish in the sea, called pinna,
that bears a mossy *dowl* or wool. *Ibid.*

E. Coles, after *dower*, inserts *young dowl*, which he translates lanugo. See Mr. Steevens's note on the above passage in the *Tempest*. See also Todd.

†**DOWSE.** To plunge or duck in the water. Still used in the dialects of the north of England.

Why, could we help it, when he leapt into the river?
Cl. Had your zeal been so hot to serve the king, as
you do now make shew of,
You would have *dows'd* in over head and ears.

Carrell's Passionate Lovers, 1655.
And by this device, at length after extreame perils,
came to the banke on the farther side. All the rest
riding upon their horses that swum, and oftentimes
by reason of the streame dashing round about them,
dowsed under the water, and tossed to and fro, after
they had beene weakned with this dangerous wet
that they tooke, were cast upon the bankes against
them. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

DOXY. A mistress. Originally taken

from the canting language. See Decker's *Belman*, sign. E.

When daffodils begin to peer—

With heigh the *doxy* over the dale.

Wint. Tale, iv, 2.

She has studied

A way to beggar us both, and, by this hand,
She shall be, if I live, a *doxy*.

B. & Fl. Woman's Prize, iii, 2.

M. Sirrah, where's your *doxy*? halt not with me.

O. *Doxy*! Moll; what's that?

M. His wench.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 109.

It may be observed, that Autolycus, who sings the song above cited, has a spice of the cant language in his dialect; for he says soon after, "I purchas'd this caparison, and my revenue is the *silly cheat*; Gallows and knock are too powerful on the highway." It should seem, by the passage quoted from the *Roaring Girl*, that *doxy* was not yet adopted into common language. Coles has it, a *doxy, meretrix*. Cotgrave has it, but not Minshew.

For the use of it among the beggars, see Beaumont and Fletcher in the *Beggar's Bush*, act ii, 1.

†Prostitute *doxies* are neither wives, maids, nor widows; they will for good victuals, or for a very small piece of money, prostitute their bodies, and then protest they never did any such thing before, that it was pure necessity that now compell'd them to do what they have done, and the like; whereas the jades will prove common hacknies upon every slight occasion.

Dunton's Ladies Dictionary, 1694.

To DRAB, from *drab*, which is still used. To follow loose women.

Ay, or drinking, fencing, swearing,
Quarrelling, *drabbing*:—you may go thus far.

Hamlet, ii, 1.

Nor am I so precise but I can *drab* too.

We'll not sit out for our parts.

Massing. Reneg., i, 3.

The miserable rogue must steal no more,

Nor drink, nor *drab*.

Ibid., iii, 2.

DRADD. Dreaded. *Spenser*. See Todd.

Saw hys people governed with such justice and good order, that he was both *dradde*, and greatly beloved.

Holins., vol. i, d 2.

Also for affrighted.

DRAFF. Hog-wash, or any such coarse liquor. Milton used this word (see Johnson's Dict.), and it can hardly be reckoned obsolete.

You would think I had an hundred and fifty tatter'd prodigals, lately come from swine-feeding, from eating *draff* and husks.

1 Hen. IV., iv, 2.

And holds up snout, like pig that comes from *draff*.

Mirror for Magist., p. 516.

Spelt also draugh:

When as the cullian, and the viler clown,

That like the swine on *draugh* sets his desire.

Drayt. Ecl., 8, p. 1424.

DRAFFY. Coarse and bad. From sediment of liquor.

Of a lover,
The dregs and *drabby* part, disgrace and jealousy.
B. & Fl. Island Princess, iii, last sc.

Qu. Whether for *disgrace* we should
not read *distrust*?

†**DRAGON-WATER.** A medicinal remedy which appears to have been very popular in the earlier half of the 17th century.

Whilst beazer stone, and mightly mithridate,
To all degrees are great in estimate,
And triacles power is wonderously exprest,
And *dragon water* in most high request.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

Mop. Shut up your doores then; *Carduus Benedictus*
Or *dragon water* may doe good upon him.

Thes. What meane you *Mopsus*?

Mop. Mean I? what mean you

To invite me to your house when 'tis infected?

Randolph's Amyntas, 1640.

†**To DRAIL.** To trail.

And deadly wounded corps drag'd on the ground,
And after him his speare he *drailing* found.

Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

†**DRAKE.** A small cannon.

Wee had six brasse *drakes* lay upon the deck; so that
she was overtopt with waight.

A. Wilson's Autobiography.

DRAKE, SIR FRANCIS'S, SHIP. The ship in which he sailed round the world was, by order of queen Elizabeth, laid up at Deptford, where it long continued an object of admiration. For some time, it appears to have been usual to make parties to dine or sup on board. When it was so far decayed as to be necessarily broken up, a chair was made of one of the planks, and presented to the University of Oxford.

We'll have our provided supper brought on board *sir Francis Drake's ship*, that hath compassed the world, where with full cups and banquets we will do sacrifice for a prosperous voyage. *Eastw. Hoe*, O. PL., iv, 254.

Cowley has the following epigram on the chair:

Upon the Chair made out of Sir Francis Drake's Ship, presented to the University Library of Oxford, by John Davis, of Deptford, Esquire.

To this great ship, which round the globe has run,
And match'd in race the chariot of the sun,
This Pythagorean ship, (for it may claim
Without presumption so deserv'd a name,
By knowledge once, and transformation now)
In her new shape, this sacred port allow.
Drake and his ship could not have wish'd from fate
A more blest station, or more blest estate;
For lo! a seat of endless rest is given,
To her in Oxford, and to him in Heav'n.

DRALLERY. See **DROLLERY**.

†**DRAME.** Conjectured to mean a dreg.

Such rascold *drames* promoted by Thais,
Bacchus, Licoris, or yet by Testalis.

Barclay's Eclogues, 1570.

DRAPET. A table-cloth. From *drap*, Fr., or *drappo*, Ital.

Thence she them brought into a stately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair dispreed,
And ready dight with *drapets* feastival,
Against the viands should be ministerd.

P. Q., II, ix, 27.

DRAUGHT. A jakes, or cloaca.

Hang them, or stab them, drown them in a *draught*,
Confound them by some course. *Tim. of A.*, v, 2.
Sweet *draught*! sweet, quoth 'a! sweet sink, sweet
sewer! *Tr. & Cr.*, v, 1.

Capell, for what reason I know not, has changed the reading to *druff* in his edition, and does not notice this, which is the reading of the old quarto, and required by the sense.

The word is used in the translation of the Bible, Matth. v, 17, where the original is ἀφεδρῶν, literally a jakes.

†A godly father sitting on a *draught*,

To do as need and nature hath us taught,

Mumbled (as was his manner) certaine prayers.

Harington's Epigrams, 1633.

†**DRAUGHTY.** Pertaining to a draught; filthy.

Would it not grieve any good spirits to sit a whole moneth nitting out a lousie beggarly pamphlet, and like a needy phisitian to stand whole yeares, tossing and tumbling the filth that falleth from so many *draughty* inventions as daily swarme in our printing house?

Returne from Parnassus, 1606.

To DRAW. A hunting term, for to trace the steps of the game.

A hound that runs counter, and yet *draws dry-foot* well.

Com. of E., iv, 2.

To *draw dry-foot* was, according to Dr. Johnson, to trace the marks of the *dry foot*, without the scent. Dr. Grey would have it to follow by the scent; but a dry foot can have no scent. Who shall decide when doctors disagree? In this case, perhaps, sportsmen, to whom I refer it. A *drawn fox* is a hunted fox: "When we beat the bushes, &c., after the fox we call it *drawing*." *Gent. Recr., Hunting*, p. 17, 8vo. The tricks and artifices of a hunted fox were supposed to be very extraordinary; hence this expression:

No more truth in thee, than in a *drawn fox*.

1 Hen. IV., iii, 2.

And Morose, a cunning avaricious old man, is called "That *drawn fox*." *Beaumont and Fletcher's Woman's Prize*, i, 2.

†**DRAW.** To draw a book, was to draw up a bill or lawyer's brief. To draw to a head, was, and is still, a term applied to a boil or ulcer. To draw sheep, to select sheep from the flock.

Entreating her, that she would vouchsafe in his name to deliver unto her husband that bagge of writings.

which were all necessarie for his cause in hand, and he entreated Mr. Doctor her husband, that hee would *draw a booke*, to intimate to the judge his reasons, and hee would be very thankfull to him.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

Aboutir. To wax ripe, or *draw to a head*, as an impostume, also, to end.

Colgrave.

Abrego, to sever or take out of the focke, to *draw shepe*.

Eliotes Dictionarie, 1559.

DRAW-GLOVES. A sort of trifling game, the particulars of which the learned have not yet discovered. Her-
rick has mentioned it several times, and made it the subject of the following epigram :

Draw-Gloves.

At *draw-gloves* we'll play,
And prettice let's lay
A wager, and let it be this:
Who first to the sum
Of twenty shall come,
Shall have for his winning a kiss.

Hesperides, p. 111.

In another poem :

We'll venter (if we can) at wit;
If not, at *draw-gloves* we will play. *Ibid.*, p. 252.

Again :

Puss and her prentice both at *draw-gloves* play.
Ibid., p. 306.

It is alluded to here :

In pretty riddles to bewray our loves,
In questions, purpose, or in *drawing gloves*.
Drayt. Heroical Ep., p. 370.

In all the instances it seems to be a game between lovers.

†**DRAW-LATCH.** A thief.

Well, phisitian, attend in my chamber heere, till Stilt
and I returne; and if I pepper him not, say I am not
worthy to be cald a duke, but a *drawlatch*.

Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

DRAY. A squirrel's nest. *Kersey's Dict.*

While he, from tree to tree, from spray to spray,
Gets to the woods, and hides him in his *dray*.

Browne, Br. Past., i, 5, p. 134.

In the summer time they (the squirrels) build them
nests (which by some are called *drays*) in the tops of
trees, artificially with sticks and moss.

Gentleman's Recr., p. 109, 8vo.

The nimble squirrel noting here,

Her mossy *dray* that makes.

Drayt. Quest of Cynthia, p. 626.

Cowper has used it :

Climb'd like a squirrel to his *dray*.

Poems, I, 303.

So that probably it is not yet obsolete in the country.

DRAZEL. A slut, a vagabond wench.

The same as **DROSSEL**, which see.

That when the time's expir'd, the *drazels*
For ever may become his vassals.

Hudibr., III, i, 947.

DREAD, as a substantive. A sort of respectful address to a person greatly superior, as an object of dread or veneration. Thus Spenser to queen Elizabeth :

The which to hear vouchsafe, O *dearest dread*, awhile.
Faery Qu., Induction to B 1.

DREADFUL, for fearful, or apprehensive.

Dreadful of daunger that might him betide,

She oft' and oft' adviz'd him to refraine

From chase of greater beasta. *Sp. F. Q.*, III, i, 37.

†**To DREAN.** To drain, to exhaust.

Ile try if grieve will *drean* his melting reins,

And hang a crutch upon his able back.

Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638.

Her thirsty soule, she sayd, would *dreane* a tun.

Ibid.

DREARING. Sorrow. See **DREBE**.

And lightly him uprearing,

Revoked life, that would have fled away.

—All were myself, through grief, in deadly *drearing*.

Spens. Daphnaide, v. 167.

†**DRECEN.** To threaten. According to Petheram, this word is very common in the north of England.

The queene *drecened* by her churchmen.

M. Marprelate's Epitome, ed. Petheram, p. 35.

†**To DREE.** In the dialects of the north of England, to *dree* is used in the sense of to journey towards a place, perhaps literally to draw. This is evidently its sense in the Robin Hood ballads.

In summer time, when leaves grow green,

And birds sing on every tree,

Robin Hood went to Nottingham

As fast as he could *dree*.

Robin Hood and the Jolly Tinker.

Come thou hither to me, thou lovely page,

Come thou hither to me;

For thou must post to Nottingham

As fast as thou can'st *dree*.

The exploits of renowned Robin Hood.

To *dre*, to suffer, belongs to an older period of the language.

Thus es ylk mane, als we may see,

Borne in care and kaytettee,

And for to *dre* with dole his dayes,

Als Job sothely hymselfe sayse.

Hampole MS. Linc., f. 277.

DRENT. Drowned, overwhelmed.

But our own selves, that here in dole are *drent*.

Spens. Astroph., 310.

With them all joy and jolly merriment

Is also deaded, and in dolour *drent*.

Spens. Tears of the Muses, 310.

†If monarchs so would take an instrument
Of truth composed to spy their subjects, *drent*
In foul oppression by those high in seat,
Who care not to be good, but to be great.

Browne's Britannia's Pastorals.

†'Tis sinne hath drawne the deluge downe

Of all these teares, wherein we drowne,

Wherein not onely we are *drent*,

But all the Christian continent. *H. Peacham*.

DREBE, or DREARE. Sorrow.

A ruefull spectacle of death and ghastly *drebe*.

Sp. F. Q., I, viii, 40.

DRERIMENT. Sorrow.

Full of sad feare, and ghastly *dreriment*.

Sp. F. Q., I, ii, 44.

And teach the woods and waters to lament

Your doleful *dreriment*. *Sp. Epithalamion*, v. 10.

The cloudy isle with no small *dreriment*

Would soon be fill'd. *Fl. Purple Isl.*, iii, 18.

DRERYHEAD. The same as the foregoing. One of the antiquated forms

which Spenser, and they who copied him, delighted to employ.

Ah wretched boy! the shape of *dreryhead*,
And sad example of man's sudden end.

Astroph., 133.

DRESSER. The signal for the servants to take the dinner from the kitchen, was the cook's knocking on the *dresser*, thence called the cook's drum.

And 'tis less danger,
I'll undertake, to stand at push of pike
With an enemy on a breach, that's undermin'd too
And the cannon playing on it, than to stop
One harpy, your perpetual guest, from entrance,
When the *dresser*, the cook's drum, thunders.

Mass. Unnat. Comb., iii, 1, Giff. ed.

Then, sir, as in the field the drum, so to the feast the *dresser* gives the alarm. Ran tan tara, &c.

Chapm. May-day, iv, p. 91, repr.

Hark, they knock to the *dresser*.

Jov. Crew, O. Pl., x, 407.

Then must he warn to the *dresser*. Gentlemen, and yeomen, to *dresser*. *Northumb. Housh. B.*, p. 423.

†**DRESSING-BOARD.** A dresser.

A *dressing boorde*, tabula culinaria: a dressing knife, culter diversorius vel popinarius.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 187.

†**DRIFLE.** To drink excessively.

About this time, Dr. Basire, in his sermon, seasonably reproving the garrison's excessive drinking, called *drifling*, prevailed so, that the governours forthwith appointed a few brewers in every street, to furnish each family sparingly and proportionably.

Tullie's Narrative of the Siege of Carlisle, p. 16.

†**DRIFT.** A course, or road.

Do it then, Faustus, with unfeigned heart,
Lest greater dangers do attend thy drift.

Marlowe's Tragedy of Doctor Faustus.

†**DRIFT-WAY.** A pack-way.

A foot-way and horse-way, called *actus ab agendo*, and this vulgarly is called a packe or *drift-way*, and is both a foot-way and horse-way.

Dalton's Countrey Justice, 1620.

†**To DRILL.** To trickle down.

With that, swift watry drops *drill* from his eye.

Heywood's Troia Britannica, 1609.

With gold and figures (which to touch were sin)

The geometricke ridge of silver tride,

Fires o're their heads, and *drils* downe by the wals,

Which scalds the princes as it melting fals. *Ibid.*

DRILL. A kind of baboon. The word, though used by the writers of queen Anne's time, is now totally left off. It certainly was once common, but how derived, I know not, for it occurs in no old dictionary that I have seen. Smith, in his Voyage to Guinea (1744), speaking of the *mandrill* (which name Buffon has adopted), says he knows not why it is so called, "except it be for the near resemblance of a human creature, though not at all like an ape." P. 51. Evidently forming it from *man* and *drill*.

A diurnal-maker is the antimark [antimask] of an historian, he differs from him as a *dril* from a man.

Clevel. Char. of a Diurnal-maker.

What a devil (quoth the midwife), would you have your son move his ears like a *drill*? Yes, fool, (said

he) why should he not have the perfection of a *drill*, or of any other animal? *Mem. of Scriblerus*, chap. 2. The comptrollers of vulgar opinion have pretended to find out such similitude of shape in some kind of baboons, at least such as they call *drills*, that leaves little difference.

Sir W. Temple on Pop. Disc., sub initio.

Bp. Wilkins also has the word. Buffon has applied the name of *mandrill* to the *simia maimon* of Linnæus, though that baboon has a deep blue face; whereas Smith (whom he quotes for it) expressly says, that his *mandrill* had a white face; and tells a jest of a negro, which illustrates it. It was probably the *simia sphinx* of Linnæus, and Shaw (*Gen. Zool.*, i, p. 16), who describes the face as of "a tawny flesh colour."

DRINKING HEALTHS. The following rules for drinking healths are extracted from an old book, entitled, *The Irish Hubbub, or the English Hue and Crie*, by Barnaby Rich, 1623:

He that beginnes the health hath his prescribed orders: first, uncovering his head, he takes a full cup in his hand, and setting his countenance with a grave aspect, he craves for audience: silence being once obtained, hee beginnes to breath out the name peradventure of some honourable personage, that is worthy of a better regard than to have his name polluted at so unlifting a time, amongst a company of drunkards: but his health is drunk to, and he that pledges must likewise off with his cap, kisse his fingers, and bowing himself in signe of a reverent acceptance: When the leader sees his follower thus prepared, hee supe up his breath, turnes the bottom of the cup upward, and in ostentation of his dexteritie, gives the cup a phillip to make it cry *twango*. And thus the first scene is acted.

The cup being newly replenished to the breadth of an haire, he that is the pledger must now beginne his part, and thus it goes round throughout the whole company, provided alwayes, by a canon set down by the founder, there must be three at least still uncovered, 'till the health hath had the full passage; which is no sooner ended but another begins againe, and hee drinks an health to his *lady of little worth*, or peradventure to his light hele'd mistress.

This the author calls "The Ruffingly Order of drinking Healths, used by the Spendalls of this age."

This curious account was discovered by Mr. Reed, who gave it in his *Notes on Decker's Honest Whore*, O. Pl., ii, 274.

To DRINK TOBACCO. To smoke. Formerly a common phrase.

I did not as your barren gallants do,

Fill my discourses up *drinking tobacco*.

All Fools, O. Pl., iv, 143.

That is, by smoking at intervals.

I tell thee, Wentloe, thou canst not live on this side of the world, feed well, *drink tobacco*, and be honoured into the presence, but thou must be acquainted with all sorts of men. *Miseries of Inf. Marr.*, O. Pl., v, 6.

In the *Roaring Girl*, one of the personages says of some tobacco, "This

will serve to *drink* at my chamber."

O. Pl., vi, 29.

See the note on the Honest Whore,

O. Pl., iii, 455.

He droop'd, we went; 'till one (which did excal
Th' Indians in *drinking his tobacco* well)

Met us.

Donne, Sat., i, 87.

I find it said, by an anonymous writer,
that the Turks use this phrase. *Lit.*

Gazette, Sept. 11, 1819, p. 588. I

do not vouch for the fact.

† *Drinke you tobaccho* nere so secretly,
Yet by the smoake heele tell the quantitie.

Bastard's Chrestoleros, 1598.

† Old Adam liv'd nine hundred thirty yeere,
Yet ne'r *dranke* none, as I could read or heare:
And some men now live ninety yeeres and past,
Who never *dranke tobacco* first nor last.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

A DROIL. A drudge. Some derive it
from *drevel*, Dutch; but that seems
too remote. Mr. Lemon deduces it
from *ρριβω*, *tero*, but his etymologies
are often made as if for sport, to try
the patience of his readers. It may
possibly be formed from to *draw*, but
I have no great confidence in the con-
jecture. Junius puts *drivel* and *droile*
as different forms of the same word;
if so, the Dutch derivation is excellent.

Then I begin to rave at my stars' bitterness,
To see how [qu. so?] many muckhills plac'd above me,
Peasants, and *droyls*, caroches full of dunghills,
Whose very birth stinks in a generous nostril.

B. & Fl. Wit at sev. W., ii, 1.

She hates to live where she must call her mother that
was thy *droile*.—That *droile* is now your brother's
wife. *R. Brome, New Acad.*, ii, p. 40.

Droil is used also for labour:

Would you would speak to him though, to take a little
More paines, 'tis I do all the *droile*, the durtwork.

Shirl Gent. of Ven., i, p. 10.

† **To DROIL.** To drudge.

How worldlings *droil* for trouble! That fond breast
That is possess'd
Of earth without a cross, has earth without a rest.

Quarles's Emblems.

O who would *droil*,

Or delve in such a soil,

Where gain's uncertain and the pain is sure? *Ibid.*

† **To DROLL.** To trifle.

Ans. He attempted me.

Iber. Do not I know, he loves to *droll* with thee?

Ans. He would scarce *droll* away the sum he offer'd.

The Slighted Maid, p. 7.

† **DROLL.** A merry fellow.

The two *drolls* apprehending that news, were as glad
as if they had been invited to a wedding. They stayed
in his chamber, without making the least noise, having
in their hands those armes which were necessary for
the execution of the design.

Comical History of Francion, 1655.

† **DROLL.** A puppet; at a later period
it appears to have been used for a
tom-fool.

Bartholomew Fair falls out very luckily this year for
the lawyers, for now the term being out and not in
hope shortly of coming in again, they have time

enough to go to Smithfield to see the jack puddings,
drolls, whores, and pick-pockets. *Poor Robin*, 1736.

A throng of searchers after truth

Were crowding at the alley's mouth,

Wherein the conventicle stood,

Like Smithfield *droll-booth*, built with wood.

Hudibras Redivivus, part v, 1706.

DROLLERY. A puppet-show.

Alonz. Give us kind keepers, heavens! what were
these?

Sebast. A living *drollery*. Now I will believe

That there are unicorns, &c.

Temp., iii, 3.

Also for a puppet:

Our women the best linguists! they are parrots;

O' this side the Alps they're nothing but mere *drol-*
leries. *B. & Fl. Wildgoose Chase*, i, 2.

Now heav'n have mercy on me and young men,

I'd rather make a *drollery* till thirty.

B. & Fl. Valentinian, ii, 2.

That is, "I'd rather keep a puppet-
show."

This, being misprinted *drallery*, much
puzzled some modern editors.

Also a lively sketch in drawing, or
something of that kind:

And for thy walls,—a pretty slight *drollery*, or the
German hunting in waterworks. *2 Hen. IV*, ii, 1.

DROP-MEAL. By portions of drops;
from *mæl*, Saxon, a portion. Many
more compounds of this form were
formerly used than are now retained.

Makes water with great paines, and by *drop-meals*.

Dugre's Dialogues, p. 28.

See INCH-MEAL and LIMB-MEAL.

DROSSELL. A slut, a hussey.

Now dwells each *drossell* in her glasse.

Warn. Alb. Eng., ch. 47, p. 201.

See DRAZELL.

DROWSYHED. Drowsiness.

The royal virgin shook off *drowsyhed*,

And rising forth out of her baser bowre,

Lookt for her knight.

Spens. F. Q., I, ii, 7.

† **DROWTH.** Thirst. In the following
passage it means want. *Drowthy*
was used in the sense of thirsty.

Now noyse prevailes, and he is tax'd for *drowth*
Of wit, that with the cry spends not his mouth.

Carew's Poems, 1642.

Bus'ness now calling for my friend,

T' our conversation put an end;

So that I now began to think,

B'ing *drowthy*, on a little drink.

Hudibras Redivivus, part vii, 170.

DROYL. See DROIL.

DRUM, TOM OR JOHN DRUM'S ENTERTAINMENT. A kind of pro-
verbial expression for ill-treatment,
probably alluding originally to some
particular anecdote. Most of the
allusions seem to point to the dis-
missing of some unwelcome guest,
with more or less of ignominy and
insult.

Not like the entertainment of *Jacke Drum*,
Who was best welcome when he went away.

Extracts relating to Thomas Coryate, edit.
of 1776, vol. iii, Cc 8.

In the following passage it is used with a secondary allusion to the drum which Parolles undertook to fetch :

O, for the love of laughter, let him fetch his drum; he says he has a stratagem for 't: when your lordship sees the bottom of his success in 't, and to what metal this counterfeit lump of ore will be melted, if you give him not *John Drum's entertainment*, your inclining cannot be removed. *All's Well*, iii, 6.

In the last scene of this play, Shakespeare has made Lafeu calls Parolles *Tom Drum*:

Good *Tom Drum*, lend me a handkerchief.

Act v, 3.—305, b.

Holinshed thus defines it; speaking of the hospitality of a mayor of Dublin, he says, that

His porter or other officer durst not for both his ears give the simplest man that resorted to his house, *Tom Drum's entertainment*, which is, to bale a man in by the head, and thrust him out by both the shoulders.

Hist. of Ireland, B 2, col. 1, cit. cap.

Another speaks of it differently :

It shall have *Tom Drum's entertainment*, a flap with a fox-tail.

Apollo Shroving, 1626.

Packe hence, away, *Jacke Drum's entertainment*, she will none of thee.

Comedy of Three Ladies of London, 1584, sign. D 2, b.

†Plato, when he saw the doctrine of these teachers neither for profit necessary, nor to bee wished for pleasure, gave them all *Drummes entertainment*, not suffering them once to shew their faces in a reformed commonwealth.

Gosson's Schoole of Abuse, 1579.

There is an old interlude extant, entitled, *Jack Drum's Entertainment*, in which that personage appears as an intriguing servant, whose projects are usually foiled.

To DRUMBLE. To be confused, to go about anything confusedly or awkwardly. A provincial term, according to some, for to be dromish or sluggish.

What John, Robert, John! Go take up these clothes here quickly; where's the cowl-staff? look, how you *drumble*?

Merry W. W., iii, 2.

It is good fishing in *drumbling* waters.

Scottish Prov., Ray, p. 296

Also to mumble unintelligibly in speaking:

Gray-beard *drumbling* over a discourse.

Have with you to S. Wald.

See Todd.

†DRUMLER. A small ship, supposed to represent the older dromon.

The cripple, an old *drumler* quite past service.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†DRUMSLER. A drummer.

The drum-player, or *drumslr.*

Nomenclator.

†To DRUNKARDIZE. To act like a drunken person.

Her deaded heart incens'd, she raves aloud,
Doth madly through the citie *drunkardize*,
Even as it is the Bacchanalian guise.

Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

†DRY-FAT. This word was used in the sense of a box or packing case, which appears to be its meaning here.

While hotly thus they skirmish in the vault,
Quick Ebedmelech closely hither brought
A *dry-fat* sheath'd in latton plates with-out,
With-in with feathers fill'd, and round about
Bor'd full of holes (with hollow pipes of brass),
Save at one end, where nothing out should pass;
Which (having first his Jewish troops retir'd)
Just in the mouth of th' enter-mine he fir'd;
The smoak whereof with odious stink doth make
The Pagans soon their hollow fort forsake.

Du Bartas.

And if the informer or constable doe light upon one of her conceal'd *dry-fats*, punchions, fardils or (naughty) packs, and having seiz'd it by his office, and honestly laid it up safe in the store-house of Bridewell, yet the bawd will so compound in the businesse, that for a small toy, and a little sufferance, sheele redeeme the commodity and have her ware againe in her owne hands.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†DRY-FELLOW. A miser.

Drye fellow, whom some call a pelt or pinchbecke.
Aridus homo.

Hulst's Abecedarium, 1552.

DRY FOOT, to draw. See DRAW.

Dry foot hunting is often mentioned.

Nay, if he smell nothing but papers, I care not for his *dry-foot* hunting, nor shall I need to puff pepper in his nostrils.

Dumb Knight, O. PL., iv, 461.

A hunting, sir Oliver, and *dry-foot* too!

Ram Alley, O. PL., v, 451.

DRY MEAT was thought to make persons choleric.

I tell thee, Kate, 'twas burnt and *dry'd* away;
And I expressly am forbid to touch it,
For it engenders choler, planteth anger;
And better 'twere that both of us did fast,
Since, of ourselves, ourselves are *choleric*,
Than feed it with such over-roasted flesh.

Tam. Shr., iv, 1.

S. Dr. No, sir, I think the meat wants that I have.
Ant. In good time, sir, what's that? S. Dro. Basting.
Ant. Well, sir, then 'twill be *dry*. S. Dro. If it be,
sir, pray you eat none of it. Ant. Your reason.
S. Dro. Lest it make you *choleric*, and purchase me
another *dry-basting*.

Com. of B., ii, 2.—107, b.

†DRY-WASHER.

Nor call her not *drye-washer* in disgrace.
For feare shee cast the suddes into thy face;
By her thy linnen's sweet and cleanly drest;
Else thou wouldst stinke above ground like a beast.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To DUB A KNIGHT. He who drank a large potation of wine, or other liquor, on his knees, to the health of his mistress, was jocularly said to be *dubb'd a knight*, and retained his title for the evening.

I'll teach you the finest humour to be drunk in:
I learn'd it at London last week. Both. I' faith!
let's hear it, let's hear it. Sam. The bravest humour!
'twould do a man good to be drunk in it; they call it
knighting in London, when they drink upon their knees.

Yorksh. Trag., sc. 1.

To this custom alludes the scrap of a song which Silence sings in the second part of Henry IV.

Do me right,
And *dub* me knight.

v, 3.

The whole song or catch was perhaps that which is extant in Nash's Summer's last Will and Testament, and is as follows:

Monsieur Mingo for quaffing doth surpass,
In cup, in can, or glass;

God Bacchus do me right,
And dub me knight

Domingo.

This Domingo, Silence corrupts to Sammingo.

DU CAT A WHEE, or **DU GAT A WHEE**. A scrap of corrupt Welch, of which the proper form is *Duw cadw chwi*, signifying, "God bless or preserve you." It is given once or twice by Beaumont and Fletcher to characters who were not likely to know anything of that language, as Mons. Thom., i, 2, and Custom of the Country, i, 3. We owe the interpretation to Mr. Colman, the last editor of those dramas. It occurs, as Welch, in the Night-walker, iii, 6.

†**DUCATOON**. A half-ducato. A foreign coin worth 2s. 6d. to 3s. The large ruffs are characteristic of the heads on the coins of the earlier part of the 17th century.

A face of several parishes and forts,
Like to a sergeant shav'd at inches of court.
What mean the elders else, those kirk dragons,
Made up of ears and ruffs like Ducatoons?

Cleaveland's Poems, 1651.

DUCK, a. A bow.

As it is also their general custom scarcely to salute any man, yet may they neither omit crosses, nor carved statues, without a religious duck

Dracov. of New World, p. 128.

Be ready with your napkin, a lower douke, maid.

R. Brome, New Act, i, p. 19.

Used also by Milton, in Comus, 960.

To DUCK. To bow. To duck down the head is still in use, but not as applied to bowing.

Smile in men's faces, smooth, deceive, and cog,
Duck with French nods, and apish courtesy

Rich. III, i, 3.

The learned pate

Ducks to the golden fool.

Timon of Ath., iv, 3.

Still more ducking,

Be there any saints that understand by signs only?

B. & F. Pilgrim, i, 2.

†**DUCK-AND-DRAKE**. This is only a part of the name formerly given to this puerile amusement.

Epostracismus. Lusus quo testulam aut lamellam sive lapillum distringunt super aquas equos, numerumque saltuum, quos facit priusquam desadat, inveniunt. victoria penes illum relicta, qui saltuum multitudinem superet. εὐπορπακισμός. A kind of sport or play with an water shell or a stone thrown into the water, and making circles yet it sinks, &c. It is called a *duck* and a *drake*, and a *half-penic cake*. Nomenclator.

†**DUCK-LEGGED**. Having short waddling legs.

That hath short legges (as they call him) duck-legged, mycelius.

Withale's Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 287.

†**DUCKING-POND**. Formerly this was a common adjunct to any place where a number of habitations were collected

together, and was in general use for the summary punishment of petty offenders of various descriptions. The ducking-pond for the western part of London occupied the site of part of Trafalgar-square, Charing Cross, and was very celebrated in the annals of the London mob.

Then full of sawce and zeal up steps Elnathan,
(This was his name now, once he had another,
Until the ducking-pond made him a brother)
A deacon, and a buffeter of Sathan.

Satyr against Hypocrites, 1639.

DUDGEON. A peculiar kind of handle to a dagger. Kersey and Bailey say that a *dudgeon-dagger* was "a small dagger." So, perhaps, it was generally, but it was not thence called *dudgeon*. E. Coles renders "a *dudgeon-haft dagger*," by "*Pugio cum apiato manubrio*;" [*apiato* in one edition, but wrongly.] Abr. Fleming, in his Nomenclator, from Junius, says, "*Manubrium apiatum, a dudgeon-haft*." P. 275. Which the Cambridge Dictionary of 1693 explains, by saying, "*A dudgeon-haft, manubrium appiatum, (r. apiatum) or buzeum*." Here we have the key to the whole secret. It was a *box handle*; which bishop Wilkins completely confirms, in the alphabetical dictionary subjoined to his Real Character, where he has, "*Dudgeon*, root of box," and "*Dudgeon-dagger*, a small sword, whose handle is of the root of box." This is likewise confirmed by Gerrard, in Johnson's edition, who writes thus, under the article *Box-tree*:

The root is likewise yellow, and harder than the timber, but of greater beauty, and more fit for *dagger-hafte*, boxes, and such like uses, whereto the trunk and body serveth.—Turners and cutlers, if I mistake not the matter, doe call this wood *dudgeon*, wherewith they make *dudgeon-hafted* daggers. P. 1410.

Hence we need no longer wonder why Shakespeare uses it for a handle:

I see thee still,

And on thy blade and *dudgeon*, gouts of blood,
Which was not so before.

Macbeth, ii, 1.

Lyly also:

The *dudgeon hafte* that is at the *dudgeon dagger*.

Mother Bombie, 3. C.

Also the proverbial saying:

When all is gone, and nothing left,
Well fare the dagger with the *dudgeon hafte*.

R. Greene's Ghost of Cony.

Pronounced *haft*.

An his justice be as short as his memory, a *dudgeon-dagger* will serve him to mow down sin withal.

B. & Fl. Coxcomb, v, 1.

Fleming (above cit.) refers to "*Mensa apiata*," in another part of his book; which is an expression of Pliny, and perhaps meant a box table; though usually explained as marked with spots, like *bees*. The explanations and etymologies of *dudgeon*, by Skinner and Junius, are perfectly unsatisfactory.

To "take in *dudgeon*," seems but obscurely allied to this, though a forced connection may be made out.

Dudgeon seems afterwards to have been used, for brevity's sake, instead of *dudgeon-dagger*. Butler says of his hero's dagger, that

It was a serviceable *dudgeon*,
Either for fighting or for drudging.

Hudibr., I, i, v, 379.

And Aubrey, in his Biographical Memorandums, speaking of the fashion of wearing daggers, says,

I remember my old schoolmaster, Mr. Latimer, at seventy, wore a *dudgeon*, with a knife, and bodkin.

Letters from the Bodd., vol. ii, p. 382.

†DUDS. Rags; old clothes; clothes of any kind. Hence no doubt the name *duddery*, given formerly to one of the quarters occupied by booths in Sturbridge fair, near Cambridge, where articles of clothing were sold. See De Foe's *Tour of Gr. B.*, p. 125.

The bawd being vexed, strait to her did say,
Come, off with your *duds*, and so pack away,
And likewise your ribbons, your gloves, and hair,
For naked you came, and so out you go bare.

Newest Academy of Compliments.

†To DUELLIZE. Vicars seems to use this strange word in the sense of to contend.

The furious *duellizing* chariots swift
Burst from their bounds, use not such headlong drift
In field careers; nor horseman halt so fast
Runs, jets, curvets, or shakes the loose reins cast
On's horses main, nor loudlier jerks his whip.

Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

DUELLO, s. Duelling. The laws and maxims of this science were much refined upon in the time of Shakespeare, and were formed into so ridiculous a system, as to afford a constant subject for humorous satire to him and his contemporary dramatists. The most celebrated authors who wrote treatises upon the subject, were Jerome Caranza, and Vincentio Saviola. Certain forms and cere-

monies were laid down as necessary for the reparation of wounded honour, which were considered as indispensable.

Zanch. It seems thou hast not read Caranza, fellow,
I must have reparation of honour
As well as this; I find that wounded.

Gov. Sir,

I did not know your quality; if I had,
'Tis like I should have done you more respects.

Zanch. It is sufficient by Caranza's rule.

B. & Fl. Love's Pilgrimage, v, 4.

So in Twelfth Night:

The gentleman will for his honour's sake have one bout with you; he cannot by the *duello* avoid it; but he has promised me, as he is a gentleman and a soldier, he will not hurt you.

iii, 4.

The causes and dependencies were much mentioned, particularly *the first and second cause*, which were quite cant terms:

Cupid's butt-shaft is too hard for Hercules' club, and therefore too much odds for a Spaniard's rapier. *The first and second causes* will not serve my turn, the passado he respects not, the *duello* he regards not.

Love's L. L., i, 2.

A duellist, a duellist! a gentleman of the very first house, of *the first and second cause*. *Rom. & Jul.*, ii, 4.

Even the *seventh cause*, or a lie seven times removed, is spoken of by the Clown, in that most admirable ridicule of these affectations, in *As you like it*, v, 4, &c. An equality in all circumstances was insisted upon among the terms of the *duello*: thus, as one combatant is lame, in *Love's Pilgrimage*, above cited, both are to be tied into chairs. This punctilio is successfully ridiculed in *Albumazar*:

Stay; understand'st thou well nice points of duel?

Art born of gentle blood, and pure descent?

Was none of all thy lineage hang'd, or cuckold?

Bastard, or bastinado'd? Is thy pedigree

As long and wide as mine? for otherwise

Thou wert most unworthy; and 'twere loss of honour

In me to fight. More, I have drawn five teeth,

If thine stand sound, the terms are much unequal,

And by strict laws of duel, I am excus'd

To fight on disadvantage. *Act iv, sc. 7, O. Pl.*, vii, 218.

This doctrine is strictly laid down in *Ferne's Blazon of Gentry*, publ. in 1586:

The inequalitie of person is, whereas the defender is labouring or stricken with any grevous malady or disease, as the gowte, apoplexia, fallinge sicknesse, &c., or els if he bee maymed, lame, or benommed of his members.

P. 321.

See CARANZA, SAVIOLA, DEPENDANCE, TAKING UP, &c.

DUKE. Used as a literal translation of *dux*, a general or commander. Thus, in the 15th chapter of Genesis, and elsewhere, those who are called *ηγεμόνες*, leaders, in the Septuagint, and in the Hebrew, מְלֹכִים, which is equivalent, are in our translation

styled *dukes*. In the play of *Fuimus Troes*, Nennius, one of the sons of Lud, is called *duke Nennius*. O. Pl., vii, 448. And in another drama of that period, Æneas is alluded to by the title of *Trojan duke*.

O to recount, sir, will breed more ruth
Than did the tale of *that high Trojan duke*
To the sad-fated Carthaginian queen.

The Hog has lost his Pearl, O. Pl., vi, 446.

Also, a name for the piece at chess now called rook, or castle, of which the origin is here given :

E. There's the full number of the game;
Kings, and their pawns, queen, bishops, knights, and
dukes.

J. *Dukes*? they're called rooks by some.

E. Corruptively.

Le rook, the word, *custodié de la rook*,
The keeper of the forts.

Middleton's Game of Chess, Induction.

Here's a *duke*

Will strike a sure stroke for the game anon,
Your pawn cannot come back to relieve itself.

Ibid., *Wom. bew. Women*, ii, 2.

†DUKE. A bird of prey, usually explained the horned-owl. Fr. *duc*.

She doth not prey upon dead fowl for the likeness that is between them; where the eagles, the *dukes*, and the sakers do murder, kill, and eat those which are of their own kind.

North's Plutarch, Romulus.

DUKE HUMPHREY. The phrase of dining with duke Humphrey, which is still current, originated in the following manner. Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, though really buried at St. Alban's, was supposed to have a monument in old St. Paul's, from which one part of the church was termed *Duke Humphrey's Walk*. In this, as the church was then a place of the most public resort, they who had no means of procuring a dinner, frequently loitered about, probably in hopes of meeting with an invitation, but under pretence of looking at the monuments. This point is thus distinctly explained by Stowe, where he describes the monuments in St. Paul's:

Sir John Bewcamp, constable of Dover, warden of the portes, knight of the garter, sonne to Gwey Bewcamp, earle of Warwicke, and brother to Thomas, earle of Warwicke, in the body of the church, on the south side, 1358, where a faire monument remaineth of him: *he is by ignorant people misnamed to be Humphrey, duke of Gloster*, who was honourably buried at Saint Albou's, twentie miles from London; and therefore such as merrily profess themselves to serve *duke Humphrey* in Powles, are to be punished here, and sent to Saint Albou's, there to be punished againe, for theyr absence from theyr maister, as they call him.

Survey of London, p. 262.

It is said of some hungry-looking gallants,

Are they none of *duke Humphrey's* furies? do you think that they devised this plot in Paul's to get a dinner.

Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 369.

Plotw. You'd not do

Like your penurious father, who was wont
To walk his dinner out in Paul's, whilst you
Kept Lent at home, and had, like folks in sieges,
Your meals weigh'd to you.

Newc. Indeed they say he was
A monument of Paul's.

Tim. Yes, he was there

As constant as *duke Humphrey*. I can show
The prints where he sate, holes i' the logs.

Plotw. He wore

More pavement out with walking, than would make
A row of new stone saints, and yet refus'd
To give to th' reparation. *City Match*, O. Pl., ix, 335.
To seek his dinner in Poules with *duke Humphrey*.

Gabr. Harvey's Four Letters, 1592.

See also Decker's *Gul's Hornbook*, and other authorities cited by Mr. Steevens in a note on Rich. III, act iv, sc. 4.

Bishop Hall describes the duke's hospitality with much humour:

'Tis Ruffio: trow'st thou where he din'd to day?

In sooth I saw him sit with *duke Humfray*.

Many good welcomes, and much gratis cheere,

Keeps he for everie straggling cavalere;

An open house, haunted with great resort,

Loug service mix'd with muscull disport.

Many faire younker with a feather'd crest

Chooses much rather be his shot-free guest,

To fare so freely with so little cost,

Than stake his twelpence to a meaner host.

Satires, b. iii, s. 7.

See PAULS.

DULCET. Sweet, harmonious. Still used occasionally in poetry. Applied to every kind of sweetness.

Uttering such *dulcet* and harmonious breath,

That the rude sea grew civil at her song. *Mids.*, ii, 2.

Such it is

As are those *dulcet* sounds at break of day

That creep into the dreaming bridegroom's ear,

And summon him to marriage. *Mer. Ven.*, iii, 2.

For surely such fables are not only *dulcet* to pass
the tyme withall, but gainfull also to their practisers.

Chaloner's Moria Encomium, H 3.

DULLARD, s. One stupidly unconcerned and dull, in the midst of any interesting proceeding; a stupid person.

How now, my flesh, my child,

What mak'st thou me a *dullard* in this act?

Wilt thou not speak to me?

Cym., v, 5.

And thou must make a *dullard* of the world,

If they not thought,—&c.

Lear, ii, 1.

What, *dullard*! would'st thou doat in rusty art?

Histriomastix, 1610.

Used also as an adjective. See Todd.

To DUMB. To silence, to make dumb.

Who neigh'd so high, that what I would have spoke

Was beastly *dumb'd* by him. *Ant. and Cl.*, i, 5.

She sings like one immortal, and she dances

As goddess-like to her admired lays.

Great clerks she *dumbs*.

Pericles, v, 1.

DUMB-SHOW. A part of a dramatic representation shown pantomimically, chiefly for the sake of exhibiting more of the story than could be otherwise included; but sometimes merely em-

blematical. They were very common in the earliest of our dramas. Of the former kind is that in the *Prophetess* of Beaumont and Fletcher, act iv, sc. 1, where the Chorus assigns the reason, telling the audience that he hopes they will admit it,

And be pleased,
Out of your wonted goodness, to behold,
As in a silent mirror, what we cannot
With fit conveniency of time, allow'd
For such presentments, cloath in vocal sounds.

Thus also in *Herod and Antipater*:

What words
Cannot have time to utter, let your eyes,
Out of this *dumb-show*, tell your memories.

Herod and Antipater.

Subjoined to the play of *Tancred and Gismunda*, are dumb-shows intended to precede each act as introductions. See *O. Pl.*, ii, 230.

The emblematical dumb-shows may be seen prefixed to each act of *Ferrex and Porrex*, *O. Pl.*, i, 109, and elsewhere. These exhibitions gradually fell into disrepute, by the improvement of taste; so that in Shakespeare's time they seem to have been in favour only with the lower classes of spectators, the *groundlings*, as he calls them,

Who for the most part are capable of nothing but inexplicable *dumb shows* and noise. *Hamlet*, iii, 2.

In his dramas there are few instances of them; that in *Cymb.*, act v, sc. 4, and in the players' tragedy in *Hamlet*, are the chief. It was certainly a gross way of preserving the unity of time, yet not more so perhaps than that which Shakespeare preferred, as newer, the narrative chorus; which, though made elegant by his pen, is not very dramatic. In the following passage, the *dumb-show* forms the basis of a very curious sentiment: after a battle it is said,

To him who did this victory bestow,
Are render'd thanks and praises infinite.
For in so great and so apparent odds
The part man acts is the *dumb-show* to God's.

Pansh. Lusiad, iii, 82.

DUMP. Formerly the received term for a melancholy strain in music, vocal or instrumental.

After your dire lamenting elegies,
Visit by night your lady's chamber window
With some sweet concert; to their instruments
Tune a deploring *dump*; the night's dead silence
Will best become such sweet complaining grievance.

Two Gent. of V., iii, 2.

We read of a *merry dump* in *Romeo and Juliet*, but that is evidently a

purposed absurdity suited to the character of the speaker:

O play me some *merry dump*, to comfort me. *Mus.* Not a *dump* we; 'tis no time to play now. iv, 5.

Relish your nimble notes to pleasing ears;

Distress likes *dumps*, when time is kept with tears.

Sh. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., i, 538.

Mr. Stafford Smith gave to Mr. Steevens the music of a *dump* of the sixteenth century, which he had discovered in an old MS.; and it is given in the notes on the above passage of the *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, in the last edition of Johnson and Steevens. It is without words. Mr. S. Smith was a man of very curious research into old music, and published a valuable set of old songs, collected from MSS. with the music, which were dedicated to the late king, in 1779.

A *dump* appears to have been also a kind of dance:

He loves nothing but an Italian *dump*.

Or a French brawl. *Humour Out of Breath*, 1607.

But whether *Devil's dumps*, in the following passage, be interpreted devil's tunes or devil's dances, depends upon whether it be thought to refer to the music preceding, or the dance following; I think the latter.

More of these *Devil's dumps*!

Must I be ever haunted with these witchcrafts?

B. and Fl. Women pleased, v, 3.

Dumps, for sorrow, was not always considered as a burlesque expression:

This, this, aunt, is the cause,

When I advise me sadly on this thing,

That makes my heart in pensive *dumps* dismay'd.

Tancred and Gism., *O. Pl.*, ii, 177.

So also in the singular:

The fall of noble Monodante's son

Strake them into a *dump*, and made them sad.

Harr. Ariost., xliii, 147.

†Leaving prince Agamemnon then in *dump* and in suspense.

Hall's Homer, p. 19, 1581.

†I rather desire to drawe you into delights, then to droune you in *dumphes* by revealing of such unnatural factes.

Riche his Farewell, 1581.

It was even applied in the sense of elegy to poetical composition. Davies, of Hereford, has a singular poem of that species, entitled, "A *Dump* upon the Death of the most noble Henrie, Earle of Pembroke," printed in *Witte's Pilgrimage*.

†**DUMPISH.** Melancholy.

Through thornie paths, and deep, dark, *dumpish* glades.

Virgil, by *Vicars*, 1632.

And as it were a thrall unto this *dumpish* humor, is rowzed up with wine and meriment especially, and

infranchis'd again into a more ample and heavenly freedom of contemplation.

Optick Glasses of Humors, 1638.

DUN. To draw Dun out of the mire, was a rural pastime, in which Dun meant a dun horse, supposed to be stuck in the mire, and sometimes represented by one of the persons who played. See Brand's Pop. Ant., ii, p. 289, 4to. Mr. Gifford, who remembers having played at the game (doubtless in his native county, Devonshire), thus describes it, for the relief of future commentators :

A log of wood is brought into the midst of the room this is *Dun* (the cart-horse), and a cry is raised that he is stuck in the mire. Two of the company advance, either with or without ropes, to draw him out. After repeated attempts, they find themselves unable to do it, and call for more assistance. The game continues till all the company take part in it, when *Dun* is extricated of course; and the merriment arises from the awkward and affected efforts of the rustics to lift the log, and sundry arch contrivances to let the ends of it fall on one another's toes. *Ben. Jon.*, vol. vii, p. 283.

It is to this that allusion is made in Hudibras, part iii, canto iii, l. 110, where Ralpho says,

But Ralpho's self, your trusty squire,
Who has dragg'd your dunship out o' th' mire.

Which none of the editors appear to have understood, and therefore silently changed it to *donship*, according to which reading Dr. Nash explains the passage. But it was *dunship* in all the editions till 1710.

In an old collection of epigrams, it is proposed to play

At slave-groat, venter-point, or croose and pile,
At leaping o'er a Midsummer huncher,
Or at the drawing Dun out of the myre.

So Shirley:

Then draw Dun out of the mire,
And throw the clog into the fire.
St. Patrick for Ireland.

Which marks what *Dun* was.

It is alluded to in Romeo and Juliet:

If thou art Dun, we'll draw thee from the mire,
Or (save your reverence), love, wherein thou stick'st
Up to the ears. *i. 4.*
Dun's in the mire, get out again how he can.
B. and Ft. Women H., iv, 3.

DUN IS THE MOUSE. A proverbial saying, of rather vague signification, alluding to the colour of the mouse, but frequently employed with no other intent than that of quibbling on the word *done*. Why it is attributed to a constable, I know not.

The game was ne'er so fair, and I am done.
Mer. Tut, dun's the mouse, the constable's own word.
Rom. and Jul., i, 4.
Why then 'tis done, and dun's the mouse, and undone
all the courtiers. *Two Merry Milkmaids, 1690.*

In a passage of the play of Sir John Oldcastle, it seems to mean no more than, all is done, or settled. After arranging his followers, Murley exclaims, without any connection prior or subsequent, "*Dun is the mouse.*" *First Part of Sir John Oldcastle*, iii, 2, Suppl. to Sh., ii, 311.

"As dun as a mouse," is among Ray's Proverbial Similes, p. 221.

†**DUNAKER.** A cant term for a stealer of cows and calves.

The seventeenth a dun-aker, that maketh his vows
To go i' the country and steal all their cows.

The eighteenth a kidd-napper, spirits young men,
Though he tip them the pils, they nap him agen.

Then hark well, &c. *Form of 17th cent.*

Mercury is in a conjunction with Venus, and when such conjunctions happen, it signifies a most plentiful crop that year, of hectors, trappanners, gills, pads, biters, prigs, divers, lusters, fillers, bulkers, droppers, fumbler, downakers, cross-laters, kidnappers, vouchers, milikers, pymer, decoys, and shop-lifters, all Newgate-birds, whom the devil prepares ready fitted for Tyburn; ripe fruit, ready to drop into the hangman's mouth.

Four Robins, 1693.

†**DUNCE-COMB.** An ignoramus. A word perhaps invented by honest Taylor the water-poet.

The cause, I hear, your fury flameth from,
I said, I was no dunce-comb, cox-combe Tom.
What's that to you (good sir) that you should fume,
Or rage, or chafe, or think I durst presume
To speake, or write, that you are such a one?

Taylor's Works, 1630.

DUNG. Under this word, bread, and the other productions of the earth, are contemptuously alluded to in the following obscure passage:

Which sleeps, and never palates more the dung,
The beggar's nurse, and Caesar's. *Ant. & Cl., v, 2.*

Warburton, not understanding it, would have changed the word to *dug*, but more attentive critics afterwards perceived the true meaning. The passage which pointed out the interpretation was doubtless this:

Kingdoms are clay, our dunghy earth alike
Feeds beast and man. *Act i, sc. 1.*

The idea is, that the productions of the earth are so much indebted to *dung* for their perfection, that they may fairly be called so. The critics have happily illustrated this by other quotations, as this from Timon of Athens:

The earth's a thief,
That feeds, and breeds by a composture stolen
From general excrement. *iv, 3.*

And this from the Winter's Tale:

The face to sweeten
Of the whole dunghy earth.

And yet more elegantly by the obser-

vation of the Æthiopian king in Herodotus, B. iii, who, hearing of the culture of corn, said, he "was not surprised if men who fed upon *dung*, did not attain a longer life."

This word is not inserted here as being used in an obsolete sense, but in a singular one.

†DUNG-POT. A dung-cart. The word is said to be still in use in the Isle of Wight.

The rakers, scavengers, and officers hereunto appointed, every day in the week (except Sundays and other holydayes) shall bring carts, *dung-pots*, or other fitting carriages into all the streets with'n their respective wards, parishes, and divisions. where such carts, &c., can pass, and at or before their approach, by bell, clapper, or otherwise, shall make loud noise and give notice to the inhabitants of their coming.

Calthrop's Reports, 1670.

†DUNKER. Dark.

Or like the velvet on her brow: or, like
The *dunker* mole on Venus dainty cheek.

Du Bartas.

DUNKIRKERS. The privateers of Dunkirk were long very formidable to our merchant ships, and esteemed remarkably daring; and the situation of that port gave them such an advantage, that the possession or dismantling of it was always an important object to England. It is well known that it was taken in the time of the republic, and sold again by Charles II; and its fortifications demolished by treaty in 1712.

This was a rail,
Bred by a zealous brother in Amsterdam,
Which being sent unto an English lady,
Was ta'en at sea by *Dunkirkers*.

The Bird in a Cage, O. Pl., viii, 267.

If he were put to it, would fight more desperately than
sixteen *Dunkirkers*.

Honest Whore, part 2d, O. Pl., iii, 375.

Hence it is said to certain sailors, that they

Fear no hell but *Dunkirk*.

B. & Pl. Hon. M. Fort., v, 1.

†DUNMOW. The ceremony of awarding the fitch of bacon at Dunmow to the married couple who could attest to having lived together a year and a day without quarrelling or dissatisfaction with each other, is often alluded to by old writers. We have not met with the following proverb elsewhere.

Do not fetch your wife from *Dunmow*, for so you may
bring home two sides of a sow.

Howell, 1659.

†DUNSERY. Would naturally be taken for ignorance, but in the following passage it would seem rather to mean cunning.

C, the dominicall letter? It is true, craft and cunning do so dominere; yet, rather C and D are dominicall letters, that is, crafty *dunsery*.

Returne from Parnassus, 1606.

DUNSTABLE. Any thing particularly unornamented, particularly language, was often called *plain Dunstable*, in allusion to a proverb given both by Ray (p. 233) and Fuller. The latter, in his *Worthies*, under the Proverbs of Bedfordshire, gives this account of it:

As plain as *Dunstable* road. It is applied to things plain and simple, without welt or guard to adorn them, as also to matters easie and obvious to be found, without any difficulty or direction.

I find the phrase *plain Dunstable* noted, as occurring in the old translation of Stephens's *Apology* for Herodotus; but I had neglected to transcribe the passage.

†These men walked by-ways, and the saying is, many by-walkers, many balkes, many balkes much stumbling, and where much stumbling is, there is sometime a fall; howbeit there were some good walkers among them, that walked in the kings high way ordinarily, uprightly, plaine *Dunstable* way, and for this purpose I would shew you an history which is written in the third of the Kings.

Latimer's Sermons.

†*Plaine Dunstable*.

Your words passe my capatchity good zar,
But ich to prove need never to goe vur;
Cha knowne men live in honest exclamation,
Who now God wot live in a worsen fashion.
The poore man grumbles at the rich mans store,
And rich men daily doe expresse the poore.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To DUP. To do up, to raise; analogous to don, doff, &c.

Then up he rose, and don'd his cloaths,
And *dup't* the chamber door.

Hamlet, iv, 5.

Capell changes it to *d'op'd*, for opened, without the least notice of the true reading; but *dup* is found elsewhere, as in *Damon and Pithias*:

What devell iche weene the porters are drunk, will
they not *dup* the gate to day.

O. Pl., i, 217.

Some gates and doors were opened by lifting up, as port-cullises, and that kind of half door swinging upon two hinges at the top, which still is seen in some shops. Hence the phrase of to *do up*, for to open, was not uncommon: other instances are given in the notes on the above passage of Shakespeare.

†DUPLE. For double. *Duple bignesse*, in the following passage, is the translation of *geminae magnitudinis*, and means properly twins in magnitude, or equal in size to each other.

The same nation also is separated from the Belgæ by
Mattona and Sequana, rivers of a *duple bignesse*.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1606.

DURANCE. Duration. *A robe of durance*, a lasting dress.

And is not a buff jerkin a most sweet *robe of durance*?
1 *Hen. IV.*, i, 2.

It appears that the leathern dresses worn by some of the lower orders of people, were first called *of durance*, or everlasting, from their great durability. Thus the Catchpole in the Comedy of Errors is described,

A devil in an *everlasting garment* has him,
One whose hard hand is button'd up with steel;
A fiend, a fairy, pitiless and rough,
A wolf; nay worse, a fellow all in *buff*. iv, 2.

Hence a stuff of that colour made in imitation of it, and very strong, was called *durance*:

Where did'st thou buy this *buff*? let me not live but
I will give thee a good *suit of durance*.

This is the address of a debtor to the officer who had arrested him, in Westward Hoe; whence it seems that the stuff *durance* was a new improvement, as a substitute for the buff leather. The following passages put out of doubt that there was a stuff so called:

Varlet of velvet, my moccado villian, old heart of *durance*, my strip'd canvas shoulders.

Devil's Charter, 1607.

As the taylor that out of seven yards stole one and a half of *durance*.

Three Ladies of London, cited by Mr. Steevens.

Durance is still familiarly used for confinement, especially in the phrase *durance vile*, for imprisonment.

DURE. Hard, or severe; perhaps from our common law, wherein the punishment of pressing was called *peine forte et dure*.

What *dure* and cruell penance dooe I sustaine for none offence at all. *Palace of Pleas.*, vol. i, Q 4.

To DURE. To continue, or endure.

Whoso hath felt the force of greedie fates,
And *dur'd* the last decree of griesly death,
Shall never yeeld his captive arms to chaines,
Nor drawn in triumph deck the victor's pompe.

Hughes's Arthur, 1587, sign. D.

Whilst the sunshine of my greatness *dur'd*.
Rob. E. of Huntington, B 3.

To abide, or resist:

He that can trot a courser, break a rush,
And, arm'd in proof, dare *dure* a straws strong push.
Marston's Satires, Sat. 1.

DUREFUL. Lasting.

For neither pretious stone, nor *durefull* brasse,
Nor shining gold, nor mouldring clay it was.
Sp. F. Q., IV, x, 39.

Spenser uses it in other places.

DURESSE. Hardship, constraint, or imprisonment. A term of our old law French, which crept also into *common language*.

Right feeble from the evill rate
Of food, which in her *duresse* she had found.
Sp. F. Q., IV, viii, 19.

See also IV, xii, 10.

DURET. A kind of dance.

The knights take their ladies, to dance with them
galliards, *durets*, corantors, &c.

Beaumont, Masq. at Gray's Inn.

†**DUSKISH.** Obscure; cloudy. *Duskishness*, obscurity.

Take heede you adorne not a *duskish* name, with some
humble simulation. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.
The harts use dictamus. The swallow the hearbe
celandina. The wrasell fennell seede, for the *duskish-
nesse* and bleaishnesse of her eyes. *Ibid*.

†**To DUST.** To beat.

Observe, my English gentleman, that blowes have a
wonderfull prerogative in the feminine sex; for if
shee be a bad woman, there is no more proper plaister
to mend her, then this; but if (which is a rare chance)
she be good, to *dust* her often hath in it a singular,
unknowne, and as it were an inscrutable vertue to
make her much better, and to reduce her, if possible,
to perfection. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

DUST-POINT. A rural game. See

BLOW-POINT. Played also by boys.

Down go our hooks and scrips, and we to nine holes
fall,

At *dust-point*, or at quoits, else we are at it hard,
And false and cheating games we shepherds are de-
barr'd. *Drayt. Nymphal.*, 6, p. 1496.

He looks

Like a great school-boy. that has been blown up
Last-night at *dust-point*. *B. & Fl. Captain*, iii, 3.

I suspect that both this and *blow-point* much resembled the illustrious game of *push-pin*. Mr. Weber, on the passage last cited, has a conjecture about blowing dust out of a hole, but it wants confirmation.

DUTCH GLEEK. A jocular expression for drinking, alluding to the game of *gleek*; as if tippling were the favourite game of Dutchmen.

Nor could be partaker of any of the good cheer, except it were the liquid part of it, which they call *Dutch gleek*, where he played his cards so well, and vied and revied so often, that he had scarce an eye to see withall. *Gayton, Fest. Notes*, p. 96.

†**DUTIES.** This word is applied in rather an unusual manner in the following lines. Perhaps it means their offices.

And gave unto his men
Their *duties* when he died,
With large and lordlie recompence:
This can not be denied.

Epitaph on Bishop Jewell, 1571.

DWALE, or DWALL. The deadly nightshade; now called *Atropa Belladonna*. It is narcotic in a high degree, and was therefore called also "sleeping nightshade."

Dwale, or sleeping nightshade, hath round blackish stalkes, &c. This kind of nightshade causeth sleep.
Johnson's Gerard, lib. ii, cap. 56.

Hence used to express a lethargic disease:

A sleepe sicknesse, nam'd the lethargye,
Opprest me sore, and feavers fearece withall,
This was the guerdon of my glottonie,
Jehova sent my sleepe life this dwell.

Mirr. for Mag. King Jago., edit. 1587.

DYED BEARDS. Bulwer is very severe upon superannuated coxcombs in his time, for dyeing their beards to conceal their age. After citing Strabo for the practice in Cathea of dyeing them of many colours, he adds:

Nor is the art of falsifying the natural hue of the beard wholly unknown in this more civilized part of the world; especially to old, &c.

He then expatiates at large upon the folly of it, and says,

In every haire of these old coxcombs you shall meet with three divers and sundry colours; white at the roots, yellow in the middle, and black at the point, like unto one of your parrot's feathers.

Artificial Changeling, ch. xii.

See **BEARDS**.

DYE THE DEATH. See **DEATH**.

DYLDE; GOD DYLDE YOU. Corruptly for God 'ild you, or yield you a reward.

God dylde you, master mine.

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 64.

See **GOD ILD YOU**.

E.

EACH, AT. An expression which, if it be right, can only mean, "Each joined to the other." It is the reading of the old editions in the following lines of Shakespeare:

Ten masts at each make not the altitude
Which thou hast perpendicularly fallen. *Lear*, iv, 6.

All that can be said for the phrase is, that, though it be singular, it is perhaps as probable as that it should have been substituted by mistake for any of the readings since proposed: such as, *attach'd*, *at least*, *on end*, *at reach*.

EAGER. Sour. From *aigre*, Fr.

And with a sudden vigour it doth posset
And curd, like *eager* droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood. *Hamlet*, i, 5.

Hence metaphorically:

If thou think'st so, vex him with *eager* words.
3 *Hen. VI*, ii, 6.

So also in the first scene of *Hamlet*:

It is a nipping and an *eager* air.

EAME. See **EME**.

To EAN, usually written to *yeen*. To bring forth young. Applied particularly to ewes. The Saxon etymology demands *ean* rather than *yeen*; the

former is therefore restored in the following passage:

Who then conceiving did in *eaning* time

Fall party-colour'd lambs, and those were Jacob's.

Mer. Ven., i, 8.

See **Todd**.

EANLINGS. Young lambs just dropped or *ean'd*. The spelling should certainly be analogous to the other.

That all the *eanlings* which were streak'd and pied,
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Mer. Ven.*, i, 3.

†EAR. Up to the ears, or over the ears, i. e., beyond one's depth, irrecoverably, applied almost invariably to people in love. Over head and ears is the modern phrase.

Mis. Pa. O woman I am I know not what:

In love up to the hard cares. I was never in such a case in my life. *First ed. of Merry Wives*.

Our masters sonne Antipho at the first behaved himselfe well; but this Phedria out of hand got him a certain singing wench, skilfull in musicke, and fell in love with her *over the eares*. *Terence in English*, 1614. She had neither seen nor spoken with the Palatine in her life; only she was in love with him up to the ears for the sake of his spreading glory.

The Pagan Prince, 1690.

Deperit puellulam. Hee is *over head and eares* in love with thee maid; he loves her better then his owne life. *Terence in English*.

To EAR. To plough, or till. From the Saxon *erian*.

That power I have, discharge; and let them go

To *ear* the land, that hath some hope to grow,

For I have none. *Rich. II*, iii, 2.

Here it is used metaphorically, as to plough the sea:

Menecrates and Menas, famous pirates,
Make the sea serve them; which they *ear* and wound
With keels of every kind. *Ant. & Cl.*, i, 4.

Whose crazed ribs the furrowing plough doth *ear*.
Drayt. Rob. D. of Normandy.

It is used several times in our translation of the Bible:

And will set them to *ear* his ground, and to reap his harvest. *1 Sam.*, viii, 12.

The oxen likewise, and the young asses that *ear* the ground, shall eat clean provender. *Isai.*, xxx, 24.

I find it in the following passage used for *to hear*, or *give ear to*, as *to eye* is to look at:

But if

Thou knew'st my mistress breath'd on me, and that
I *ear'd* her language, liv'd in her eyes.

Fletch. Two Noble K., iii, 1.

EARABLE, from to **EAR**. Fit for cultivation with corn. The word is now changed to *arable*. In Heresbachius's Husbandry, translated by Barnabe Googe, the first book, out of four, treats "Of *earable* ground, tillage, and pasturage."

Hee [the steward] is further to see what demeanes of his lordes is most meete to be taken into his handdes, so well for meddowe, pasture, as *earable*, &c. *Order of a Nobleman's House*, *Archaeol.*, xiii, p. 315. A plow land shall containe cc and lv acres of *earable* ground. Then can there not lie, in any country

almost—so much *earable* land together, but there will be also entermingled therewith sloppes, slips, and bottomes, fitte for pasture and meading.

Letter sent by J. B. (1572) in Censura Literaria, vol. vii, p. 237.

†Also the indictment ought to expresse the quality of the thing entered upon, &c., whether it be a messuage, cottage, meadow, pasture, wood, or land *earable*.

Dalton's Countrey Justice, 1620.

†**EAR-FINGER.** The little finger. In *Lat. auricularis*.

Or if that cannot be found, let bloud of the veine which is betweene the ring finger and the *ear-finger*.

Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

EARING, s. Tilling, or cultivation.

For these two years hath the famine been in the land; and there are yet five years in the which there shall be neither *earing* nor harvest. *Genesis, xlv, 6.*

O then we bring forth weeds,

When our quick winds lie still; and our ills told us,
Is as our *earing*. *Ant. and Cl., i, 2.*

It has been suggested to read *minds* here, instead of *winds*; which certainly much improves the sense, and seems almost necessary. "We bring forth weeds, when our quick [*i. e.* pregnant, or fertile] *minds* lie still, but telling us of our ills [*i. e.* faults] is like ploughing them," which leads to a good produce. How it can be made sense with *winds* it is not easy to say. The inversion of an *m* makes the whole difference.

To **EARNE**, for to *Yearn*. So Spenser writes the word; but *yearn* is considered as more proper, the *y* representing the Saxon initial in *gyrnan*, to desire.

And ever as he rode his heart did *earne*
To prove his puissance in battel brave.

Sp. F. Q., I, i, 3.

Besides being thus improper, it forms an unnecessary confusion with the verb to *earn*, to obtain by labour.

†But come unto the place, his heart doth *earne*,
Twice it was his thought backe to have gone.

Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†Nay, certain (sir) it is so; and I believe, your little bodie *earnes* after the same sport.

Chapman's Revenge, 1654.

†**EARNEST-PENNY.** Deposit money in a bargain.

So that nowe (by consyderacion of these thynges) I am thoroughly perswaded, that I can not accomlishe the duitee of a kynde and lovyng subjecte, unlesse I dooe with this simple token or poore *earnest pennie* geve due testimonie of my good hert toward your majestee.

Eliot's Dictionarie, 1559, Ded.

Arra. An *earnest penie*, or a Gods penie, which is given to confirme and assure a bargain.

Nomenclator.

To **EARNEST**, for to use in earnest.

Let's prove among ourselves our armes in jest,
That when we come to *earnest* them with men,
We may them better use. *Pastor Fido, 1602, E 1.*

†**EAR-RENT.** Losing the ears in the

pillory. "You should pay *ear-rents*."

B. Jons. Alch., x, 1.

EAR-RINGS. The coxcombs in Shakespeare's time wore rings in their ears; to which Dogberry perhaps alludes, when he says of "one deformed, they say he wears a key in his ear," &c. *Much Ado ab. N., v, 1.* Or it is a mere blunder, instead of wearing a lock. It is also alluded to here:

For if I could endure an ear with a hole in't,
Or a pleated lock, or a bare headed coachman,
That sits like a sign where great ladies are
To be sold with agreement betwixt us
Were not to be despair'd of.

B. and Fl. Woman Hater, iii, 2.

He means, "Could I bear to see ladies' men, or anything that marked their being near, then," &c.

EARTH. Perhaps made from to *ear*, (or plow) as *tilth* from to *till*. It is singularly used for land in the following phrase, "lady of my *earth*," for heiress or mistress of my land. It is used by Capulet, who, speaking of his daughter Juliet, says she is his only remaining child, and

She is the hopeful lady of my *earth*.

Rom. and Jul., i, 2.

Mr. Steevens says it is a Gallicism, *fille de terre* meaning an heiress. Dr. Johnson proposed an alteration of the text, which he called bold, and indeed with the greatest reason:

She is the hope and stay of my full years.

†**SON-OF-EARTH.** A person of mean birth, from the Latin *terræ filius*. "Clasp'd with this *son of earth*." *Bird in a Cage, v, 1.*

†**EARTH-PUFF.** A puff-ball fungus. "*Tuberes*, mushrooms, tadstooles, earthturfes, earthpuffes." *Nomenclator, 1585.*

†**EAREWICKE**, or **EARWICK.** The old form of earwig.

I'm afraid

'Tis with one worm, one *earewick* overlaid.

Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

†**EASELESS.** Uneasy.

Thus as I ceaselesse, *caselesse* pri'd about
In every nook, furious to finde her out.

Virgil, by Ficens, 1632.

EASTER, or **ESTER**, for Eastern. Hence the name of Easter from its falling frequently in April, which, on account of the usual prevalence of easterly winds at that time, was

called the Easter month. So says Verstegan, chap. iii.

Till starres gan vanish, and the dawning brake,
And all the *Easter* parts were full of light.

Harringt. Ariost., xxiii, 6.

Both borne farre hence, about the *Ester* parts.

Id., xviii, 75.

Some say, however, that it is rather derived from *Eastre*, a Saxon goddess, whose festival was celebrated in the month of April; and other derivations have been suggested. See Brady's *Clavis Cal.* under Easter Sunday.

The goddess is called *Eostre* by Mr. Turner, in his *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, and he confirms the naming of April *Eostre-monath*, from her. Vol. ii, p. 15, 4to ed. [There can be no doubt that the latter is the true derivation.]

EASTER-EGGS. See PASCH-EGGS.

EATH. A Saxon word, *eath*, easy. See UNEATH.

Where ease abounds yt's *eath* to do amiss.

Sp. F. Q., II, iii, 40.

For much more *eath* to tell the stars on hy.

Ib., IV, xii, 1.

For why, by prooffe the field is *eath* to win.

Gascongne's Works, a 8.

All hard assayes esteem I *eath* and light.

Fairf. Tasso, ii, 46.

Who thinks him most secure, is *eathest* sham'd.

Id., x, 42.

†At these advantages he knowes 'tis *eath*

To cope with her quite severed from her maids.

Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

EATHS, *adv.* Easily, commonly.

These are vain thoughts or melancholy shews
That wont to haunt and trace by cloister'd tombs;
Which *eaths* appear in sad and strange disguises
To pensive minds, deceived with their shadows.

Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 262.

To ECHE. The same as to eke, or lengthen out.

And time that is so briefly spent,

With your fine fancies quaintly *eche*,

What's dumb in show, I'll plain in speech.

Pericles, act iii, chorus.

Here the rhyme fixes it. In other passages it has been silently changed to *eke*. In the chorus to the 2d act of Henry V the same thought and expression occur, but in the first folio is spelt *eech*:

Still be kind,

And *eech* out our performance with your mind.

It occurs again in the 4to edition of the Merchant of Venice, 1600. *Malone*.

†ECHOICAL. Having the nature of an echo.

An *echoicall* verse, wherein the sound of the last syllable doth agree with the last save one: as in an echo.

Nomenclator.

†ECHONING, for *echoing*, Virgil, translated by Vicars, 1632.

ECSTASY. Madness. In this sense it is now obsolete, nor does it seem much less so in the kindred signification of reverie, or temporary wandering of fancy, which Mr. Locke calls "dreaming with our eyes open." B. II, c. xix, § 1. It is now wholly confined to the sense of transport, or rapture. In the usage of Shakespeare, and some others, it stands for every species of alienation of mind, whether temporary or permanent, proceeding from joy, sorrow, wonder, or any other exciting cause; and this certainly suits with the etymology, *ἐκστασις*.

From sorrow:

Where sighs, and groans, and shrieks that rent the air,

Are made, not mark'd; where violent sorrow seems

A modern [*i.e.*, common] *ecstasy*. *Macb.*, iv, 3.

From wonder and terror, mixed with anger:

Follow them swiftly,

And hinder them from what this *ecstasy*

May now provoke them to.

Temp., iii, 3:

Madness, a particular fit or paroxysm of it:

C. How say you now, is not your husband mad?

A. His incivility confirms no less.—

C. Mark how he trembles in his *ecstasy*.

Com. E., iv, 4.

Fixed insanity:

That noble and most sovereign reason,

Like sweet bells jangled out of tune, and harsh;

That unmatch'd form and feature of blown youth

Blasted with *ecstasy*.

Hamlet, iii, 1.

Again:

Ecstasy!

My pulse as yours doth temperately keep time,

And makes as healthful music. It is not madness

That I have utter'd; bring me to the test,

And I the matter will reword, which madness

Would gambol from.

Ibid., iii, 4.

Most of these instances, and some others, are noticed by Johnson; but it is not mentioned that these senses are no longer given to the word.

EDDER, for a viper, is found in some old authors, and is evidently the same as *adder*, which is still in common use. Both from the Saxon, *ædder*. It is the only poisonous serpent of this country.

To EDIFY. To build. The primitive sense of the word, from its etymology; and long the only sense in use.

There was an holy chapel *edifyde*,
Whercan the hermits dewly went to say
His holy things, each morn and eventyde.
Sp. P. Q., 1, i, 34.
For see what workes, what infinite expence,
What monuments of zeale they *edifye*.
Daniel, Civ. Wars, vi, 33.

†EDIPOLS. Used in burlesque.

Away with your pishery pashery, your pils and your
edipols. *The Shoo-makers Holy-day, 4to, 1681*

EDWARD SHOVELBOARDS, for Edward's Shovelboard shillings; a coin of Edward the Sixth. They were broad shillings, particularly used in playing the game of shovelboard. See SHOVELBOARD.

And two Edward shovel-boards, that cost me two
shilling and two pence a-piece of Yeard Miller.
Mer. W. W., i, 1.

The expression was probably low and ludicrous at the time, by its being given to Master Slender.

†EEL. To hold an eel by the tail, to have a slippery person or business to deal with.

Cauda tenes anguillam: you have an eel by the tail.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 554.
Paulo momento huc illic impellitur. Hee is as
wavering as a wethercocke. He is heere and ther
all in a moment. There is as much holde to his word,
as to take a wet eel by the taile.
Terence in English, 1614.

†EFFRONTIT. Impudent; barefaced.
Fr. effronté.

From men beottied he doth honour steal,
And yet with his *effrontit* shamelesse face,
Seemes to command the divell that gave him place.
Taylor's Works, 1630.

EFT. Soon, quickly. Saxon. Frequently so used by Spenser, and occasionally by his contemporaries. See Todd.

But properly, afterwards, as here:
[the correct meaning of *eft* is, again.]

Eft, when yeares
More ripe as reason lent to choose our peeres,
Ourselves in league of vowed love we knitt.
Sp. P. Q., II, iv, 18.

EFTTEST. Certainly put as a corruption of defeat.

Yea, marry, that's the *eftest* way.
Much Ado, iv, 2.

See DEFT.

EFT-SITHES. Ofttimes.

Which way *eft-sithes*, while that our kingdom dured,
Th' unfortunate Andromache alone
Resorted to the parents of her make.
Ld. Surrey, Alcid, 2.

EFTSOONS. Immediately, soon after; The Saxon *eft* properly meaning after. It was beginning to be obsolete in the time of Spenser, who, however, very frequently uses it. It occurs but rarely in the dramatic writers of that time.

Eftsoones I thought her such as she me told
And would have kill'd her. *Sp. P. Q.*
But seeing our *eftsoones*, he took his heels,
And threw his garment from him in all haste.
Lingua, O. 1

EGAL. Equal. French.

Troubled, confounded thus; and for the end
Of *egal* justice, us'd in such contempt.

So these, whose *egal* state bred envy pale o
Romans and Juliet, Suppl. to 1
Wherefore, O king, I speake as one for all,
Sith all as one do heare you *egal* faith.

All men being yet for the most part rude,
maner popularly *egal*.
Pultenck, Art. of E. Poetry, B.

EGALLY. Equally.

In every degree and sort of men vertue is e
ble, but not *egally*, not only because men
are uneqall, but for that also vertue itself
every respect of *egal* value and estimation.
Pultenck, Art. of E. Poetry, B.

The same author uses *equal*
the same page.

EGALNESS. Equality.

And such an *egalnesse* hath i stature made
Betwene the brethren of one father's needs
Ferrex and Porrex, O.

†EGESTION. The part of the
ejected from the body after dig
An old medical term.

Sharpe humours are knowne by sowre bell
much *egestion*, and very thinne. If it be
unmeasurable dissipation and spreading at
that through heate which consumeth the
fire, and rarefieth the skin, then the *egest*
out by the belly, be lesse in quantitie then
that is eaten, and also the *egestions* the drier
Burrough's Method of Phy.

EGG-SATURDAY. Festum o
in the old calendars. A m
feast, being the Saturday pre
Shrove Tuesday.

On the sixt of February, being *egge Sat*
pleased some gentlemen scholars to make a
night of it. *Misc. Ant. Angl. in Christmas*
See PASCH-EGGS.

EGGS AND BUTTER were con
eaten at breakfast, before the
duction of tea; but meat was
usual.

They are up already, and call for *eggs and but*
will away presently. *1 Hen*

Buttered eggs were the break
the fifth earl of Northumberland
his lady in Lent. See his Hou
Book, published by Dr. Percy.

EGGS FOR MONEY. Appare
proverbial expression, when a
was either awed by threats, or
reached by subtlety, to give
upon a trifling or fictitious con
tion.

Myne honest friend,
Will you take *eggs for money*? *Win.*
That is, Will you suffer yoursel

bullied, or cheated? The answer is suitable to this interpretation :

No, my lord, I'll fight.

An insult of this kind seems to be shown in the following passage :

And for the rest of your money, I sent it to one captain Carvegut; he swore to me his father was my lord mayor's cook, and that by Easter next you should have the principal, and *eggs for the use*, indeed, sir,
Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 432.

This seems the purposed insult of a bully, who thought any answer sufficient for the fool he took the money from; and the reply of him to whom this answer is reported, seems to show that it was a matter of notorious ignominy to be so put off:

O rogue, rogue, I shall have *eggs for my money*; I must hang myself. *Ibid.*

Who, notwithstanding his high promises, having also the king's power, is yet content to take *eggs for his money*, and to bring him in at leisure.

Stow's Annals, M m m 6.

In the character of Coriat, prefixed to his *Travels*, where it is said in the text, 'He will *buy his eggs*, his puddings, &c., in the Atticke dialect,' it is added, in a note, "I meane when he travelled. A thing I know *he scorned to do* since he came home."

Sign. [b 5].

†EGG-STARCH.

Whose calves *eg-starch* may in some sort be taken As if they had beene hang'd to smoake like bacon.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

EGLANTINE. The sweet briar. *Aig-lantine*, or *aiglantier*, Fr., which Menage derives from *acanthus*. In modern French it is written *eglantine*, as in English. Bomare, in his Dictionary of Natural History, describes it as the *cynorrhodon*, or wild rose. The sweetness of the leaf is noticed by Shakespeare:

The leaf of *eglantine*, whom not to slander,
Out sweeten'd not thy breath. *Cymb.*, iv, 2

Herrick has an epigram upon it, which has merit:

From this bleeding hand of mine
Take this sprig of *eglantine*,
Which, tho' sweet unto your smell,
Yet the fretful bryar will tell,
He who plucks the sweets shall prove
Many thorns to be in love. *Works*, p. 99.

Milton has distinguished the sweet briar and the *eglantine*:

Through the sweet-briar, or the vine,
Or the twisted *eglantine*. *Allegro*, v, 47.

Eglantine has sometimes been erroneously taken for the honey-suckle, and it seems more than probable that Milton so understood it, by his calling

it *twisted*. If not, he must have meant the wild rose. It is still a common word in poetry.

EGMA. A purposed corruption of *enigma*, which it immediately follows.

A. Some *enigma*, some riddle; come,—thy l'envoy, begin.

C. No *egma*, no riddle, no l'envoy; no salve in the male, sir. *Love's L. L.*, iii, 1.

"In the male," certainly means in the packet or budget. Costard mistakes these words for the names of plasters for his broken shin, and prefers a plantain-leaf. See MALE.

†EGRITUDE. Sickness. Lat.

Now, now we symbolize in *egritude*,
And sympathize in Cupids malady.

The Cyprian Academy, 1647, p. 34.

†EILES. Beards of corn. See AILS.

Dyce, Peele's Works, ii, 206, alters this word unnecessarily to *ears*.

EILD. See ELD.

EIRIE. The same as AERY, q. v. In the following passage it means a hawk, or falcon; or, perhaps, brood of them:

Kings
Strove for that *eirie*, on whose scaling wings
Monarchs in gold refin'd as much would lay
As might a month an army royal pay.

Browne, Brit. Past., vol. ii, p. 23.

And again:

Nor any other lording of the air
Durst with this *eirie* for their wing prepare. *Ibid.*

EISEL. Vinegar. A Saxon word, used by Chaucer:

She was like thing for hungir ded,
That lad her life only by bred
Knedin with *eisel* strong and egre.
Rom. of the Rose, v, 216.

And Skelton:

He paid a bitter pencion
For man's redemption,
He dranke *eisel* and gall
To redeme us withal. *Poems*, sign. P 5.

It occurs also in an old ballad:

God that dyed for us all,
And drank both *eysell* and gall,
Bring us out of bale.
Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poetry, p. 35.

Dr. Johnson quotes a similar passage from sir Thomas More.

There is indeed no doubt that *eisel* meant vinegar, nor even that Shakespeare has used it in that sense:

Whilst, like a willing patient, I will drink
Potions of *eysell*, 'gainst my strong infection.
Sonnet 111.

But in the following passage it seems that it must be put for the name of a Danish river:

Show me what thou'lt do!
Wou't weep? wou't fight? wou't fast? wou't tear
thyself?

Wou't drink up *Eisel*? eat a crocodile?
I'll do't.

Hamlet, v, 1.

There is said to be a river *Oesil* in Denmark, or if not, Shakespeare might think there was. *Yssel* has been mentioned, but that is in Holland; and even Nile, but that is as remote from the reading as from the place. The question was much disputed between Messrs. Steevens and Malone, the former being for the river, the latter for the vinegar; and he endeavoured even to get over the *drink up*, which stood much in his way. But after all, the challenge to drink *vinegar*, in such a rant, is so inconsistent, and even ridiculous, that we must decide for the river, whether its name can be exactly found or not. To drink up a river, and eat a crocodile, with his impenetrable scales, are two things equally impossible. There is no kind of comparison between the others. In the folios it is printed *Esile*.

EKE. Also. Saxon.

And I to Page shall *eke* unfold,
How Falstaff, varlet vile,
His dove will prove, his gold will hold,
And his soft couch defile. *Mer. W. W.*, i, 3.
Most brisky juvenal, and *eke* most lovely Jew.
Mids. N. D., iii, 1.

This word occurs almost in every page of Spenser, and in the Mirror for Magistrates.

Accusing highest Jove and gods ingrate,
And *eke* blaspheming Heaven bitterly.
F. Q., II, vii, 40.

Eke lustfull life, that sleeps in sinks of sin,
Procures a plague.

Mirr. for Mag., Legend of Mempricius.
I lusted *eke*, as lasie lechers use. *Ibid.*

But it was then growing obsolete, and is therefore admitted by Shakespeare only in burlesque passages.

†ELA. The highest note in the scale of music. Our old dramatists frequently use the expression to denote the extreme of any quality.

ELD. Old age, old people; *eald*, Sax.

For all thy blessed youth
Becomes as aged, and doth beg the alms
Of palsied *eld*. *Meas. for M.*, iii, 1.

And well you know,
The superstitious idle-headed *eld*
Receiv'd and did deliver to our age
This tale of Hearne the hunter for a truth.
Mer. W. W., iv, 4.

Seems that through many years thy wits thee faile,
And that weak *eld* hath left thee nothing wise.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 16.

It is sometimes written *eild*:

Whose graver years would for no labour yield;
His age was full of puissance and might;
Two sons he had to guard his noble *eild*.

Fairf. Tasso, iii, 35.

For age, or time of life in general, even infancy:

The angel good appointed for the guard
Of noble Raimond from his tender *eild*.

Fairf. T., vii, 80.

ELDER. To be crowned with elder was a disgrace.

You may make doves or vultures, roses or nettles,
laurel for a garland, or *elder* for a disgrace.

Epil. to Alex. and Camp., O Pl., ii, 150.

Probably this was owing to the anecdote which Shakespeare has noticed, that Judas was hanged on a tree of that kind:

Well follow'd; Judas was hang'd on an *elder*.

Love's L. L., v, 2.

This legend of Judas, however it originated, was generally received.

He shall be your Judas, and you shall be his *elder-tree* to hang on.

B. Jons. Ev. M. out of H., iv, 4.

Our gardens will prosper the better, when they have in them not one of these *elders*, whereupon so many covetous Judases hang themselves.

Nixon's Strange Foot-post.

Shakespeare also makes it an emblem of grief:

Grow patience,
And let the *stinking elder*, grief, untwine
His perishing root, with the increasing vine.

Cymb., iv, 2.

That is, let grief, the elder, cease to entwine its root with patience, the vine. It is obscurely expressed, but does not seem to require the alterations which have been proposed.

†ELEGIOUS. Lamenting; melancholy.

If your *elegious* breath should hap to rouse
A happy tear, close harb'ring in his eye.

Quarles's Emblems.

The ELEMENT was often used formerly, for the air, or visible compass of the heavens; and I believe still is so in very low colloquial language.

The *element* itself, 'till seven years hence,
Shall not behold her face at ample view.

Twel. N., i, 1.

And the complexion of the *element*,
It favours like the work we have in hand,
Most bloody, fiery, and most terrible.

Jul. Cæs., i, 3.

That is, the look of the sky.

These wat'rgalls in her dim *element*,
Foretell new storms to those already spent.

Sh. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., i, 562.

Milton has used it, *Comus*, 299.

There was a notion, that all the elements were combined in the atmosphere, which therefore was the element of elements. When Cæsar says to Octavia, "The *elements* be kind to thee," he probably means only, "May you have fair and favour-

able weather in your voyage." *Ant. and Cleop.*, iii, 2. This seems to be the simple meaning, which some would obscure by refinement. Coriolanus swears by the *elements*, which I fancy is equivalent to by the heavens :

By the *elements*,
If e'er again I meet him beard to beard,
He's mine, or I am his. *Cor.*, i, 10.

ELEMENTS. Man was supposed to be composed of the four elements, the due proportion and commixture of which, in his composition, was what produced in him every kind of perfection, mental and bodily. The four temperaments, or complexions, which were supposed immediately to arise from the four humours (see **HUMOURS**), were also more remotely referred to the four elements. Thus, in *Microcosmus*, the four complexions enter, and, being asked by whom they are sent, reply, "Our parents, the four *elements*;" and each afterwards refers himself to his proper element: *Choler*, to fire; *Blood*, to air; *Phlegm*, to water; and *Melancholy*, to earth. *O. Pl.*, ix, 122. No idea was ever more current, or more highly in favour, than this, particularly with the poets. Hence Sir Toby Belch inquires, "Does not our life consist of the four *elements*?" *Twel. N.*, ii, 3.

It is said, as the highest possible commendation of Brutus,

His life was gentle; and the *elements*
So mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, This was a man.
Jul. Cæs., v, 5.

The following passage of Drayton's *Baron's Wars* has been remarked for its striking similarity :

In whom so mix'd the *elements* all lay,
That none to one could sovereignty impute;
As all did govern, so did all obey;
He of a temper was so absolute
As that it seem'd, when Nature him began,
She meant to shew all that might be in man. *iii*, 40.

It has been doubted which author copied the other; but the thought was so much public property at that time, as to be obvious to every writer. So Browne says of a lady, that such a jewel

Was never sent
To be possess'd by one sole element;

But such a work Nature dispos'd and gave,
Where all the *elements* concordance have.
Brit. Past., i, 1, p. 8.

The thought of Shakespeare's 44th and 45th Sonnets, which form but one poem, turns chiefly upon this supposed combination; among other things he says,

My life being made of *four*, with two alone
Sinks down to death oppress'd with melancholy.
Suppl. to Sh., i, 618.

So Higgins, in the *Mirror for Magistrates* :

If we behold the substance of a man,
How he is made of *elements* by kind,
Of earth, of water, aire, and fire, than
We would full often call unto our mind,
That all our earthly joys we leave behind.
King Ferrex, p. 76.

Massinger has further pursued the thought :

I've heard
Schoolmen affirm, man's body is compos'd
Of the *four elements*; and, as in league together
They nourish life, so each of them affords
Liberty to the soul, when it grows weary
Of this fleshy prison, &c. *Renegado*, iii, 2.

And as the above passage composes the body thus, the following declares that some thought the soul had the same origin :

One thinks the soul is air; another, fire;
Another, blood diffus'd about the heart;
Another saith, the *elements* conspire,
And to her essence each doth give a part.
Sir John Davies, Im. of Soul, Exordium.

Cleopatra, about to die, says,

I'm fire and air; my other *elements*
I give to baser life. *Ant. and Cl.*, v, 2.

On the contrary, when the mental qualities were in any way deranged, the *elements* were supposed to be ill mixed. Thus a madman is addressed in these terms :

I prithee, thou *four elements* ill brew'd,
Torment none but thyself; Away, I say,
Thou beast of passion, &c.
B. & Pl. Nice Valour, act i, p. 312.

ELIZABETH, SAINT. A Hungarian princess, daughter of Alexander II king of Hungary, a long account of whose life and miracles is given by Alban Butler, on the day dedicated to her memory, which is the 19th of November, from sources considered by him as authentic. She is called, in the French Service Books, *Saint Elizabeth, veuve*. By a species of adulation very absurd, as addressed to queen Elizabeth, (the bulwark of the Protestant cause,) this saint's day was kept as a festival in her reign.

Thene the 19th day, *beynge Saynt Elyzabeth's day*, th' erle of Comerland, th' erle of Essex, and my l. Burge, dyd chaleng all comers, sex courses apeace, whiche was very honorablie performed.

Lodge's Illustrations, vol. iii, p. 13.

The honour of a festival day seems not to have been granted to Elizabeth, mother of John the Baptist. Relics of the Hungarian saint are preserved at Brussels, and in the electoral treasury at Hanover! So says Butler. **To ELF.** To entangle in knots. such as *elf-locks*. It was supposed to be a spiteful amusement of queen Mab, and her subjects, to twist the hair of human creatures, or the manes and tails of horses, into hard knots, which it was not fortunate to untangle.

My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket my loins; *elf* all my hair in knots.

Lear, ii, 8.

†**ELF-CAKE.** An affection of the side, supposed, no doubt, to be produced by the agency of the fairies.

To help the hardness of the side, call'd the *elf-cake*.—Take the root of gladen, make powder thereof, and give the diseased party half a spoonful to drink in white-wine; or let him eat thereof so much in his potage at a time, and it will help him.

Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.

ELF-LOCKS. Locks clotted together in the manner above mentioned. It is not probable that the terrible disease called *plica polonica* could have been alluded to, as some have supposed.

This is that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horses in the night,
And cakes the *elf-locks* in foul sluttish hairs,
Which once untangled much misfortune bodes.

Rom. and Jul., i, 4.

She tore her *elrish knots* of haire, as blacke,
And full of dust, as any collyer's sacke.

Browne, Brit. Past., ii, 1, p. 13.

His black haire hung dangling about his eares like *elfe-locks*, that I cannot be persuaded but some succubus begot him on a witch.

Fennor's Compler's Common-wealth, in *Cens. Lit.*, x, p. 301.

†**ELOINE.** To remove to a distance.

And bysydys thys hit ys not to be dowbtyde that he knowynge hymeselfe to be gyltye in the mater before reherysyde wyll *eloyne* owt of the same howse into the handys of hys secrett fryndys thowsandys of poundes.

Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 90.

How I shall stay, though she *eloyne* me thus,
And how posterity shall know it too.

Donne's Poems, p. 23.

ELSE. Rather licentiously used for others.

Bastards and *else*.

K. John, ii, 1.

ELTHAM MOTION. A contrivance shown at Eltham, and pretended to be a perpetual motion.

I dwell in a windmill! the *perpetual motion* is here, and not at *Eltham*.

B. Jons. Epicene, v, 3.

It is alluded to in one of Jonson's

epigrams, under the name of *The Eltham Thing*:

See you yond' motion?—not the old fa-ding,
Nor captain Pod, nor yet the *Eltham thing*. *Ep.*, xcvi.
And think them happy, when may beshe'd for a penny
The Fleet street mandrakes, that heav'nly motion of
Eltham. *Verses prefixed to Coriat* [13].

EMBALLING. The ceremony of carrying the ball, as queen, at a coronation. The word was probably coined by Shakespeare for the occasion. Mr. Tollet objects to that interpretation, because, he says, a queen consort has not that ensign of royalty. But the sense of the passage enforces this meaning upon us, and Shakespeare might not think of that distinction. He would know that queen Elizabeth carried the ball, and might naturally conclude the same of other queens.

In faith, for little England

You'd venture an *emballing*; I myself
Would for Carnarvonshire, although there 'longed
No more to the crown but that. *Hen. VIII*, ii, 3.

This is Dr. Johnson's explanation, and it is clearly the best, among many. One of them is offensive, without being at all probable.

To EMBASE. To make base. *Debase* is now used instead of this.

But then the more your own mishap I rue,
That are so much by so mean love *embas'd*.

Spens. Sonnet, 82.

Thou art *embas'd*; and at this instant yield'st
Thy proud neck to a miserable yoke.

Cornelia, O. PL, ii, 263.

It was used by later writers, as South, and others, as may be seen in Johnson's Dictionary.

†This warlike order of souldiors is in these our dayes much *embas'd*.

Knolles's History of the Turks.

†If a lascivious speaker learne a better and more graceful language, then that which wont to defile and *embace* an obscene tongue.

Reading's David's Soliloquie, 1627.

[Sometimes used in the sense of to lower.]

†When God, whose words more in a moment can,
Then in an age the proudest strength of man,
Had severed the floods, levell'd the fields,
Embas't the valleys, and embost the hills. *Du Bartas*.

To EMBAYE, for embathe. To bathe. Metaphorically, to delight.

Whiles every sence the humour sweet *embay'd*,
And slumbring soft my heart did steal away.

Sp. F. Q., I, ix, 13.

In the warm sun he doth himself *embay*.

Ibid., *Mriopotmos*, v, 206.

Their swords both points and edges sharp *embay*
In purple blood, where'er they hit or light.

Fairf. Tasso, xii, 62.

To EMBAYLE, or EMBALE. To enclose, or pack up as in a bale.

And her straight legs most bravely were *embayl'd*
In gilden buskins of costly cordwayne.

Sp. F. Q., II, iii, 27.

EMBERINGS. The fasts of the ember weeks. See Todd.

†**To EMBLEM.** To remind by emblem.

Could he forget his death that every houre
Was emblem'd to it, by the fading flower?
Witts Recreations, 1654.

EMBOSSSED. Blown and fatigued with being chased, so as not to be able to hold out much longer; or, according to some, swollen in the joints. From *bosse*, a humour, Fr. Mr. Malone deduces it from *emboçar*, Spanish; but it is not likely that we should have a hunting term from Spain. France was most probably our mistress in this, as well as many other sports, and we must have it from *emboucher*, or *embosser*; the former most probably, if Turberville's definition be right: "having the mouth full of foam." See **IMBOST**. A term of hunting.

When the hart is foamy at the mouth, we say, that he is *emboss'd*.
Turberville on Hunt., p. 242.

It seems in the following passage to mean "foaming with rage," and not anything of fatigue:

O he is more mad
Than Telamon for his shield; the boar of Thessaly
Was never so *embossed*.
Ant. & Cl., iv, 11.

In the next, it appears rather more likely to mean swelling with protuberances, which is the common and still current sense of the word:

Which once a day with his *embossed* froth
The sea shall cover.
Tim. of A., v, 3.
So we have "*emboss'd* carbuncle," in *Lear*, ii, 4.

Here it means worn out with fatigue:

I am *embost*
With trotting all the streets to find Pandolfo.
Albumazar, O. PL, vii, 235.

In the passage of Spenser which Upton thought so difficult, I have little doubt that to *emboss* means simply to fatigue:

But by ensample of the last dayes losse,
None of them rashly durst to her approach,
Ne in so glorious spoile themselves *embosse*.
P. Q., III, i, 64.

That is, "Nor fatigue themselves by attempting so glorious spoil."

EMBRASURES, for *embraces*.

Forcibly prevents
Our lock'd *embrasures*, strangles our dear vows.
Tr. and Cr., iv, 4.

†**To EMBRUE**, in the sense of to strain, or distil.

Some bathed kisses, and did soft *embrew*
The sugred liquor through his melting lips.
Spens. P. Q., II, v, 33.

EME, or **EAM**. An uncle. *Eame*, Sax. *Eam* is more proper, on account of the etymology, but *eme* is perhaps more common.

While they were young, Cassibelan their *eme*
Was by the people chosen in their sted.
Spens. P. Q., II, x, 47.

Henry Hotspur, and his *came*
The earl of Wor'ster. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, 22, p. 1070.

See the First Part of Henry IV.

Daughter, she says, fly, fly; behold thy dame
Foresees the treasons of thy wretched *eam*.
Fairf. Tasso, iv, 49.

The nephews straight depos'd were by the *came*.
Mirror for Mag., p. 438.

Mr. Todd says it is still used in some parts of Staffordshire. Grose's, and other Glossaries, mark it as a northern word.

EMERALD. To look through one, apparently to look with pleasure and ease; perhaps from the pleasant green hue of the stone, or some supposed occult quality in it.

But alwaies, though not laughing, yet *looking through*
an *emeraud* at others jarrs.
Euph. Engl., li. 1.

This is said of England, on account of her security in foreign contests.

†**EMEROD.** 1. An emerald.

Ameril. A stone that glasiars use to cut their glasse
withal, callen an *emrod*.
Nomenclator.

In the Lansd. MS., Brit. Mus., No. 70, there is a letter from Mr. Richard Champenowne to sir Robert Cecil, dated in 1592, referring to the discovery of some articles pillaged from a Spanish carrack, amongst which is one thus described: "An *emerod* made in the form of a cross, three inches in length at the least, and of great breadth."

2. An hæmorrhoid.

EMMANUEL. Formerly prefixed, probably from pious motives, to letters missive, and other public deeds.

C. What is thy name?
Cl. *Emmanuel*.
D. They use to write it on the top of letters; 'twill go hard with you.
2 Hen. VI., iv, 2.

In the old play of The famous Victories of Henry V, &c., the broad seal of the king is called by this name:

I beseech your grace to deliver me your safe
Conduct, under your broad seal, *Emanuel*.

Which the king does, and issues the order almost in the same words. See the note on the above passage.

†**EMMANUEL.** The name of an ointment for wounds and sores, which appears to have been celebrated in the

latter part of the sixteenth century. The following directions for making it give rather a curious example of the old practice of medicine.

To make a treate called *emmanuel*.—Take vervaine, dittany, pimpermell, centory the more, gratia dei, of each one handfull, hearbe John, avence, celondine, acus muscata, alalvia, plantaine, spurge, egrimonie, of each one handfull, grind al in a morter, and put them in a gallon of wine, and boyle them in a pan till the third part be wasted, then straine it through a canvas cloth, and set it over the fire, and put therto waxe foure ounces, pitch as much, rozen as much, olibanum two ounces, mastick two ounces, murrhe two ounces, aloes two ounces, turpentine two ounces, sheepes sewet halfe a pound, beate them all into powder, and boyle them all together save the turpentine, the which must be put in last of all, then straine the same through a cloth, and keepe it till you have neede thereof: and this is a speciall healer of all wounds and sores, bruses, and broken bones, and apostumes that be broken; also it hath a special vertue to draw, clense, and re-engender good flesh, it healeth and doth away all kind of aches whatsoever, al cankers and festers, it healeth morimials, it passeth al other oyntments; and if you wil have it soft, put thereto a quantity of oyle of roses, so much as you thiuke good. Prooved. *The Pathway to Health*, bl. l.

To EMMEW. To restrain, to keep in a *mew*, or cage, either by force or terror.

This outward-sainted deputy,
Whose settled visage and deliberate word
Nips youth i' th' head, and follies doth *emmeno*
As faulcon doth the fowl. *Meas. for M.*, iii, 1.

EMMOVE. A compound of *move*, used by Spenser, and in imitation of him by Thomson, when writing in his stanza, in the Castle of Indolence. See Todd.

EMONY, for *Æmonia*, or *Hæmonia*. Part of Thessaly, where was Pharsalia. War that hath sought th' Ausonian fame to rear
In warlike *Emony*. *Cornelia*, O. Pl., ii, 244.

EMPEACH, *v.* To hinder; from *empescher*, Fr. It has been thought that this should be used, as a distinct word from *impeach*, for to accuse; but the similarity is perhaps too great for confusion to be avoided. Mr. Todd exemplifies this sense from Elyot and Spenser.

EMPERY. A kingdom; from *empere*, old Fr.

A lady
So fair, and fasten'd to an *emperey*,
Would make the greatest king double. *Cymb.*, i, 7.

More commonly, sovereign authority, dominion:

Or there we'll sit
Ruling, in large and ample *emperey*
O'er France, and all her almost kingly dukedoms. *Hen. V.*, i, 2.
Do exercise your mirthless *emperey*.
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 246.
Bring all the nymphes within her *emperey*
To be assistant in her sorrowing.
Browne, Brit. Past., i, 5, p. 190.

Proud Mersey is so great in entering of the main,
As he would make a shew for *emperey* to stand.
Drayt. Polyolb., 11, p. 861.

†EMPILL. To drug.

That, in the sugar (even) of sacred writ,
He may *em-pill* us with som bane-full bit.
Du Bartas.

EMPIRICUTICK, for empirical. Whether a licence of the author, or an intended error of the speaker, or a real error of the press, is not quite clear.

The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but *empiricutick*. *Coriol.*, ii, 1.

The first folios have it *emperickcutique*. The speaker is Menenius, who coins words at pleasure. Alluding to Aufidius, he says, "I would not have been so *fidiused* for all the chests in Corioli." *Ibid*.

EMPLOYMENT. Apparently used for implement.

See, sweet, here are the engines that must do 't.
(Namely, an iron crow and a halter.)
My stay hath been prolonged
With hunting obscure nooks for these *employments*.
Widow's Tears, O. Pl., vi, 220.

So Malvolio, taking up the feigned letter of Olivia, says,

What *employment* have we here? *Twel. N.*, ii, 5.
Which however might bear its usual sense, without much violence. Warburton says it is equivalent to "What have we to do here?"

EMPRESA, the same as *impresa*. Device or motto on a shield, &c.

Thy name as my *impresa* will I beare.
Drayton's Matilda.

See IMPRESA.

EMPRISE. Enterprise. *Emprise*, Fr. Very commonly used by Spenser.

Therewith sir Guyon left his first *emprie*,
And turning to that woman fast her hent.
Sp. P. Q., II, iv, 12.
Not hope of praise, nor thirst of worldly good,
Inticed us to follow this *emprie*. *Fairf. Tasso*, ii, 83.

It is still a poetical word, having been used by Milton and Pope.

†A slender number for so great *emprie*.
Gascoigne's Works, 1587.

†EMPT. To empty.

To fill my pate with verse, and *empt* my purse.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

ENACTURE. Action, or effect.

The violence of either grief or joy
Their own *enactures* with themselves destroy.
Ham., iii, 2.

†ENAGE. To make aged?

That never hail did harvest prejudice;
That never frost, nor snowe, nor slippery ice
The fields *en-ag'd*; nor any stormy stowr
Dismounted mountains, nor no violent showr
Poverisht the land. *Du Bartas*.

†ENAMBUSH. To place in ambush.
His *enambushed* enemies. *Chapm. Il.*, x, 257

ENAUNTER, adv. Lest. A word peculiar to Spenser; whether provincial or antiquated, has not been made out.

Anger nould let him speak to the tree,
Enaunter his rage mought cooled be.
Spens. Sh. Kal., Feb., 199.

With them it fits to care for their heir,
Enaunter their heritage do impair.
Ibid., May, 77.

†**ENBREAME.** Strong; sharp.

We can be content (for the health of our bodies) to drink sharpe potions, receive and indure the operation of *enbreame* purges, to observe precise and hard diets, and to bridle our affections and desires.

Northbrooke's Treatise against Dicing, 1577.

ENCAVE. To hide, as in a cave.

Do but *encave* yourself,
And mark the fiers, the gibes, and notable scorns,
That dwell in ev'ry region of his face. *Old., iv, 1.*

Compounds with *en* were almost made at pleasure, while our language was forming, and hardly require explanation.

†**ENCHARGE.** An injunction.

A nobleman being to passe through a water, commaunded his trumpetter to goe before and sound the depth of it, who to shew himselfe very maunerly, refus'd this *encharge* and push'd the nobleman himselfe forward, saying: No sir, not I. your lordship shall pardon me. *Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.*

†**To ENCHASE.** To ornament.

Like rich Autumnus golden lamp, . . .
. . . . When with his cheerful face,
Fresh washed in lofty ocean waves, he doth the skies
enchase. *Chapm. Il., v, 8.*

ENCHEASON. Occasion. *Enchaison*, old Fr. See *Roquefort*.

Thou railest on right without reason,
And blamest hem much for small *enchaison*.
Spens. Shep. K., May, 146.

Certes, said he, well mote I shame to tell
The fond *enchaison* that me hether led.
Spens. F. Q., II, i, 30.

An antiquated word in Spenser's time.

†**ENCHEST.** To shut up in a chest.

Thou art Joves sister and Saturnus childe;
Yet can they breast *enchest* such anger still?
Virgil, by Ficars, 1632.

†**END.** Not to care which end goes forward, to be reckless or negligent.

Negligen/em cum fecit. He had made him retchles, negligent, carelesse, not to regard which end goes forward.
Terence in English, 1614.
Slowly, easily, gently, softly, negligently, as caring not what end goes forward.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 86.

†**ENDENIZE.** To establish in a country.

And having by little and little in many victories vanquished the nations bordering upon them, brought them at length to be *endenized* and naturalized in their owne name.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

ENDIAPRED. Variegated, diversified in colour. See **DIAPER**.

Who views the troubled bosome of the maine
Endiapred with cole-blacke porpesies.

Cl. Tib. Nero, Tragedy, sign. G 2.

ENDOSS, v. To put on, or mark upon.

Endosser, Fr. This and *endorse* are

of the same origin; only *endorser* is older French than *endosser*. Both mean originally to put on the back, from *dorsum*.

Gave me a shield, in which he did *endoss*
His dear Redeemer's badge upon the boss.
Spens. F. Q., V, xi, 53.

Both here, and in his Colin Clout, l. 632, it is used for to put on by painting or engraving.

†**ENDUGINE.** Apparently equivalent to *dudgeon*. The word occurs twice in the following work.

Which shee often perceiving, and taking in great *endugine*, roundly told him that if hee used so continually to looke after her, shee would clappe such a paire of hornes upon his head.

Gratia Ludentes, 1638, p. 118.

†**ENEWED.** Coloured; hued.

And soo they rode thorowoute a forest, and at the last they were ware of two pavellions even by a pryory with two sheldes, and the one shyld was *enewed* with whyte, and the other shelde was reed.

Morte d'Arthur, i, 81.

To ENFEOFF. To grant out as a feoff, fief, or estate; to give up.

Grew a companion to the common streets,
Enfeoff'd himself to popularity. *1 Hen. IV, iii, 2.*

†**ENFORCIVE.** Compulsive.

A sucking hind-calf, which she trussed with her *enforcive* seras.

Chapm. Il., viii, 212.

ENFOULDRED. A word peculiar to Spenser, and conjectured to be made from *fouldroyer*, the antiquated form of *foudroyer*, in French. If so, it must mean "thundered out with it."

With fowle *enfouldred* smoake and flashing fire.
Spens. F. Q., I, xi, 40.

†**ENGAGED.** "Indebted." *Acad. Compl., 1654.*

†**ENGEMY.** Ingenuity; invention; mechanical skill. See **ENGINE**.

In midst of which, by rarer *engemy*,
Then Mars and Venus hang in Lemnian net.
Zouche's Dove, 1618.

ENGHLE, or ENGLE. I fear nothing better can be made of this word than a different spelling of *ingle*, which is often used as a favorite, and sometimes of the worst kind.

What between his mistress abroad, and his *engle* at home, high fare, &c.—he thinks the hours have no wings.

B. Jons. Silent W., i, 1.

Possibly it was a cant term among the players, for the boys belonging to the theatre:

What, shall I have my son a stager now? for the players to make *enghles* of.
No, you manganizing slave, I will not part from 'em.
You'll sell them for *enghles*, you.

Ibid., iii, 4.

The children who speak the prologue to Cynthia's Revels, call themselves *enghles*:

And sweat for every venial trespass we commit, as some author would if he had such fine *enghles* as we.

Prolog.

Shakespeare, to his credit, has not the word at all, unless we turn the "ancient angel," in the Taming of the Shrew, into an *engle*, which I should much scruple to do. See **INGLE**.

To ENGHLE. To coax, or cajole, as a favorite might do. To *ingle* is used exactly in the same manner.

I'll presently go and *enghle* some broker for a poet's gown, and bespeak a garland.

B. Jons. Poetaster, ii, 2, at the end.

ENGIN, for *ingin*; from *ingenium*, wit.

These quaynt questions (wene I) the apostles woulde never have soluted with like quicknesse of *engin*, as our Dunsmen do.

Chaloner's Morie Enc., M 1.

See **ENGINE**.

An ENGINE sometimes meant the rack.

Which, like an *engine*, wrench'd my frame of nature From the fixt place.

Lear, i, 4.

Shall murderers be there for ever dying,

Their souls shot through with adders, torn on *engines*?

B. & Fl. Night-walker, act iv.

In *Temp.*, ii, 1, it may mean a rack, or other instrument of torture. It signified also a warlike engine, or military machine, used for throwing arrows, and other missiles:

When he walks he moves like an *engine*, and the ground shrinks before his treading.

Coriol., v, 4.

So also in *Tr. & Cr.*, ii, 3.

Arcite is gently visag'd, yet his eye

Is like an *engine* bent. *Two Noble Kinsm.*, v, 4.

Though he, as *engines* arrows, shot forth wit,

Yet aim'd withall the proper marks to hit,

His ink ne'er stain'd the surplice.

West's Poem, prefixed to *Randolph's Poems*, B 5.

†ENGINEOUS. Ingenious; mechanical.

For that one acte gives, like an *enginous* wheele, Motion to all, sets all the state agoing.

Decker's Whore of Babylon, 1607.

By open force, or projects *enginous*.

Chapm. Odys., i, 452.

ENGLAND'S JOY. The name of an old play, now lost; written perhaps by Nich. Breton.

Let me see—the author of the Bold Beauchamps, And *England's Joy*.

P. The last was a well writ piece, I assure you; A Breton, I take it, and Shakspeare's very way.

Goblins, O. Pl., x, 172.

And poore old Vennor, that plain dealing man, Who acted *England's Joy* first at the Swan.

Taylor, Water P., p. 162.

To ENGRAVE. To put into a grave, to bury.

The sixt had charge of them now being dead, In seemly sort their corpes to *engrave*.

Spens. F. Q., I, x, 42.

See also **II**, i, 60.

Ten in the hundred lies here *engras'd*,

'Tis a hundred to ten his soul is not sav'd.

Epitaph on John a Coombe, attributed to *Shaksp.*, *Prolog. to Sh.*, p. 180.

The quicke with face to face *engraved* he, Each other's death that each might living see.

Mirror for Mag., p. 441.

To ENGROSS. To fatten, or make gross.

Not sleeping to *engross* his idle body, But praying to enrich his watchful soul.

Rich. III., iii, 7.

Also, to make large, or heap together:

For this they have *engrossed* and pil'd up The canker'd heaps of strange-atchieved gold.

2 Hen. IV., iv, 4.

ENGROSSMENTS. Accumulations, heaps of wealth.

This bitter taste

Yield his *engrossments* to the ending father.

2 Hen. IV., iv, 4.

That is, "Such is the unpleasant consequence of his gains, to a father at the close of life."

To ENHALSE. To clasp round the neck; from *halse*, a neck. See **HALSE**.

First to mine inne cometh my brother false;

Embraceth me; well met, good brother Scales,

And weeps withall; the other me *enhalse*,

With welcome cosin, now welcome out of Wales.

Mirror for Magist., p. 406.

†ENHEDGE. To surround with a hedge.

These, all these thither brought; and their young boyes

And frightfull matrons making wofull noise,

In heaps *enhedy'd* it.

Virgil, by *Vicars*, 1632.

†ENJOIN. To join together, or unite.

My little children, I must shortly pay

The debt I owe to nature, nor shall I,

Live here to see you both *enjoynd* in one.

Phyllis of Scyros, 1655.

ENMESH, v. To enclose in the meshes of a net. Found only in the following passage:

And out of her own goodness make the net

That shall *enmesh* them all.

Othello, ii, 3.

†ENORME. Enormous. *Fr.*

At this answer, the pitifull citizens being astonied, and avouching they were not able after such wastings and burnings to provide any remedie of their exceeding great losses, by the meanes of such *enorme* and huge a preparation.

Holland's Ammianus Marcell., 1609.

†ENORMIOUS. For enormous.

Observe, sir, the great and *enormious* abuse hereof amongst Christians, confuted of an Ethnicke philosopher.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†ENOUGH. "It is enough," *i. e.*, it is roasted or boiled enough. *Palsgrave*.

ENOW. Though Dr. Johnson considers this as the plural of *enough*, and gives examples accordingly, there is no doubt that it is now obsolete, except in some provincial dialects. We now say men enough, horses enough, &c. Probably it never was more than a different pronunciation of enough, there being no etymological reason for the two senses. The last syllable was sounded like the adverb *now*.

Am. When wilt thou think my torments are *enow*?

Echo. Now.

Rand. Amyntas, act v, sc. 8.

In some counties they say *enew*.

†The great Turk keeps not mistresses *enow*.

The Slighted Maid, p. 6.

†ENPRENABLE. Impregnable. *Heywood*, 1556.

To ENRACE. To implant. *Enraciner*, Fr. Spenser says of the human soul,

Which powre retaining still, or more or leasse

When she in fleshly seede is eft *enraced*,

Through every part she doth the same *imprese*,

According as the heavens have her graced.

Hymn on Beauty, l. 113.

To ENSCONCE. To fortify, to protect as with a fort; a *sconce* signifying a kind of petty fortification. Written also *insconce*.

And yet you, rogue, will *ensconce* your rags, your cat-a-mountain looks, your red-lattice phrases, and your bold, beating oaths, under the shelter of your honour.

Mer. W. W., ii, 2.

I will *ensconce* me behind the arras.

Ibid., iii, 8.

So in *All's W.*, ii, 3.

Against that time do I *ensconce* me here,
Within the knowledge of mine own desert.

Sh. Sonnet, 49.

Convey him to the sanctuary of rebels,
Nestorius' house, where our proud brother has
Ensconced himself. *B. & Fl. or Shirley, Coronat.*, v, 1.
And therein so *ensconced* his secret evil,
That jealousy itself could not mistrust.

Sh. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., i, 558.

†ENSAMPLE. The common word answering to the modern *example*.

As for an *ensample*, unto great men God alloweth hunting and hauking at sometimes.

Latimer's Sermons.

And mayntenantly herewith the Saxons encouraged with suche comfortable speache as Ilengist uttered amongst them, required to have battayle without delay; whose *ensample* the Brytains following.

Holinshed's Chron., 1577.

So many are wonte to speake by those persons whiche have fallen to the committing of some haynous enormitie; as for an *ensample*, of advoutry, incest, thefte, or manslaughter.

Paraphrase of Erasmus, 1548.

To ENSEAM. To fatten, or grease; from seam, grease.

In the rank sweat of an *enseamed* bed. *Haml.*, iii, 4.

Also, as from *seam*, a juncture made by sewing, to unite or enclose. "Come, I'll *enseam* you," are the words of Monsieur, to Bussy d'Ambois, introducing him to the ladies; meaning, "Come, I'll unite you to their party," or, as the French call it, *faufiler*. Hence surely it ought to be interpreted encloses, or contains, in the following passage of Spenser:

And bounteous Trent, that in himself *enseams*
Both thirty sorts of fish, and thirty sundry streams.

F. Q., IV, xi, 35.

The commentators, who here explain it *fattens*, do not seem to have observed that the word is applied not

only to the fishes, which might be *fattened*, but also to the streams.

See SEAM and INSEAME.

ENSEAR, or perhaps ENSERE. Dr. Johnson explains it *scar up*, or cauterize; but I suspect that no more is meant than *dry up*, from *sere*, dry.

Ensear thy fertile and conceptionous womb,
Let it no more bring out ungrateful man.

Timon, iv, 8.

ENSHIELD, for enshielded. Covered as with a shield. Some have conjectured *inshelled*, which word occurs in *Coriolanus*. The difference is not important.

As these black masks

Proclaim an *enshield* beauty, ten times louder

Than beauty could display'd.

Meas. for M., ii, 4.

To ENSNARLE. To insnare, or entangle. Spenser uses the word *snarl* in the sense of twisted or knotted, applied to hair:

They in awayt would closely him *ensnarle*,
Ere to his den he backward could recoyle.

F. Q., V, ix, 9.

†To ENSTATE. To establish.

After this, for the better encouraging of learning, and the *enstating* of this her college in a flourishing condition, she gave several scholarships for the maintenance of poor students. *Broome's Travels*.

†ENSTOCK. To put in the stocks.

Not that (as Stoiks) I intend to tye

With iron chains of strong necessity

Th' Eternal's hands, and his free feet *enstock*

In destinies hard diamantin rock. *Du Bartas*.

†ENSWEETEN. To make sweet.

The manner also of sleepe must bee duely regarded, to sleepe rather open mouth'd than shut, which is a great help against internall obstructions, which more *ensweeteneth* the breath, recreateth the spirits, comforteth the braine, and more cooleth the vehement heate of the heart. *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639.

ENTAYLD, *part.* Engraved, cut in like a seal. *Intagliato*, Ital.

All bar'd with golden bendes, which were *entayld*

With curious antickes.

Sp. F. Q., II, ii, 27.

Over the doore whereof yee shall find the armes of my husband *entayld* in marble.

Palace of Pleas., vol. ii, H h 7.

Spenser uses *entail* also for carving.

F. Q., II, vii, 4.

†His importunity soe far prevailed,

She seemd contented for to be *entayld*.

The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, MS., i, 83.

†To ENTERBLINNE. To intermingle.

Do not anticipate the worlds beginning;

But, till to-morrow, leave the *enter-blinning*

Of rocky mounts and rousing waves so wide.

Du Bartas.

ENTER-DEALE, *s.* Meditation, design; or perhaps rather intercourse, dealing together. See INTER-DEAL.

For he is practiz'd well in policy,

And thereto doth his courting most apply

To learn the *enterdeale* of princes strange,

To mark th' intent of counsels, &c.

Sp. Moth. Hubb. T., 783.

†ENTHEAN. Inspired.

Amidst which high
Divine flames of *enthean* joy, to her
That level'd had their way.

Chamberlayne's Pharonnida, 1659.

ENTHRONISED, *part.* Enthroned.

Should be there openly *enthronised* as the very
elected king. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks*, 922.

Accented *enthronised*. See INTHRONIZED.

To ENTRAIL, *v.* To entwine, or twist together.

And each one had a little wicker basket
Made of fine twigs, *entrailed* curiously.

Spenser's Prothalamion, v. 25.

Before they fastned were under her knee

In a rich jewell, and therein *entrayl'd*

The ends of all the knots. *Ibid.*, *P. Q.*, II, iii, 27.

ENTRAILE. Fold, or twist. *Intra-lasciare*, Ital., or *entraille*, Fr.

Whose folds displaid,
Were stretch'd now forth at length without *entraille*.
Spens. P. Q., I, i, 16.

The bowels might be called *entrails*
from being so curiously twisted as
they are, unless the word was bor-
rowed from the French.

To ENTREAT. To treat or use well or ill. The second sense of the word in Johnson.

Uncle, you say the queen is at your house,
For Heav'n's sake fairly let her be *entreated*.

Rich. II, iii, 1.

Who for the same him foully did *entreate*.

Spens. Moth. Hubb. Tale, v. 922.

Hence, to entertain or to receive, me-
taphorically:

In which she often us'd from open heat
Herself to shroud and pleasures to *entreat*.

Spens. P. Q., II, vii, 53.

†ENTREATANCE. Treatment; behaviour.

For (said he) that may by petition and faire *entreat-
ance* be easily obtained of that heroicall prince . . .
which will never be got from him by force of armes.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

ENTREATMENT. Entertainment, conversation.

From this time

Be somewhat scanter of your maiden presence;

Set your *entreatments* at a higher rate

Than a command to parley.

Hamlet, i, 3.

So also *entreaty*, in Johnson.

†To ENTROUP. To form in troops.

And whiles at the very point of the medley on both
sides, the horsemen strongly *entrouped* themselves,
and the footmen stoutly fortified their owne sides,
making a front by joyning their bucklers most close
and fast together. *Holland's Ammianus Marc.* 1609.

†ENUCLEATE. To solve; to unriddle.

Sel. What makes your grave lordship in it, I do
beseech you? But sir, mark me, the kernel of the
text *enucleated*, I shall confute, refute, repel, refel.

Chapman's Rev. for Honour, 1654.

†ENVIOUS. Angry, indignant.

And as keen dogs keep sheep in cotes or folds of
hurdles bound,

And grin at every breach of air, *envious* of all that
moves. *Chapm. II.*, x, 159.

ENVIRON, *adv.* All around. Exactly
the French adverb *environ*. The ori-
ginal French word was *viron*, of which
this is a compound. See *Menage*,
Origines.

Lord Godfrey's eye three times *environ* goes,
To view what count'nance ev'ry warrior bears.

Fairf. Tass., ii, 80.

The verb and substantive from this
origin are still in use.

ENVOY. See L'ENVOY.

ENVY, for hatred, or ill-will. Not now
used in that sense; but *envy* too
frequently produces hatred.

I forgive all.

There cannot be those numberless offences

'Gainst me, I can't take peace with; no black *envy*

Shall make my grave.

Hen. VIII, ii, 1.

And here I cannot but applaud the
ingenuity of Dr. Johnson's con-
jecture, who, for the clearing up of the
passage, supposes *take* and *make* to
have changed places.

I can't *make* peace with; no black *envy*

Shall *take* my grave.

To take would then mean to blast, as
it does not unusually. In the same
sense *envy* occurs again in that play:

Madam, this is a mere distraction,

You turn the good we offer into *envy*.

iii, 1.

Many such instances are given in the
notes, and at *Merch. Ven.*, iv, 1, and
O. Pl., ii, 319. Hence *enviously* is
used by Shakespeare for angrily, in-
dignantly:

And hems, and beats her heart,

Spurns *enviously* at straws.

Ham., iv, 5.

†To ENVY was also used in the sense
of to hate.

I suppose it is because you are aged, and nowe are
not able to doe as other yong men and women do,
and this maketh you to *envy* it so much.

Northbrooke against Dicing, 1577.

He speake to him, and gently him salute,

Tho in my heart I *envie* much the man.

True Tragedie of Richard III, 1594.

EPHESIAN. Evidently a cant term,
probably signifying a toper, or jovial
companion, as Dr. Johnson con-
jectured.

Art thou there? it is thine host, thine *Ephesian*, calls.

Mer. W. W., iv, 5.

On the above passage Mr. Steevens
says, that this word is like Anthro-
phaginian, which precedes it, merely
a sounding word, to astonish Simple.
This is refuted by the recurrence of
it in 2 *Hen. IV*, where the context
sufficiently explains it. Inquiring

who are with Falstaff, the prince says,

P. H. What company?

Page. *Ephesians*, my lord, of the old church.

2 Hen. IV, ii, 2.

He means "Jolly companions of the old sort." Why they were termed *Ephesians* is not clear; and it would be in vain to conjecture the origin of so idle and familiar an expression.

EPICED, or **EPICEDE**. A funeral song. *Epicedium*, Lat.

And on the banks each cypresse bow'd his head,
To heare the swan sing his own *epiced*.

Browne, Brit. Past., I, v, p. 112.

Mr. Todd gives instances of *epicede*. The Latin form, *epicedium*, has been more commonly used.

†**EPISCOPIZE**. To act the part of a bishop.

Who will *episcopize*, must watch, fast, pray,
And see to worke, not oversee to play.

Scol's Philomythie, 1616.

†**To EQUALIZE**. For to equal.

Outsung the Muses, and did *equalize*
Their king Apollo. *Chapm. Ep. ded. to Niad.*

No woe her miserie can *equallize*,
No grieve can match her sad calamities.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**EQUINAL**. Pertaining to a horse.

Chalchas devisde the high *equinall* pile,
That his huge vastnesse might all entrance bar.

Heywood's Troia Britannica, 1609.

EQUIPAGE appears to have been a cant term, which Warburton conjectured to mean stolen goods. Dr. Farmer proves that it was a cant word, but does not quite ascertain its meaning.

Why then the world's mine oyster, which I with
sword will open. I will retort the sum in *equipage*.

Mer. W. W., ii, 2.

Mr. Steevens thinks it means attendance; that is, "If you will lend me the money, I will pay the sum by waiting on you;" and quotes a passage in support of it, where it means rather state.

†**ERINGO**. The eringo (*Eryngium maritimum*) was much used as a delicacy, and was believed to possess strong aphrodisiac qualities.

Let the sky rain potatoes, hail kissing-comfits, and
snow *eringoes*; let there come a tempest of provocation.

M. W. of W., v, 5.

And yet I heare, sir Amorous, you cherish your
loynes with high art, the only ingrosser of *eringoes*,
prepar'd cantharides, cullasses made of dissolved
pearle and brus'd amber, &c.

Marston, The Fawne, ii, 1.

ERRA PATER. This was formerly very current as the name of an old astrologer, but who was meant by it, cannot so easily be determined. In

Sion College Library there is a tract, entitled *Erra Pater's Predictions* (see Reading's Catalogue). But this, on examination, proves to be nothing more than a companion to the English Almanack, dated 1694. [There were much older editions.] The title is, "A Prognostycation for ever, made by *Erra Pater*, a Jewe born in Jewry, Doctor in Astronomy and Physic, very profitable to keep the body in health." Black letter. But the contents are only the usual idle rules for health, with an account of the fairs and highways subjoined. Almanacks also borrowed this name, with *equal* reason. Mr. Warton says of Borde's Astronomical Tracts, that he thinks they were "epitomized and bound up with *Erra Pater's* almanacs." *Hist. Engl. Poetry*, iii, 77.

Then walks a turn or two in *Vid Lacted*,
And after six hours' conference with the stars,
Sleeps with old *Erra Pater*.

B. and Fl. Elder Bro., i, 2.

This was a hidden blessing, whose effects are not yet to be seene. 'Tis one of *Erra Pater's* predictions, 'tis intailed upon his issue.

Taylor's Cast over the Water, Dedication to the Reader, p. 158.

Butler mentions him with Tycho Brahe:

In mathematics he was greater
Than Tycho Brahe, or *Erra Pater*.

Hudib., i, 1, l. 119.

But he had given that nick-name to William Lilly, the astrologer. He says, "O the infallibility of *Erra Pater*, Lilly!" *Mem. of 1649 and 50*, p. 97. In the above passage, however, it is most probable that he alluded to the original *Erra Pater*, for it does not appear that the other was more than an occasional sarcasm. An *Erra-Pater* sometimes meant an almanack:

Yea, lest I erre in rules of husbandrie,
An *Erra Pater* keeps me companie,
To tell me which are good days, which are ill.

Honest Ghost, p. 106.

†Besides, we have an old prognosticator,
An erring father, quasi *Erra Pater*.
His everlasting almanack tels plaine,
How many miles from hence to Charles his waine;
From Luna unto Mercury how farre,
To Venus, Sol, and Mars that warlike starre;
From Mars to merry thunder-thumping Jove;
And thence to sullen Saturne highest above.
This if I lye not, with advice and leasure,
Old *Erra Pater* to an inch did measure.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†If no great person die this month, either in Europe, Asia, Africa, or America, you may light tobacco with old *Erra Pater*, and make bum-fodder of all our almanacks.

Poor Robin, 1738.

ERST. Formerly; the superlative of the Saxon *ere*, which means before: therefore properly *erest*, first. It occurs so perpetually in all early authors, that instances seem hardly necessary:

Thy company, which *erst* was irksome to me,
I will endure. *As you l. it*, iii, 5.
That *erst* did follow thy proud chariot wheels.
2 Hen. VI, ii, 4.

Shakespeare has not used it very frequently; it was beginning in his time to be antiquated. Yet it is still retained in poetry.

†**ESBRANDILL.** To shake or disquiet. Fr. *ebranler*. Queen Elizabeth uses the term in a letter dated 1588.

ESCAPE. An irregularity, or transgression; an escape from the strict ties of duty. Often written *'scape*.

Rome will despise her for this foul *escape*.
Tit. And., iv, 2.

O thou great thunderer! dost thou behold
With watchfull eyes the subtle *'scapes* of men.
Tancred and Gismunda, O. PL, ii, 197.

†**ESCHANSONNERY.** The butlery. The *eschansonnerie celler* is mentioned in a MS. printed in the Rutland Papers, p. 26, as containing "in wyn iiij. septiers."

To ESCHEW. To avoid or shun. From *eschever*, old French, which meant the same. Dr. Johnson has preferred the false etymology, *escheoir*, though Skinner, his usual guide, pronounces *eschever* the better. It is indeed undoubted; the word, and all its derivatives, may be seen in Cotgrave. The French word is itself deduced by Menage from *excavere*, to take care. See him in *echerer*.

What cannot be *eschew'd* must be embrac'd.
Mer. W. W., v, 5.

The word occurs often in the translation of the Bible. See Job, i, 1 and 8, and ii, 3, and in 1 Pet., iii, 11.

Those dangers great you say to be foreshowne, &c.
—Cannot be knowne, or cannot be *eschewed*.
Harr. Ariost., iv, 28.

ESCOTED. Paid. From *scot*, a contribution, which is formed, as Du Cange says, from the Anglo-Saxon, *sceat*, money. See his Glossary, in *Escotum* and *Scot*: hence *scot* and *lot*.

Who maintains them? how are they *escoted*.
Hamlet, ii, 2.

ESILE, or OISEL. Probably a Danish river. See **EISEL**.

ESLOYNE, v. To remove. *Esloygner*, old Fr.

From worldly cares he did himself *esloyne*,
And greatly shunned manly exercise.

Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 20.

Donne has used it in the form of the more modern French, without the *s*, *eloigner*.

How I shall stay, though she *eloigne* me thus,
And how posterity shall know it too.

Donne, Valediction to his Book.

Mr. Todd has found *eloignement* even in Shenstone.

†But ah the Heavens are too far *esloign'd*
Above our reach, nor can our humane senses
Attain to see what is decreed above.

Phyllis of Scyros, by J. S., 1655.

ESPERANCE. Hope. French. Shakespeare uses it as if perfectly adopted into our language. In the Scottish dialect it was, as Dr. Jamieson shows.

An *esperance* so obstinately strong,
That doth invert th' attest of eyes and ears.
Tro. and Cress., v, 2.

To be worst,

The lowest, and most dejected thing of fortune,
Stands still in *esperance*, lives not in fear. *Lear*, iv, 1.

Where it is used as a word of battle by Percy, it has the final *e* pronounced, as a French word. *1 Hen. IV*, v, 2.

ESPI'AL. A spy. From the French, *espier*.

—By your *espials* were discovered
Two mightier troops than that the dauphin led.
1 Hen. VI, iv, 3.

Her father and myself, lawful *espials*,
Will so bestow ourselves, that, &c. *Hamlet*, iii, 1.
They hurt no man that is unarmed, onles he be an *espiall*.

More's Utopia, by Robinson, P 7.
The Frenche king, advertised by *espials* of their
determination, prepareth also for the warres.
Holinsk., vol. ii, M 1.

Also for observation, or discovery.
See **SPIAL**.

†**ESPRED.** Spread. For *yspred*.

He layde him then downe by the altars side
Upon the white hinde skin *espred* therefore.
Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.

ESPRYSED. Taken. *Esprise*, old Fr.
But she that was so much or more *esprysed* with the
raging and intollerable fire of love.

Palace of Pleas., vol. ii, S s 8.

ESSAY. To take the *essay* of a dish, or to try it, was the office of the *maître d'hôtel*, or, in very great houses, of the master carver, *écuyer tranchant*. It appears to have been done by dipping in a square piece of bread, and tasting it. When the company is seated, he is to

Come and uncover the meat, which was served in covered dishes, then taking the *essay* with a square slice of bread which was prepared for that use and purpose.
G. Rose's Instruct. for Officers of the Mouth, 1682, p. 20.

Often contracted to *'say*. See **SAY**.

ESSES. The turnings of a river are oddly and quaintly compared by Browne to the collar of SS, or esses, worn by the knights of the Garter:

Or to a mead a wanton river dresses,
With richest collers of her turning *esses*.

Brit. Past., I, iv, p. 94.

Minshew tells us that they were worn by "great counsellors of estate, judges of this land," &c., but he does not say why they were formed like SS.

ESSOINE, or ESSOIGN. Excuse, indulgence for not appearing. From the French, *essoine*, or *exoine*. This has been variously derived, from *ἐξονύσθαι*, from *exonerare*, or *exideonare*, barbarous Latin; but the best etymologists, as Du Cange, Menage, Vossius, Spelman, agree to deduce it from the barbarous Latin, *sunnis*, *sumnis*, or *somnis*, which meant an impediment. *Sunnis* itself is derived from *saumnis*, delay, Germ., or, as Hickeys says with less probability, from *sunia*, truth, Mæso-Goth.

From everie worke he chalenged *essoyn*,
For contemplation sake. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, iv, 20.

Essoign is still a term in the common law; the *essoign-days* being those days on which the court sits to take *essoigns* or excuses for such as do not appear according to the summons of the writ. The topics of *essoign* are classed into five kinds:—1. *De ultra mare*; 2. *De terra sancta*; 3. *De malo veniendi*; 4. *De malo lecti*; 5. *De servitio regis*. For being beyond sea, in the holy land, infirm, sick in bed, or on the king's service. There is an officer called clerk of the *essoigns*, by whom these pleas are registered. *Law Dict.*

†For swearing and for forswearing, and blaspheming the blessed name of the eternall God, where no excuse can serve, no advocate can plead, no proxy or *essoyn* is to be granted, but presently the guilty caitif is commanded to utter darkenesse and perpetuall torments.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

ESTIMATE. Used for estimation, value. And in it are the lords York, Berkeley, and Seymour, None else of name and noble *estimate*.

Rich. II., ii, 3.—424, b.

†**ESTOPLE.** A stoppage, or impediment. But *estoples* of water courses, doe in some places grow by such meanes, as one private man or two cannot by force or discretion make remedie.

Norden's Survicors Dialogue, 1610.

ESTRADIOTS. A kind of dragoons used by the French. Menage derives

it from the Italian, *stradiotti*, which, according to Guiccardini, were Greek soldiers in the service of Venice, who retained the appellation proper to them in their own language, *stratiotæ*, *στρατιώται*. Otherwise, it seems more obvious to derive them from *estrade*, or *strada*, as being light troops employed *battre l'estrade*, to scour the ways, for intelligence, and other purposes. [The Greek derivation is correct.]

Accompanied with crosse-bowe men on horsebacke, *estradiots*, and footmen. *Comines*, by Danet, Ff 3.

Ph. de Commines describes the particular manner in which they were armed.

ESTRIDGE. The ostrich.

All plum'd like *estridges*, that with the wind
Bated, like eagles having newly bath'd.

1 Hen. IV., iv, 1.

To be furious,
Is to be frighted out of fear; and in that mood
The dove will peck the *estridge*. *Ant. & Cl.*, iii, 11.
Let them both remember that the *estridge* digesteth
hard yron to preserve his health. *Euphues*, N 4, b.
Should the *estridge* snatch off the gallant's feather,
the beaver his hat, the goat his gloves, the sheep his
sute, the silkworm his stockings, the neate his shoes
—he would be left in a cold condition.

Fuller, Holy War, p. 154.

†'Tis dyet onely for an *estrich* tooth,
It cannot cog, yet very much doth smooth.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

ESTRO, s., for æstrum. Literally the gadfly; metaphorically, any violent and irresistible impulse.

But come, with this free heat,
Or this same *estro*, or enthusiasme,
(For these are phrases both poetical)
Will we go rate the prince.

Marston's Parasitaster, ii; *Anc. Dr.*, ii, 387.

ETERNE. Eternal.

But in them Nature's copy's not *eterns*.

Macb., iii, 2.

On Mars's armour, forg'd for proof *eterns*.

Ham., ii, 2.

O thou *Eterne*! by whom all beings move.

Browne, Brit. Past., I, iv, p. 89.

For which we ought in all our haps rejoice,
Because the eye *eterns* all things foreseeeth.

Mirour for Mag., p. 384.

†**ETERNESS.** The quality of being eternal.

Corruption, and *eternesse*, at one time,
And in one subject, let together, loose?

Byron's Tragedy.

†**ETRIED.** For tried.

Hereby you see th' unsteady trust in warre,
Hereby you see the stay of states *etride*.

Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.

ETTICKE, or ETHIKE, adj. Hectic. *Etique*, Fr. Here evidently ague fits.

A sicknesse, like the fever *etticke* fittes,
Which shakes with cold when we do burne like fire.

Promas and Cassand., iii, 1.

What saide I? lyke to *etticke* fittes? nothing neare.

Ibid.

Quhil sic thyngis war done in Scotland, Ambrose kynne

of Britonis fell in ano dwynand seiknes namyl the
ethic fever. *Bullenden*, cited by Dr. Jamieson.

This *ethic*, or *etlick* fever was, in fact, the consumption, but was also called an ague. An old medical book says, "Of the Consumption or Ethic Hectica. This is one of the most perilous agues that may light upon a man." *Moson's General Practice of Physick*, part vi, cap. xi, p. 679.

I have the fever *etlike* right,
I burne within, consume without,
And having melted all my might,
Then followes death, without all doubt.
Willoke's Dream, cant. 43.

ETTIN. A giant. From *eten*, Sax. id. So derived by Dr. Leyden, in his Glossary to the Complaynt of Scotland. Dr. Jamieson rather inconsiderately objected to this etymology; but both Lye and Benson give *eten*, *gigas*, which they derive from *etan*, to eat. The origin is therefore undeniable.

For they say the king of Portugal cannot sit at his meat, but the giants and the *ettins* will come and snatch it from him. *B. & P. Knight of B. P.*, i, 1.
And, whether thou with doughty knight,
Arm'd or unarm'd, shalt enter fight;
Nay, with a gyant or an *ettin*,
Thou shalt be ever sure to beat him.

Cotton, Scoffer Beest.

Eyttin is also preserved in the Scottish dialect, of which many examples are given by Jamieson, quarto Dict. As *ettin*, from its etymology, implies cannibalism, every giant might not deserve the name. [This is not correct.] See also Chalmers's Glossary to Sir David Lyndsay.

EVARGY. An affected expression, supposed to be used for facility; from *euepyos*, easy. I rather suspect the passage to have been corrupted at the press.

In plainer *evargy*, what are they? speak.
Miscr. of Inf. Mar., O. Pl., v, 96.

EUBIDES. A collective name for some of the western islands of Scotland. A corruption of *Ebudæ*, which is the name given to them by Pliny. They are now called *Hebrides*, which is perhaps only a further corruption.

As in th' Albanian seas,
The Arrana, and by them the scatter'd *Eubides*.
Drayt. Polyglot, B. IX, p. 837
The Orcaides, and all those *Eubides*, imbrac'd
In Neptune's aged arms. *Ibid.*, B. X, p. 844.

†**EVECKE, or EVICKE.** A species of wild goat.

Ibex, rupicapra alpinum genus, rota, Varroni, ut

creditor, quam vocem sunt qui in platycerota commutavit. *ais ifalos*, Home. Une espèce de chevre. A kind of wild goat, and supposed to be that which they call the *evicke*. *Nomenclator*, 1585.
Which archer-like (as long before he took his hidden stand,

The *evicke* skipping from a rock) into the breast he smote. *Chapm. II.*, iv, 122.

To EVEN. To equal, or make equal.

Madam, the care I have to *even* your content, I wish might be found in the calendar of my past endeavours. *All's W.*, i, 3.

There's more to be consider'd; but we'll *even* All that good time will give us. *Cymb.*, iii, 4.

In *Othello*, ii, 1, the folios read,

Till I am *even'd* with him, wife for wife; instead of "*even* with him," as in the quarto and the modern editions.

But now the walls be *even'd* with the plain.

Tamer & Gism., O. Pl., ii, 212.

The stately walls be rear'd, level'd, and *even'd*. *Heywood, Iron Age*, part ii.

EVEN, adj. Equal. Singularly used in the phrase *even Christian*, for fellow Christian; a customary expression.

And the more pity, that great folk should have countenance in this world to drown or hang themselves, more than their *even Christian*. *Hamlet*, v, 1.

Proudly judging the lives of their *even Christian*, disdainful other men's virtue, envying other men's praise. *Sir Thos. More's Works*, fol., p. 83.

And where thei maine not fighte against the Turke, arise in greates plumpes to fighte against their *even Christian*. *Ibid.*, p. 277.

Were no trustie frende to you, nor charitable man to mine *even Christian*.

Hall's Chronicle, Hen. VIII, p. 261.

It is in fact a remnant of older language; for Mr. Todd shows that Wickliff used *even servant* for fellow-servant.

†**EVEN.** On an *even*, i. e., on an equality; on par.

We on an *even* lay venture soules and bodiea,
For so they doe that enter single combats.

Carroll's Deserving Favorite, 1629.

EVIL EYED. Envious, malicious. Envy is denoted by an evil eye in the New Testament, and is warranted by the original. "Is thine eye evil because I am good." *Matth.*, xx, 15. See also Mark, vii, 22, and other passages.

You shall not find me, daughter,
After the manner of most stepmothers,
Evil-ey'd unto you. *Cymb.*, i, 2.

†**EVILNESS.** Perversity of disposition.

I perceyve that nothing is to be had or gotten in absenting from sermons, but *evillness* and loose of good doctrine and instructions, which I have done through vaine ydle pastymes and playes.

Northbrooke's Treatise against Dicing, 1677.

†**EVIRATE.** Emaculated.

In this conflict there dyed of our part also, men of no small account, among whom was Valerianus, the principall of all the guard in ordinarie, and a certaine esquier or targuier, borne a verie *evirate* eunuch, but such an expert and approved warrior, that he might be compared either with old Scinius or Sergius.

Holland's Ammianus Marcell., 1609.

†EVITE. To avoid. Lat. *evito*.

Wonder of wonders! what we ought *l'evite*
As our disease, we hug as our delight.

Quarles's Emblems.

†EVITERNALL. Everlasting.

He that so many galling steps hath trac'd,
That in so many countries earst hath bin,
And to his *eviternall* fame is grac'd,
To be well welcom'd unto Boasoms inne.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

EUPHUISM. An affected style of conversation and writing, fashionable for some time in the court of Elizabeth, from the fame of Lyly's two performances, entitled *Euphues, or the Anatomy of Wit*, and *Euphues and his England*. This we learn only on the authority of Mr. Blount, who published six of his plays in 1632: he says, "Our nation are in his debt for a new English which he taught them. *Euphues and his England* began first that language. All our ladies were then his scollers, and that beautie in court who could not *parley Euphuesme*, was as little regarded as shee which now there speaks not French."

The work which had this extraordinary effect, is well characterised by R. Dodsley, in his preface to the old plays, who says, "It is an unnatural, affected jargon, in which the perpetual use of metaphors, allusions, allegories, and analogies, is to pass for wit; and stiff bombast for language." It may be added, that the author perpetually takes the liberty to allude to things that never had existence but in his own brain, as acknowledged and known, of which the following is a curious specimen:

The peacock is a bird for none but Juno, *the dove for none but Vesta: none must wear Venus in a table but Alexander; none Pallas in a ring but Ulysses:* for as there is but one phoenix in the world, *so there is but one tree in Arabia where she buildeth.*

Here the circumstances in italic were, I believe, never thought of but by this author; which affectation of learning, without any sound foundation, has the coldest effect imaginable. The same he does with respect to the names and properties of natural productions. I have remarked above, in **CAMOMILE**, that Shakespeare meant to ridicule Lyly in what he introduces about it in 1 Hen. IV. And in the character of Osrick, and Hamlet's

burlesque of his affected language, we have a complete specimen of *Euphuism*. *Haml.*, v, 2. Very fine people were sometimes said to be *Euphuis'd*:

When the Arcadian and *Euphuis'd* gentlewomen have
their tongues sharpened to set upon you

Decker's Gul's Hornb., ch. vi.

By Arcadian it should appear that a fashion was taken from the *Arcadia* of Sidney, as well as the *Euphues*. In Beaumont and Fletcher, *Euphues* is said in ridicule to be part of the furniture of an affected courtier:

H'as nothing in him, but a piece of *Euphues*,
And twenty dozen of twelvepenny ribband.

Honest Man's Fortune, v, p. 451.

Drayton gives sir Philip Sidney the credit of putting an end to *Euphuism*; but, alas! without discarding affectation, for the *Arcadia* is almost as absurdly affected as *Euphues*.

The noble Sidney with this last arose,
That *héroï* for numbers and for prose,
That thoroughly pac'd our language, as to show
The plenteous English hand in hand might go
With Greek and Latin; and did first reduce
Our tongue from Lilly's [Lyly's] *writing* then in use:
Talking of stones, stars, plants, of fishes, flies,
Playing with words, and idle similies;
As th' English apes, and very zanies be,
Of ev'ry thing, that they do hear and see,
So imitating his [Lyly's] ridiculous tricks,
They speak and write all like mere lunaticks.

Drayton, Of Poets and Poesy, p. 1256.

Ben Jonson strongly lashes this affectation of his times, in his *Discoveries*:

I do hear them say often, some men are not witty because they are not every where witty, than which nothing is more foolish. If an eye or a nose be an excellent part in the face, therefore be all eye or nose? I think the eyebrow, the forehead, the cheek, chin, lip, or any part else, are as necessary and natural in the place. But now nothing is good that is natural; right and natural language seems to have the least of the wit in it; that which is writhed and tortured is accounted the more exquisite. Vol. vii, p. 88.

†EW. Used here as the name of a flowering plant.

The flowers of plants having the resemblance of butterflies, conduce to fruitfulness; as our English gander-goose, the flower of beans, woodbine, *ew.* and ragwort.

Saunders's Physiognomie, 1653.

EWES. The price of ewes in the time of Shakespeare is preserved in the following passage:

A score of good *ewes* may be worth ten pounds.

2 Hen. IV, iii, 2.

†EXAGITATED. Violently agitated.

The same writer has *exagitation*.

Then fear could ere have done, and did presage
Th' ensuing storms *exagitated* rage.

Chamberlayne's Pharonnida, 1659.

EXCALIBOUR, or ESCALIBOUR. The name of king Arthur's sword, whose spear and shield had also their proper names; the one being called *Rone*, the other *Pridwin*.

The richness of the arms their well-made worthy wore,
The temper of his sword, the try'd Esculibour;
The bigness and the length of *Ross*, his noble spear,
With *Pradwin*, his great shield, and what the proof
could bear. *Drayton, Polyolb., iv, p. 753.*

This sword was given to Arthur by the Lady of the Lake, to whom Merlin directed him to apply for it; the account is given in B. I, ch. 23, of the "Historie of Prince Arthur." *Lond., 1634.* Other adventures relating to this sword are told in B. IV, ch. 69, 70.

The swords of the heroes of romance usually had names; thus, *Morglay* was the sword of sir Bevis, and *Durindana* of Orlando.

You talk of *Morglay*, *Esculibour*, *Durindana*, or so; tut! I lend no credit to that is fabled of 'em, I know the virtue of mine own. *B. Jons. Every M. in H., iii, 1.*

As all heroes were made to resemble the knights of romance, by the writers of the middle ages, Geoffrey of Monmouth gave the name of *Crocea Mors* to the sword of Julius Caesar. Hence in *Fuimus Troes*:

Where is false Caesar's sword, call'd *Crocea Mors*,
Which never hurt, but kill'd? *O. Pl., vii, p. 487.*

So also in the *Mirror for Magistrates*, *Nennius* says,

I had his sword, was named *Crocea Mors*.
Leg. of Nennius, p. 128.

†**EXCHANGE-WENCHES.** The women who kept stalls at the exchange, and whose reputation was not very good.

Now every exchange-wench is usher'd in by them into her stalls, and while she calls to others to know what they lack, while herself lacks nothing to make her as fine as a countess. *England's Fanny, 1683, p. 82.*

EXCLAIM. Exclamation.

Alas, the part I had in *Gloster's* blood
Doth more solicit me than your exclams.
Rich. II, i, 9.

I, their exclams
Move me as much, as thy breath moves a mountain.
B. Jons. Every Man out of H., i, 3.

EXCREMENT, from *excreasco*. Everything that appears to vegetate or grow upon the human body; as the hair, the beard, the nails.

Why is Time such a niggard of hair, being as it is so plentiful an excrement.
Dully with my excrement, my mustachio.
Com. of E., ii, 2.

Whose chin bears no impression of manhood,
Not a hair, not an excrement. *Soliman & Persida.*
But where all things wear no beard; long beards
Are signs the brains are full; because the excrements
Come out so plentifully. *Randolph's Amyntas, i, 3.*

Which passages explain the following, where the usage is more obscure:

Let me pocket up my pedlar's excrement.
W. Tale, iv, 3.

that is, my pedlar's beard; and in *Hamlet*,

Your bodded hair, like life in excrements,
Starts up and stands on end. *Hamlet, iii, 4.*

that is, as if there was life in these excrements.

†**EXCUSATORY.** Made for an excuse. Yet upon further advice, having sent an excusatory letter to the king, they withdrew themselves into divers parts beyond the seas.

Lives of English Worthies, v, 2.

EXECUTION. The sacking of a town.
Or in execution

Old bed-rid beldames, without teeth or tongues,
That would not fly his fury. *B. & Pl. Mad Lover, i, 1.*

It is said to be so used by Ben Jonson, but I have not met with the passage. It was probably a military term.

EXERCISE. The puritans had week-day sermons, which they made a great point of frequenting, and termed exercises. In ridicule of them a profligate character says,

We of the pious shall be afraid to go
To a long exercise, for fear our pockets should
Be pick'd. *Wife, O. Pl., viii, 509.*

In sincerity
I was never better pleas'd at an exercise.
Mayor of Quind., O. Pl., xi, 169.

These exercises are noticed in the Canons of the Church. See Todd.

It probably means sermon in the following passage:

I thank thee, good sir John, with all my heart.
I am in debt for your last exercise;
Come the next Sabbath, and I will content you.
Rich. III, iii, 2.

EXHIBITION. Stipend or allowance of money. Still used in the universities, where the salaries bestowed by some foundations are called exhibitions.

What maintenance he from his friends receives,
Like exhibition thou shalt have from me. *Two Gent., i, 3.*

Go to, behave yourself distinctly, and with good morality, or I protest I'll take away your exhibition.
B. Jons. Epitaphs, iii, 1.

Nay, take all,
Though 'twere my exhibition, to a year
For one whole year. *B. & Pl. Spanish Curate, i, 1.*

Thus,
Hir'd with that self exhibition
Which your own coffers yield. *Cymb., i, 7.*

"Hired with that very same allowance of money." And when Lear complains of being "confined to exhibition," he means, put upon a stated allowance. *Lear, i, 2.* The same is the intent of Othello when he requires for his wife,

Due reference of place, and exhibition. *Oth., i, 3.*

†**EXIGENCE.** An extremity. Obtain'd the full summe he demanded, promising in very short time to return it, and threatening to be

revenged of his landlord for reducing him to such an exigence.
History of France, 1655.

EXIGENT; frequently used for exigence. Situation of difficulty; as in the following:

Why do you cross me in this *exigent*? *Jul. Cas.*, v, 1.
But Shakespeare, or some one of his time, has used it for extremity, in the sense of end or termination:

These eyes, like lamps whose wasting oil is spent,
Wax dim, as drawing to their *exigent*. *1 Hen. VI*, ii, 5.
The following passage is cited as parallel, and probably is so:

Hath driv'n her to some desperate *exigent*.
Wisdom of Dr. Dodypole, 1600.

The next is so without doubt, as the speaker alludes to his own immediate death:

And now arrived upon the armed coast,
In expectation of the victorie
Whose honour lies beyond this *exigent*,
Through mortall danger, with an active spirit,
Thus I aspire to undergooe my death.

C. Tournear, Atheist's Tragedy, I 4.

†**EXILED**. Slender; weak.

Which (to my *exiled* and slender learning) have made this little treatise againste diceplaying, dauncing, and vaine playes or enterludes.

Northbrooke, against Dicing, 1677.

†**EXISTIMATION**. Esteem; estimate.

As though the hole *existimation* of theyr wisdom were in jeopardy to be overthrowne, and that ever after they should be counted for very disorder.

More's Utopia, 1551.

†**EXITIAL**. Fatal; ruinous.

Like to a threatening meteor in the aire,
Which where it lights *exitiall* ruin brings.

Heywood's Troia Britannica, 1609.

†**EXORNATION**. Embellishment.

Idleness againe is the sister of doltishnesse, both enemies to art; whereas exercise, conference, and experience make both arte and wit to yeeld forth fruit and *exornation*.

Rich Cabinet furnished with Varieties of Excellent Discriptions, 1616.

EXPECT, *s.* Expectation.

Be't of less *expect*,

That matter needless, &c. *Tro. & Cr.*, i, 3.

I have not seen another instance of it. It has been thought that Shakespeare considered it as an allowable licence to make substantives from verbs, and *vice versa*. He generally followed the practice of his time.

EXPEDIENCE. Expedition, celerity.

Three thousand men of war
Are making hither, with all due *expedience*.
Rich. II, ii, 1.

The French are bravely in their battles set,
And will with all *expedience* set on us. *Hen. V*, iv, 3.

Also, in the sense of enterprise, undertaking:

In forwarding this dear *expedience*. *1 Hen. IV*, i, 1.
That is, the expedition to the Holy Land.

I shall break
The cause of our *expedience* to the queen.
Ant. and Cl., i, 2.

EXPEDIENT, *adj.* Expeditions, quick; like the preceding substantive.

Expedient manage must be made, my liege,
Ere further leisure yield them further means.

Rich. II, i, 4.

His marches are *expedient* to this town.

John, ii, 1.

EXPEDIENTLY. Expeditionously; still with the same analogy.

Do this *expediently*, and turn him going.

As you l. it, iii, 1.

†**EXPENED**. Christened. This singular corruption is not unfrequently met with in old parish registers, and the error may have originated in the misinterpretation of the Greek *Xp*, the first two letters of the name of Christ, which were not unfrequently used for the name itself. In the same way we find *Xpofer* for *Christopher*.

†**EXPENSEFUL**. Expensive; lavish.

Hereupon the States made up the sum presently, which came in convenient time, for it serv'd to defray the *expencefull* progresse he made to Scotland the summer following. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

To EXPIRE, *v. a.* To exhaust, or wear out.

Now when as time flying with winges swift

Expired had the term that these two Javels
Should, &c.

Spens. Moth. Hubb. Tale, 308.

So also Shakespeare in *Romeo and Juliet*, and *Selden*. See *Todd*.

†**To EXPISCATE**. To fish out; to inquire.

Expiscating if the renown'd extreme

They force on us will serve their turns.

Chapm. II, x, 181.

To EXPLATE. To explain, or unfold, for *expleat* or *unpleat*: a word supposed to be peculiar to Jonson. Mr. Gifford says that *explation* is in *Coles's Dictionary*; but it is not in some editions which I have seen.

Like Solon's self *explat'st* the knotty laws

With endless labours. *Epigr. 65, on Sir Ed. Coke*.

†**EXPLOIT**. To perform.

He returned to Sitifis, and assembled the souldiors there inhabiting, together with those whom he brought with him; and impatient of farther delays, he made hast to *exploit* some warlike service.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

Which enterprise he judg'd verie necessarie to be *employted*, for better keeping of the Brytaynes in obedience.

Holinshed, 1577.

EXPOSTURE. Exposure; the being exposed.

Determine on some course

More than a wild *exposture* to each chance

That starts i' the way before thee. *Coriol.*, iv, 1.

As this word is found only here, it has been supposed to be an error of the press, for *exposure*, but it is the reading of the first folios.

†EXPROBRATE. To reproach.

And. When that he
 Shall loath thy foul embraces, and avoid
 Thy sight, as something that doth exprobrate
 His sins unto him. *Cartwright's Siege, 1651.*
Hip. How'er don't exprobrate our poverty,
 Though all our wealth hath been the Persians spoil.
Cartwright's Royall Slave, 1651.

†EXPULATE. Spit out.

And force a gate in jumps, from towre to towre,
 A poore and expulate humor of the court.
Chapman's Byron's Conspiracy, 1606.

†EXPUGNATION. The conquest of a town.

In the history of Agathocles, it is also recounted, that
 Amiclar the Carthaginian, being one day at the ex-
 pugnation of Siracusa, he heard a voyce which said to
 him in a dreame To-morrow thou shalt sup in
 Siracusa, which came to passe.
The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1619.

†EXPUGNER. One who reduces a fortress.

I have my lord, and doubt not he will prove,
 Of the yet tastelesse fortress of Byron,
 A quick expugner, and a strong abider.
Chapman's Byron's Conspiracy, 1606.

To EXPULSE. To expel, or drive out.

Expulsus, Lat.
 For ever should they be expuls'd from France.
1 Hen. VI, iii, 3.
 For he was expuls'd the senate. *North's Plut., p. 499.*
 If he, expulsing king Richard, as a man not meet for
 the office he bare, would take upon him the scepter.
Holinshead, vol. ii, v & 8.

EXSUFFLICATION, *adj.* Contemptible, abominable. From *exsufflare*, low Lat., which Du Cange explains "contemnere, despuere, rejicere." It is derived, he says, from the old ecclesiastical form of renouncing the devil, in the ancient baptism of catechumens, when the candidate was commanded by the priest to turn to the west, and thrice *exsufflate* Satan (*exsufflare*, or *insufflare*). He refers to Cyril, and others of the fathers, for authority. The English word is found only in this passage of Shakespeare:

When I shall turn the business of my soul
 To such exsufflicate and blown abuses. *Othello, iii, 3.*

This not being understood, *exsufflate* was proposed by Hamner, and adopted by Johnson and others; but the other (or rather *exufflicate*) is the reading of the old copies, and is probably right. Rider and Thomasius both acknowledge *exufflo* as equivalent to *efflo*, but as a word then disused. Sulpicius Severus has *exufflo*, in his third Dialogue, but confesses that it is not pure Latin. It

was, however, a regular ecclesiastical term.

In Schmidius's *Lexicon Ecclesiasticum Minus*, *exsufflare* is thus explained: "Mors erat antiquorum, in signum detestationis, in expulsiōne malignorum spirituum, quemadmodum etiam in baptismi ritibus ecclesiæ Romanæ solet adhiberi à sacerdote, olim quoque à catechumeno." He also quotes Cyril, Augustin, and others; and adds, that it is still done by the priest in the Roman Church.

To EXTEND. To seize. A law term.

Labienus (this is stiff news)
 Hath with his Parthian force extended Asia.
Ant. & Cl., i, 2.

But when
 This manor is extended to my use,
 You'll speak in humbler key.
Mass. New Way to p. O. D., v, 1.

Also, to praise, probably from the idea of extending or augmenting the commendation or qualities of a person. The following passage contains a singular contradiction of expressions:

I do extend him, sir, within himself. *Cymb., i, 1.*
 Wonderfully to extend him, be it but to fortify her judgement. *Ibid., i, 6.*

EXTENT. A seizure. This is also a legal expression.

Make an extent upon his house and lands.
As you like it, iii, 1.
 And the sheriff with them is come to serve an extent upon your land. *Miseries of Inf. Marr., O. Pl., v, 96.*

Used also to signify a violent attack, such as is made in serving an extent:

In this uncivil and unjust extent
 Against thy peace. *Twel. N., iv, 1.*

EXTERN. An abbreviation of external, outward.

The native act and figure of my heart
 In compliment extern. *Othello, i, 1.*

It is exemplified in the new edition of Johnson, from Bacon, bishop Taylor, and Howell.

†EXTINCT, *n. s.* Extinction.

To the uttermost extinct of life.
Ford's Honor Triumphant, 1606.

To EXTIRP. To extirpate. Lat.

But it is impossible to extirp it quite, friar, 'till eating and drinking be put down. *Meas. for M., iii, 2.*
 But be extirped from our provinces. *1 Hen. VI, iii, 3.*

Began to hate the benefit, and in place
 Of thanks devise t' extirp the memory
 Of such an act. *B. Jons. For, iv, 5.*
 Which to extirpe, he had him privily
 Down in a darksome lonely place far in.
Spens. P. Q., I, x, 25.

†EXTRAORDINARY. In the sense of foreign, applied to mercenary troops.

Milites adventitii, Cic. externi, Eid. extraordinarii.
ἐπίδροτοι, Dion: ἐξωμένοι, Plutarch. Soudarta

estrangers. Souldiers of another country that come to serve for paye: *extraordinaris* souldiers.

Nomenclator.

†EXTRAVAGANCY. A caprice.

Baiamond was then in his *extravancies*, and would take boat, alleging it was more cool and pleasant to return by water than by land.

Comical History of Francion, 1655.

• EXTRAVAGANT, in the literal sense of its etymology, wandering about, going beyond bounds. *Extra vagans.*

Th' *extravagant* and erring spirit hies
To his confine.

Hamlet, i, 1.

To an *extravagant* and wheeling stranger.

Othello, i, 1.

EXTREAT. Extraction. *Extrait*, Fr.

Some clarkes doe doubt, in their devicefull art,
Whether this heavenly thing, whereof I treat,
To weeten mercie, be of justice part,
Or drawne forth from her by divine *extreate*.

Sp. P. Q., V, x, 1.

†EXTRINSECATE. Coming from without. Lat.

Which nature doth not forme of her owne power,
But are *extrinsecate*, by marvaile wrought.

Wisdom of Dr. Dodipol, 1600.

†EXTRIP. To spoil. Or perhaps a misprint for *extirp*, to extirpate.

Subdueth Soba; foyls the Moabite;

Wholly *extrips* the down-trod Jebusite. *Du Bartas.*

†EXULCERATE. Galled; mortified.

Or, if that should misse, yet Ursicinus, alreadie *exulcerate*, and carrying rancour in his heart, be utterly aboiished, to the end that no scruple should remaine behind, greatly to be feared.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

EXUFFLICATE. See EXSUFFLICATE.

EYAS. A young hawk. From *ey*, Sax., an egg, as being newly hatched. Such is the derivation given by Church and others. It is certain also that Latham and other writers on falconry use *eyas*; yet it is more likely that *an eyas* is only an erroneous pronunciation of *a nias*, the latter having a direct derivation from the French, whence other terms of falconry are deduced. The former is more remote and fanciful. See Ney, in Ritson's Glossary to his Metrical Romances. Mr. Malone testifies that it is sometimes written *nyas*. See his note on the following passage. He adds, "Some etymologists think *nyas* a legitimate word." The above account was written long ago, and I see with pleasure that Mr. Todd adopts the same opinion. See his Johnson, in *Eyas*.

But there is, sir, an aiery of children, little *eyases*, that cry out on the top of the question. *Hamlet*, ii, 8.

Like *eyas* hawk up mounts into the skies,

His newly budded pinions to assay.

Spens. P. Q., I, xi, 84.

The French word is thus defined: "On appelle *oiseau niais*, un oiseau de fauconnerie qu'on prend au nid, et qui n'en est encore sortie. Ce mot paroît formé du *nid* même, où le *d* ne se prononce pas." *Prevôt; Manuel Lexique.*

EYAS-MUSKET. A young hawk. From *eyas* and *musket*, a young sparrowhawk; which is derived from *mouschet*, Fr., of the same meaning. See Minsheu. *Muscetus* in low Latin means the same. See Du Cange. Musquet, a gun, comes from the same *mouschet*; and *muschetta* meant a missile weapon of war before the invention of artillery; all in allusion to falconry. *Du Cange* and *Menage*. Metaphorically, this word *eyas-musket* is used as a jocular term for a small child.

How now, my *eyas-musket*! what news with you?

Mer. W. W., iii, 8.

See NIAS and MUSKET.

AN EYE. A small tint of colour; probably as much as is just sufficient for the eye to discern.

Ant. The ground indeed is tawney.

Seb. With an *eye* of green in 't. *Temp.*, ii, 1.

None of these beards will serve;

There's not an *eye* of white in them.

Goblins, O. Pl., x, 146.

Red, with an *eye* of blue, makes a purple.

Boyle, quoted by Steevens.

†EYE. The brightest ornament.

Your daughter was the verie *eye* of the solemnitie.

Gough's Strange Discovery, 1640.

†EYE. To see with half an eye, was an old and common phrase for to see easily.

Are not the little dice cast downe upon the table, that every man may see them that hath but *halfe an eye*, and may easily tell every pricke and poynt upon them? and therefore I cannot see howe any man should thereby be deceyved.

Northbrooke's Treatise against Dicing, 1577.

Yet one with *half an eye* may see, wee cannot be secure, while such huge fleets of men of war, both Spanish, French, Dutch, and Dunkirkers, etc.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†EYE-BITING. Fascination; the effect of the evil eye.

Fascinus, Virg. Horat. *Morbus quo pueri emaciantur, cujus originem obliquis invidorum oculis tribuerunt veteres, cujusmodi oculos urentes vocat Persius.*

Βασκανία, Plutarch. *παρά τὸ τοῖς φάσει καλῶν.*

Hesychio etiam *κρᾶνῃ* dicitur. A bewitching or *eye-*

biting: a disease wherewith children waxe leane and

pine away, the originall whereof they in olde time

referred to the crooked and wry lookes of envious and

malicious people. *Nomenclator, 1585.*

Master Scot, in his *Discovery*, telleth us that our English people in Ireland, whose posterity were lately barbarously cut off, were much given to this *idolatory*

in the queen's time, insomuch that, there being a disease amongst their cattle that grew blinde, being a common disease in that country, they did commonly execute people for it, calling them *eye-biting* witches.

Adey's Candle in the Dark, p. 104.

EYE-BRIGHT. An unknown personage, coupled with another of the name of Pimlico, and both mentioned as of great celebrity at Hogsden.

Gallants, men and women,

And of all sorts, tag-rag, have been seen to flock here
In threaves, these ten weeks, as to a second Hogsden
In days of Pimlico and *Eyebright*. *B. Jons. Alch.*, v, 2.

What illustrious personages bore these names, has not yet been discovered; but the former has given his appellation to more than one suburban district. One is near Hogsden, as here mentioned, another in the way from Westminster to Chelsea.

Eyebright was also the name of an herb, called in the Linnean system, *euphrasia officinalis*, and alluded to by Milton, for its virtue in clearing the sight:

Then purg'd with *euphrasy* and rue
The visual nerve, for he had much to see.

Par. Lost, xi, 415.

†**EYEFUL.** Visible, remarkable.

With this, he hung them up aloft upon a tamrick bough
As *eyeful* trophies. *Chapm. Pl.*, x, 396.

EYERIE. See **AIERY**. A nest, or a young brood of eagles or hawks. This form of the word is more correct, though the other is more prevalent, the origin being *ey*, an egg.

For as an *eyerie* from their seeges wood,
Led o're the plains, and taught to get their food
By seeing how their breeder takes his prey,
Now from an orchard doe they scare the jey,
Then, &c. *Browne, Brit. Past.*, ii, 4, p. 115.

Dryden uses it as a nest:

Some haggard hawk, who had her *eyry* nigh,
Well pounc'd to fasten, and well wing'd to fly.

Hind and Pather, part iii.

EYES, KISSING OF. The commentators on Shakespeare have very sagaciously told us that, "It was formerly *the fashion to kiss the eyes*, as a mark of extraordinary tenderness." See the note on the Winter's Tale, iv, 3. Say rather, that it was the natural impulse of affection in all ages, without any regard to fashion. Greek and Latin authors might be quoted in proof of it.

EYLIADS. Ogles, wanton looks of the eyes; a word which, being uncommon, is corruptly spelt in all the old copies of Shakespeare: as *iliads*, *aliads*, &c. *The best guide for the orthography*

is the French original *œillade*; which Cotgrave translates "a sheep's-eye."

Who even now gave me good eyes too, examined my parts with most judicious *eyliads*. *Mor. W. W.*, i, 3.

It occurs again in Lear, iv, 5, where the folios spell it *eliads*, and *iliads*; the quarto *aliads*. See **OEILLIAD**.

EYSELL. See **EISEL**.

F.

FABELL, PETER. The name of a celebrated scholar, and reputed magician of Edmonton, of whom it was reported that he outwitted the devil. He is the hero of the old comedy entitled the Merry Devil of Edmonton; and by the manner in which he is mentioned in that play, one should conceive him to have lived at a more distant period than his history notes.

'Tis *Peter Fabell*, a renowned scholar,
Whose fame hath still been hitherto forgot
By all the writers of this latter age.

It then states that he was called "the merry fiend of Edmonton," and adds,

If any here make doubt of such a name,
In Edmonton, yet fresh unto this day,
Fix'd in the wall of that old ancient church,
His monument remaineth to be seen;
His memory yet in the mouths of men.

Merry Devil, O. Pl., v, 249.

By the prologue to Jonson's Devil is an Ass, the comedy appears to have been extremely popular; as is known also by other proofs:

And shew this but the same face you have done
Your dear delight, *The Devil of Edmonton*.

The comedy was anonymous, and the author is still unknown. It has been falsely ascribed to Shakespeare and to Drayton.

A monument, reputed to be his, was shown in Edmonton church, in the time of Weaver and of Norden; but it was without inscription, and therefore could throw no light on his history. The fullest account of him is given in a very scarce old tract, entitled, "The Life and Death of the Merry Devil of Edmonton, &c., by T. B." This tract was reprinted in 1819, by Mr. Nichols, with an exact copy of the original woodcut. T. B. signs himself at the end Thomas Brewer. He says of Fabell, "In

Edmonton he was borne, lived, and died, in the reigne of king H. VII." This is the only date relating to him. But Warton mentions a thin folio of two sheets, black letter, entitled, "Fabyll's Ghoste, printed by John Rastal in 1553." Brewer says,

He was a man of good descent; and a man, either for his gifts external or internall, inferior to few. For his person he was absolute. Nature had never shewn the fulnesse of her skill more in any then in him. For the other, I meane his great learning (including many misteries), hee was as amply blest as any.

See also Robinson's History of Edmonton, 1819, p. 111.

Short as the period was between his death and the publication of Brewer's tract, a sufficient number of fabulous tales had been invented of him, as may be seen there.

†FABELL, for *favel*. Favour. A word which was becoming obsolete in the sixteenth century.

And ye shal understand that *fabell* is an olde Englyshe worde, and signifieth as much as favour doth nowe a dayes. *Taverner's Adagies*, 1552.

†FABULIZE. To tell fables.

The silly foole, who fondly giving credit to them, they fish, draw, wring from, deceive, get into their fingers, and receive mony out of their purse, then endlesly among themselves, they *fabulize*, nourish the mistery, laugh, play, jeast, dance, leap, skip.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†FABURTHEN. A word apparently compounded of *fa* and the word *burthen* (of a song), and equivalent to the *cum nota* which occurs in college and cathedral statutes. It became gradually used in the sense of lofty, high-sounding.

Et ibi cantavimus in honore Dei et sancti Georgii, miles Christi gloriose, in *faburthyn*. . . . Et ibi cantavimus in capella, etc., Beata Dei genetrix Maria, in *faburthen*. *Itinerary of W. Way*, printed by the Roxburgh Club, pp. 95, 97.

But I let that passe lest thou come in againe with thy *faburthen*, and hit me in teeth with love, for thou hast so charmed mee, that I dare not speake any word that may bee wrested to charity, lest thou say, I meane love.

Lylie's Euphues and his England.

He condemneth all mens knowledge but his owne, raising up a method of experience with (mirabile, miraculoso, stupendo, and such *faburthen* words, as Fierovanti doth) above all the learned Galienists of Italie, or Europe.

Lodge's Wits Miserie, 1596.

†FACE. To show one's face, in the sense of to appear, and to throw in the face, for to reproach, are phrases of considerable antiquity.

Is not the young heir

Of that brave general's family, Giulio,
So poor, he dares not show his face in Naples?

The Slighted Maid, p. 19.

Upon my parents I've brought disgrace,
I hope none will throw it in their face,

For if they do they'll be to blame,
I beg that I may bear the shame.

Ballad of Sarah Wilson.

To FACE IT WITH A CARD OF TEN.

A common phrase, which we may suppose to have been derived from some game (possibly *primero*) wherein the standing boldly upon a *ten* was often successful. A *card of ten* meant a tenth card, a ten. See that word. Warburton was wrong in saying a ten was the highest, for *coat cards* are of equal antiquity.

A vengeance on your crafty wither'd hide,
Yet I have *fac'd* it with a card of ten. *Tam. Shr.*, ii.
Some may be *coats*, as in the cards; but then
Some must be knaves, some varlets, bawds, and ostlers,
As aces, duces, *cards o' ten to face it*
Out, i' the game which all the world is.

B. Jons. New Inn, i, 8.

Skelton is also quoted for the expression:

First pycke a quarrel and fall out with him then,
And so out *face* him with a card of ten.

I conceive the force of the phrase to have expressed originally, the confidence or impudence of one who with a ten, as at brag, *faced*, or *out-faced* one who had really a faced card against him. To face meant, as it still does, to bully, to attack by impudence of face.

Face not me: thou hast brav'd many men; brave not me; I will neither be *fac'd* nor brav'd.

Tam. Shr., iv, 8.

FACES ABOUT. A military word of command, equivalent to *wheel*.

Or when my muster-master
Talks of his tacticks, and his ranks and files,
His bringers-up, his leaders-on; and cries,
"*Faces about*, to the right hand," "the left,"
Now, "as you were." *B. Jons. Staple of News*, iv, 4.

Ralph, exercising his men in the Knight of the Burning Pestle, uses both this phrase and the curious one of "as you were."

"Double your files;" "as you were;" "*faces about*."

Act v.

Good captain, *faces about*,—to some other discourse.

Every Man in his Humour, iii, 1.

Cutting Morecraft, *faces about*,—I must present another.

B. & Fl. Scornful Lady, act v.

Sweet virgin,

Faces about, to some other discourse.

Antiquary, O. Pl., x, 50.

Thou know'st nothing but the earthly part, and can'st cry to that, *Faces about*.

Parson's Wedding, O. Pl., xi, 376.

Said to a captain.

Mr. Pye has noticed this phrase in the 19th of his Sketches, p. 95.

In the Soldiers' Accidence, the officers are directed to give the word of command in these terms, used, says the

author, both here and in the Netherlands.

Faces to the right.

Faces to the left.

Faces about, or
Faces to the reare. } which is all one.

Gifford's note on *Every Man in his Humour*, act i, sc. 1.

FACT. Unusually put for guilt.

As you were past all shame
(Those of your *fact* are so) so past all truth.

Wint. Tale, iii, 2.

If the reading be right, it means "those who commit such facts as you have;" but the expression is singular. Some have conjectured *sect*, but *sect* is only used as an ignorant corruption of *sex*. *Fact* might possibly be used for *faction*, party, or set, but I do not recollect an authority. *Pack* is certainly wrong. [The following examples illustrate Shakespeare.]

†For the not punishing this *fact* (almost)
The tribe of Benjamin were slaine and lost.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†And thus to her sad sister doth she say;
(Cheere in her cheeks, her *fact* hid in her face.)

Virgil, by *Vicars*, 1632.

†**FACTOTUM.** This word has taken the place of the older phrase *dominus fac totum*.

He was so farre the *dominus fac totum* in this juncto that his words were laws, all things being acted according to his desire.

Foulis' Hist. of Plots of our Pretended Saints,
2d edit., 1674.

We spoil all, if we forget Robert Passellew, who was *dominus fac totum* in the middle—and *fac nihil* towards the end—of the reign of Henry III.

Ibid., p. 278.

Before the pope had a great house there, and became *dominus factotum*, *dominus Deus noster* Papa.

Head of Nile, 1681, p. 41.

†**FACULTIES.** Chapman uses this word for the properties of inanimate objects. Thus (*Il.*, i, 234) speaking of the sceptre of Achilles, he says,

And had his *faculties*

And ornaments bereft with iron.

†**FACUNDITY.** Eloquence.

Upon my *facundity*, an elegant construction by the fool. So, I am cedunt arma togæ.

Brome's Queen and Concubine, 1659.

To FADGE. To suit, to fit. This was perhaps never any better than a low word, and as such is hardly obsolete yet. Etymologists derive it from the Saxon.

How will this *fadge*? my master loves her dearly,
And I, poor monster, fond as much on him.

Twel. N., ii, 2.

We will have, if this *fadge* not, an antick. I beseech you follow.

Love's L. L., v, 1.

In good sooth, sir, this match *fadged* him.

Promos & Cass., part i, v, 5.

With flattery my muse could never *fadge*.

Drayt. Eclog., 3, p. 1393.

I am one of those, whose opinion is, that divine poesie

doth never *fadge* so well—as in a youthful, wanton, and unbridled subject.

Florio, Transl. of Montaigne, b. i, ch. 28.

†A beggar, quoth you, this yeare begins to *fadge*.

Marriage of Witt and Wisdome, p. 50.

[It was hardly obsolete at the end of the seventeenth century.]

†Well, sir, how *fadges* the new design? have you not the luck of all your brother projectors, to deceive only your self at last. *Wycherley, Country Wife*, 1688.

FADING. The name of an Irish dance, and a common burden for a song. In the Irish Masque performed before James I at court, an Irishman says,
But tish marriage bring over a doshen of our besht mayshlers to be merry, perht tee shweet faish, ant be; and daunsh a *fading* at te wedding.

B. Jons. Works, vol. v, p. 421.

George, I will have him dance *fading*; *fading* is a fine jig, I'll assure you, gentlemen.

B. & Fl. Knight of B. Pestle, iv, 1.

So Jonson:

See you yond motion? not the old *fading*,
Nor captain Pod, nor yet the Eltham thing,
But one more rare.

Epigr., 97.

It is used as the burden of a song, in the following passage:

Not one amongst a hundred will fall,
But under her coats the ball will be found,
With a *fading*, &c.

Bird in a Cage, O. Pl., viii, 262.

And is so mentioned in the *Winter's Tale*, iv, 3. Mr. Gifford thinks that both the song and the dance were naught.

†**FAGARIES.** Apparently the name of a dance, vagaries.

She was stark mad for that young fellow Paris,
And after him she danc'd the new *fagaries*.

Ovid Trarastie, 1681, p. 25.

†**FAGGOT-STICK.** A staff.

Brave Bragadocia whom the world doth threaten,
Was lately with a *faggot-sticke* sore beaten.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**FAGGOT-WASTED.** Arranged in pleats like a bundle of faggots?

Their dublettes sometyme *faggot-wasted* above the navill, sometymes cove-beallied belowe the flankes.

Riche, Parew. to Militarie Prof., 1591.

FAGIOLI. French beans. The Italian name for that vegetable. The old English name was kidney beans (see Gerrard); but when they came as an Italian dish they were called *fagioli*, when among French cookery French beans.

He doth learn to make strange sauces, to eat anchovies, macaroni, bovoli, *fagioli*, caviare.

B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev., ii, 1.

Bovoli, in the same place, means periwinkles, or snails.

FAIL, s. Failure.

Goodly and gallant shall be false and perjur'd
From thy great *fail*.

Cymb., iii, 4.

Mark, and perform it, (see'st thou?) for the *fail*
Of any point in 't shall, &c.

Wint. T., ii, 3.

And again:

What dangers by his highness' *fail* of issue
May drop upon his kingdom. *Ibid.*, v, 1.

We still say *without fail*, but in the
other senses it is not used.

FAIN, *adj.* Glad. This word is still
used in some phrases, but not simply,
as in the following:

Yea, man and birds are *fain* of climbing high.
2 Hen. VI, ii, 1.

Ah York, no man alive so *fain* as I. *Ibid.*, iii, 1.
And in her hand she held a mirrhour bright,
Wherein her face she often viewed *fain*.
Spens. P. Q., 1, iv, 10.

For the other senses of *fain*, see
'Todd's Johnson.

FAIR, *s.* Fairness, beauty. Very com-
mon with Elizabethan authors.

My decayed *fair*
A sunny look of his would soon repair.
Com. B., ii, 1.

Thus:

But when Adonis liv'd, sun and sharp air
Lurk'd like two thieves to rob him of his *fair*.
Sh. Venus & Adonis, Suppl., i, 456.

See also his 18th Sonnet.

Then tell me, love, shall I have all thy *fair*?
George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 15.

The lovely lillie, that faire flower for beautie past
compare,
Whom winter's cold keene breath hath kill'd and
blasted all her *faire*.

Mirror for Mag., Ind. to Winter's N., p. 556.
Some well I wot, and of that some full many,
Wisht or my *faire* or their desire were lesse.

Lodge's Glaucus and Silla.

These, and many other instances
which might be produced, prove that
fair, which was the reading of the
old copies in the following passages,
ought not to be changed.

Demetrius loves your *fair*, O happy *fair*.
Mids. N. Dr., i, 1.

And,

Let no face be kept in mind,
But the *fair* of Rosalind. *As you l. it*, iii, 2.

Some modern editors in the former
place substituted "you *fair*," and in
the latter "the *face*."

To FAIR. To make fair, or beautiful.

For since each hand hath put on nature's power,
Fairing the foul with art's false borrow'd face,
Sweet beauty hath no name, no holy hour.
Sh. Sonnet, 127.

FAIRY-CIRCLES. Certain green circles,
frequently visible on short grass, and
supposed to have been made by the
dancing of fairies. In reality, formed
by the growth of a particular fun-
gus.

Ye demy-puppets, that
By moonlight do the *green sour ringlets* make,
Whereof the ewe not bites. *Temp.*, v, 1.
Near to this wood there lay a pleasant mead,
Where fairies often did their measures tread,
Which in the meadows *made such circles greene*,
As if with garlands it had crowned beene.
Browne's Brit. Past., I, ii, p. 41.

To FAITH. To give credit to. Peculiar
to this passage:

Thou unpossessing bastard! dost thou think
If I would stand against thee, would the reposal
Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee,
Make thy words *faith'd*? *Lear*, ii, 1.

†**FAITHFUL**. One of the popular terms
for a drunkard.

"This fellow is one of the *faithfull*, as they prophanelie
terme him," said Opinion; "no Heliogabalus at meat,
but he will drinke many degrees beyond a Dutchman."
The Man in the Moone, 1609.

FAITOR. A malefactor, a traitor;
literally only a doer. *Faiteur*, Fr.

Down, down, dogs! down, *faitors*!
2 Hen. IV, ii, 4.

Into new woes unweeting I was cast
By this false *faylor*. *Spens. P. Q.*, I, iv, 47.
A false infamous *faitour* late befell
Me for to meet. *Ibid.*, II, i, 30.

FALCON. A species of cannon.

Having names given them, some from serpents, and
ravenous birds, as culverines or colubrines, serpen-
tines, basilisques, *faulcons*, *sacres*, &c.
Camden, Rem., p. 208.

To FALL, active. To strike down, or
let fall. Dr. Johnson has not noted
this sense as obsolete, but it is so.

The common executioner
Falls not the axe upon the humbled neck,
But first begs pardon. *As you l. it*, iii, 5.

Aye, but yet
Let us be keen, and rather cut a little,
Than *fall* and bruise to death. *Meas. for M.*, ii, 1.

Which explains the following passage:

Infect her beauty,
You fen-suck'd fogs, drawn by the pow'rful sun
To *fall* and blast her pride. *Lear*, ii, 4.

That is, "Drawn by the sun in order
to beat down and blast her pride."
This usage was not uncommon. See
Johnson.

†**FALL TO**. To begin anything.

The little boy his dinner drow,
And gave it the old man,
Saying, Dear father, pray *fall to*,
Eat heartily, if you can.

The Fryar and the Boy, 1st part.

FALL, or **FALLING-BAND**. A part
of dress, now usually called a van-
dyke; it fell flat upon the dress from
the neck, and succeeded the stiff ruffs.
It seems that at one time both were
worn together. Bellafront says,

So, poke my ruff now. My gown, my gown! have I
my *fall*, where's my *fall*, Roger? *O. Pl.*, iii, 281.

So also,

Nay, he doth weare an embleme 'bout his neck;
For under that fayre ruffe so sprucely set
Appeares a *fall*, a *falling-band*, forsooth!

Marston, Sat, iii, p. 148.

Why Women wear a Fall.

A question 'tis why women wear a *fall*?
The truth on't is, to pride they're given all,
And pride, the proverb says, will have a *fall*.

Witts Recreat., Epigr. 248.

Evelyn says, "This new mode suc-
ceeded the cumbersome ruff; but
neither did the bishops or judges give

it over soon, the lord keeper Finch being, I think, the very first." *Disc. on Medals*, p. 108. There is also a passage in the works of Taylor the water poet, which says that the *falling band* preceded the ruff. P. 108. It certainly followed too.

And, do you hear? you must wear *falling bands*, you must come into the *falling* fashion; there's such a deal of pinning these ruffs, when the fine clean *fall* is worth all; and again, if you should chance to take a nap in the afternoon, your *falling band* requires no *poking stick* to recover its form: believe me, no fashion to the *falling band*, I say.

Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 99.

Yet a passage is quoted where a woman is said to have

Sat with her poking stick, stiffening a *fall*.

Laugh and lie down.

It is sometimes called "The French *fall*." O. Pl., iv, 423.

†Only Morizet's ingenuity furnish'd him with the invention to put his handkerchief about his neck, which serv'd instead of a *falling band*.

Comical Hist. of Francion, 1655.

To FALSE. To falsify, to betray.

She *fals'd* her faith, and brake her wedlock's band.

Edw. IV, 1626, sign. P 1.

Whom prince's late displeasure left in bands

For *falsed* letters and suborned wyle.

Spens. F. Q., II, i, 1.

It was probably intended to be used as a verb in the following passage; the adjective will make sense, but not so clearly:

'Tis gold

Which buys admittance; oft' it doth; yea, and makes Diana's rangers *false* themselves.

Cymb., ii, 3.

FALSE-BRAY. A term in fortification, exactly from the French *fausse-braie*, which means, say the dictionaries, a counter-breast-work, or, in fact, a mound thrown up to mask some part of the works.

And made those strange approaches by *false-brays*, Reduits, half-moons, horn-works, and such close ways.

B. Jons. Underwoods, p. 446, Wh.

See BRAY.

†**To FALSIFY.** To betray.

But assoone as he had got them within his reach, he *falsified* his faith.

Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.

To FAMBLE is a word acknowledged by most of the old dictionaries, for to stammer. Coles has it: "To *famble* in one's speech, in *sermone hæsitare*." But I have not met with it in other authors.

FAMBLES, in the old cant language of the beggars, meant *hands*. See Beggar's Bush, ii, 1; and O. Pl., vi, 110. ["*Famble-cheats*, rings or gloves." *Dunton's Ladies' Dictionary*, 1694.]

†**To FAME.** To give fame to.

Here then receive this one worke, royall James,
Which now reflects upon thee, and more *fames*
This church and kingdom, then thy birth, crown, pen,
Or what else makes thee the good king of men.
Scots Philomythis, 1616.

†**FAMILIAR.** The assistant of a magician.

O, if in magick you have skill so rare,
Vouchsafe to make me your *familiar*.

Colgrave's Wits Interpreter, 1671, p. 160.

As often as Francion did propound any thing unto him, he would turn himself towards one of the most faithfull of all his grooms, and would say unto him, Guerin, Guerin, surely this man is a *familiar*.

History of Francion, 1655.

FAMILY OF LOVE. A fanatical sect, founded by one David George, of Delph, in Holland. He died Aug. 2d, 1556, and his tenets are supposed to have been first received into England about 1580. His followers were called *Familists*, or of the Family of Love, from the affection they bore to all people, however wicked, and their obedience to all magistrates, however tyrannical. See Ross's View of all Religions, p. 256, ed. 6.

Almost of all religions i' the land, as papist, protestant, puritan, Brownist, anabaptist, millenary, *family o' love*, Jew, &c. *Eastward Hoe*, O. Pl., iv, 284.

Kersey has the word *familists*.

To FAMOUS. To make famous, to celebrate.

To *famousse* that house that never hath been found without men approved in chivalry.

Euphues, Golden Legacy, B 4.

The halcyon *famosed*

For colours rare, and for the peacefull seas
Round the Sicilian coast, her brooding dayes.

Browne, Brit. Past., II, i, p. 23.

The painfull warrior *famosed* for worth.

Shakesp. Sonnet, 25.

Hither did those oares and ships, so *famosed* through the whole world, and praised by the verses of all ages, bend their course.

Coryat, Oration in praise of Travell [m 7], vol. i.

†What age wil not prayse immortal sir Philip Sidney, whom noble Salustius (that thrice singular French poet) hath *famosed*.

Nash, Pierces Penilesse, 1592.

FAN. The fan of our ancestors was not at all in the shape of the implement now used under the same name, but more like a hand-screen. It had a roundish handle, and was frequently composed of feathers.

The feathers of their (the ostriches) wings and tails, but especially of their tails, are very soft and fine; in respect whereof they are much used in the *fannes* of gentlewomen.

Coryat, vol. i, p. 40.

The handles were often silver:

While one piece pays her idle waiting-man,
Or buys a hood or *silver-handled fan*.

Hall's Satires, v, 4.

It appears that these fans were sometimes very costly, the handles being of gold, silver, or ivory inlaid; sometimes as much as 40*l.* in value. See

Nichols's Progress of Eliz., vol. ii.
Churchyard's Acc., p. 53.

Hence they were an object of plunder :
And when Mrs. Bridget lost the handle of her *fan*, I
took't upon mine honour thou hadst it not.

Merr. W. W., ii, 2.

Mrs. Bridget's handle apparently pro-
duced half a crown, for Pistol imme-
diately asks,

Didst thou not share? hadst thou not fifteen pence?
Ibid.

Four of these fans are delineated in
the notes on this passage, from Titian,
and other ancient designs, in Johnson
and Steevens's edition.

The feathers of these fans are very
frequently mentioned :

For a garter

For the least feather in her bounteous fan.

B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev., iii, 4.

Ravish a feather from a mistress' fan,

And wear it as a favour. *Mass. Bondm.*, i, 1.

See Harr. Epig., i, 70.

It was a piece of state for a servant
to attend, on purpose to carry the
lady's fan when she walked out; this
was one of the offices of her gentleman
usher. The Nurse in Romeo and
Juliet affects this dignity. Act ii, sc. 4.

The mistress must have one to carry her cloake and
hood, another her *fanne*. *Servinman's Comfort*, 1598.

It appears that men were sometimes
effeminate enough to use such a fan.

Phantastes, a male character, is so
equipped in the old play of *Lingua*;
and Greene reproaches the men of
his day for wearing plumes of feathers
in their hands, which in wars their
ancestors wore on their heads. *Fare-
well to Folly*. Looking-glasses were
sometimes set in these fans, in the
broad part, above the handle, near
the setting on of the feathers :

In this glasse you shall see, that the *glasses* which you
carry in your fans of feathers, shew you to be lighter
than feathers. *Euph. Engl.*, F f l.

Lovelace addressed a copy of verses
to his mistress's fan, which he de-
scribes as made of ostrich's feathers
dyed sky-blue, with a looking-glass
set in it :

A crystal mirror sparkles in thy breast.

Poems, p. 84.

Coryat very awkwardly describes
Italian fans, which, as far as can be
collected from his account, seem to
have been such as are now in use, but
were quite new to him :

Here will I mention a thing, that although perhaps it
will seem but frivolous to divers readers that have

already travelled in Italy, yet because unto many
that neither have been there, nor ever intend to go
thither while they live, it will be a meere novelty, I
will not let it passe unmentioned. The first Italian
fannes that I saw in Italy did I observe in this space,
betwixt Pizighiton and Cremona. But afterward I
observed them common in most places of Italy where I
travelled. These fannes both men and women of the
country doe carry to coole themselves withall in the
time of heate, by the often fauning of their faces.
Most of them are very elegant and pretty things.
For whereas the fanne consisteth of a painted peece
of paper and a little wooden handle; the paper which
is fastened into the top is on both sides most curiously
adorned with excellent pictures, either of amorous
things tending to dalliance, having some witty Italian
verses, or fine emblems written under them; or of
some notable Italian city, with a brief description
thereof added thereunto. These fannes are of a meane
price. For a man may buy one of the fairest of them
for so much money as countervailth our English
groate. *Crudities*, vol. i, p. 134.

He then proceeds to speak of um-
brellas.

The ladies of ancient Rome used fans
made of feathers, like those above
described as worn by the English
ladies. Propertius speaks of

Pavonis caudæ flabella superbæ. *El.*, II, xxiv, 11.

FANCIES. A name for a sort of light
ballads, or airs.

And sung those tunes to the over-scutcht huswives,
that he heard the carmen whistle, and swore they
were his *fancies*, or his goodnights. *2 Hen. IV.*, iii, 2.

One part of the collection called Wit's
Recreations, is entitled, "*Fancies and
Fantastics*." Another publication
gives us, "*Wits, Fits, and Fancies*."

FANCY, *s.* Used for love, as depending
much on fancy.

Fair Helena in fancy following me.

Mids. N. D., iv, 1.

In Troilus and Cressida we have it as
a verb :

Never did young man fancy

With so eternal and so fix'd a soul. *v*, 2.

We may observe, therefore, that the
famous passage supposed to delineate
queen Elizabeth,

In maiden meditation, fancy-free,

Mids. N. D., ii, 2.

means, "free from the attacks of
love."

† To FANCY. To imagine.

Hav. I fancy'd you a beating; you must have it.

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

FAND. An irregular preterite of *find*,
for *found*. It was very common with
the Elizabethan poets.

At last, (nigh tir'd,) a castle strong we fand,
The utmost border of my native land.

Fairf. Tasso, iv, 55.

We conquer'd all the realme my foes we fand,
Which were in armes stout, valiant, noble wights.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 94.

The author means, "All whom we
found my foes." Spenser used it

also. Dr. Jamieson shows that it is also Scotch.

To FANG. To tear or seize, with teeth or fangs.

Destruction *fang* mankind! earth yield me roots!
Timon of Ath., iv, 3.

So Decker:

Bite any catchpole that *fangs* for you.
Match me a Lord.

FANGLE. Trifle, or toy; trifling attempt. From the Saxon. See Johnson.

What *fangle* now thy thronged quests to winne,
To get more roome, faith, goe to Inne and Inne.
Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 230.

A hatred to *fangles* and the French fooleries of his time.
Wood's Athena, II, col. 456.

FANGLED, part. Trifling.

A book? O rare one!

Be not, as is our *fangled* world, a garment
Nobler than that it covers.
Sh. Cym., v, 4.

Hence *new-fangled*, which is still in use, means properly, fond of new toys or trifles.

†**FANKIT.** Sheathed or confined?

Brave Percy rais'd his *fankit* sword,
And fell'd the foremost to the ground.
The Death of Percy Reed, a ballad.

†**FANTASTICALITY.** The character of being fantastic.

Which in mocking sort described unto Fido the *fantasticality* of each man's apparell, and apishnesse of gesture.
The Man in the Moone, 1609.

FANTASTICO. A fantastical, comical man. Ital. This is the word of the old editions, which had been changed without reason.

The pox of such antic, lipping, affecting *fantasticoes*; these new tuners of accents.
Rom. & Jul., ii, 4.
I have revelled with kings, danc'd with queens, dallied with ladies, worn strange attires, seen *fantasticos*, convers'd with humorists.

Decker's Old Fortunatus, Anc. Dr., iii, 148.

FAP seems by the context to mean drunk, but has yet not been fully traced. It was probably a cant term.

Why, sir, for my part I say the gentleman had drunk himself out of his five senses—and being *fap*, sir, was, as they say, cashier'd.
Mer. W. W., i, 1.

It has been attempted to derive it from *vappa*, but that, as Mr. Douce observes, is too learned. I have not met with it in any Glossary.

To FARCE. To stuff. *Furcer*, Fr.

The entertissued robe of gold and pearl,
The *farsed* title running fore the king.
Hen. V., iv, 1.

Farced means there pompous or swelling.

And with our broth, and bread, and bits, sir Friend,
Y'ave *farced* well; pray make an end.
Herrick's Works, p. 169.

What broken piece of matter so e'er she's about, the name of Palamon lards it, so that she *farces* every business withal, fits it to every question.

Two Noble Kinsm., iv, 3.
Farcing his letter with like fustian, calling his own

court our most happy and shining port, a port of refuge for the world.
Sandys' Travels, p. 47.

It is *farced* with fables, visions, legends, and relations.
Ibid., p. 54.

†These might well *farce* and cram their mawes with far more aliment, because their ventricles, cels, veines, and other organs of their bodies were *farre* more ample and spatious.
Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

†**To FARD.** To paint the face.

That I assure you I thought they would have fleyed me to search betweene the sel and the flesh for *far-dings*.
Gascoigne's Works, 1587.

Who bare a rock in steed of royall mace,
And for a man with woman changeth grace
In gestures all; he frises and he *fards*,
He oynts, he bathes, his visage he regards
In crystall glasse.
Du Bartas.

Her husband having been now three or four years beyond the seas (sick with absence from her whom his desires longed after), came over again, and found that beauty, which he had left innocent, so *farded* and sophisticated with some court drug which had wrought upon her, that he became the greatest stranger at home.
Wilson's History of James I.

FARDEL, or FARTHEL. A burden. *Fardellus*, low Latin; from which, probably, the Italian *fardello*, the French *fardeau*, and the Dutch *far-deel*.

There is that in his *farthel* will make him scratch his beard.
Wint. T., iv, 3.

Who would *fardels* bear,
To groan and sweat under a weary life?
Hamlet, iii, 1.

Other men's sins we ever beare in mind,
None sees the *fardel* of his faults behind.
Herrick's Poems, p. 298.

To FARDEL, or FARDLE. To pack up. From the noun.

For she had got a pretty handsome pack,
Which she had *fardled* neatly at her back.
Drayton, Nymphal., 7, p. 1500.

To FARE. To proceed.

At last resolving forward still to *fare*.
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 11.
One knocked at the door, and in would *fare*,
Ibid., I, iii, 16.

[To behave.]

†His bottles gone, stil stands he strangely *faring*,
Hands heav'd, necke bent, mouth yawning, eies broad staring.
Heywood's Troia Britannica.

FARLIES. Strangethings. From *faerlic*, strange, Saxon. *Ferly* is in Chaucer, C. T., 4171, and in Gavin Douglas.

Whilst thus himself to please, the mighty mountain tells
Such *farlies* of his Cluyd, and of his wondrous wells.
Drayt. Polyolb., 10, p. 847.

It occurs in the old metrical version of the Ten Commandments, by William Wisdom, as an adjective.

Attend my people and give eare,
Of *ferly* things I will thee tell.
Ps. by Sternh. & Hop.

Minshew erroneously supposes it to be made from *yorely*. See Lye's Junius, where it is abundantly illustrated from the Scottish dialect. *Ferly* occurs also in Percy's Reliques, vol. ii.

†**FARTHING.** See **THREE-FARTHING.**
FASHIONS. Corrupted from *farcins*,
 Fr. for the *farcy*, a disease to which
 horses are subject.

Troubled with the lampass; infected with the *fashions*.
Tam. Shr., iii, 2.

Fashions was then counted a disease, and horses died
 of it. *Decker's Gul's Horn-book*.

Sh. What shall we learn by travel?

An. Fashions.

Sh. That's a beastly disease.

Old Fortunatus, 1600; *Anc. Dr.*, iii, 158.

A song on the various modes of dress
 concludes with the same bad pun:

Thus are we become
 As apes of Rome,
 Of France, Spain, and all nations;
 And not horses alone,
 But men are grown
 Diseased of the *fashions*.

Acad. of Compl., 1713, p. 218.

†**FAST.** Tenacious, retentive.

Roses, damask and red, are *fast* flowers of their smells,
 so that you may walk by a whole row of them, and
 find nothing of their sweetness, yea, though it bee in
 a morning's dew. *Bacon, Essay* xlv.

FAST AND LOOSE. A cheating game,
 whereby gipsies and other vagrants
 beguiled the common people of their
 money. It is said to be still used by
 low sharpers, and is called *pricking*
at the belt or girdle. It is thus
 described:

A leathern belt is made up into a number of intricate
 folds, and placed edgewise upon a table. One of the
 folds is made to resemble the middle of the girdle, so
 that whoever should thrust a skewer into it would
 think he held it fast to the table; whereas, when he
 has so done, the person with whom he plays may take
 hold of both ends and draw it away. *Sir J. Hawkins*.

The drift of it was, to encourage
 wagers whether it was *fast* or *loose*,
 which the juggler could make it at
 his option.

Like a right gipsy, hath, at *fast and loose*,
 Beguil'd me to the very heart of loss.

Ant. and Cl., iv, 11.

Charles the Egyptian, who by juggling could
 Make *fast or loose*, or whatsoe'er he would.

An old Epigr. quoted by Mr. Steevens.

In *Promos and Cassandra*, part i, the
 hangman says,

At *fast and loose* with my *Giptian* I mean to have a
 cast,

Tenne to one I read his fortune by the Marymas *fast*.
Act ii, sc. 5.

He like a gypsy oftentimes would go,
 All kinds of gibberish he hath learn'd to know;
 And with a stick, a short string, and a noose,
 Would show the people tricks at *fast and loose*.

Drayton's Mooncalf, p. 500.

To this piece of the sharper's trade
 Falstaff means to recommend Pistol,
 when he says,

Go—a short knife and a thong,—to your manor of
 Pickt-hatch—go. *Merr. W. W.*, ii, 2.

In *Scot's Discoverie of Witchcraft*,
 ch. xxix, p. 336, is described the
 manner of playing at *fast and loose*

with handkerchiefs. The phrase is
 not yet disused, but its origin is un-
 known to many.

†**FATAL.** Decreed by fate.

With which the slaughter makes
 Of armies *fatal* to his wrath.

Chapm. II., viii, 344; *Conf.*, ix, 241.

†**FATHER.** In Kent, says Howell,
 they have a proverb touching gavel-
 kind,—

The *father* to the bough,
 The son to the plough.

FATIGATE. Fatigued, wearied.

Then straight his double spirit
 Requicken'd what in flesh was *fatigate*,
 And to the battle came he. *Cor.*, ii, 2.

†**FAUCHIN.** A faulchion, or sabre.

Having (as I said) boarded our ship, hee entred on
 the larbord quarter, where his men, some with sabels
 which we call *fauchins*, some with hatchets, and some
 with halfe pikes. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

FAVELL. Favour. This corruption
 seems only to have existed in the one
 phrase to *curry favell*. Now changed to
curry favour. [It is a good old word.]

Whereunto were joined also the hard speeches of her
 pickthanke favourits, who to *curry favell*, spared not,
 &c. *Knowles, Hist. of Turks*, p. 108.

But if such moderation of words tend to flattery or
 soothing, or excusing, it is by the figure *paradiastole*,
 which therefore, nothing improperly we call the
curry-favell, as when we make the best of a bad thing,
 or turne a signification to the more plausible sence.

Pultenham, Art of Poesie, p. 154.

Yet sometimes a creeper and a *curry-favell* with his
 superiors. *Ibid.*, p. 245.

This phrase has been traced to Chaucer,
 and has been fully discussed by Mr.
 Douce in his *Illustrations of Sh.*, i,
 474. *Favel* being a name for a
 yellow (or light bay) horse, and
 joined with *curry*, he supposes it
 derived from the stable. But it was
 originally *fabel*, so there is still some
 doubt as to its origin. [Understood
 to be from Lat. *fabula*.] To *curry*
favell, as derived from the stable,
 could only mean to *curry* a favorite
 horse of that colour. But why not to
 curry a *Bayard*, or any other coloured
 favorite?

†Were I oute of my hermyte wede,
 Off thy *faryll* I wold not dred.

MS. Ashmole, 61, xv cent.

†**FAULT.** At a fault, i. e. not as it
 ought to be; deficient.

A courtiers man came to queene Isabels harbinger,
 and tolde him that the chamber which he assign'd
 his maister was much at a *fault*; with that the har-
 binger pointing him to a gibbet that stood before the
 court-gate, answered: If your masters chamber be at
 a *fault*, see yonder wher stands a gibbet.

Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

To **FAULT.** To commit a fault.

If shee find fault,
I mend that fault, and then shee saies I faulted
That I did mend it.

B. Jons. Every Man out of H., ii, 4.
He that faulteth, faulteth against God's ordinance,
who hath forbidden all faults.

Holins., vol. ii, K k k k 7.
So deeply faulteth none, the which unware
Doth fall into the crime he cannot shun.

Geac. Works, F 8.

†**FAULTER**. One who commits a fault.

Oh for some few offenders do not blame
All of their sex, let not a general shame
For some few faulters their whole brood inherit,
But every one be censured as they merit.

Deed de Arte Amandi, 1677, p. 64.

FAVOUR. Look, countenance.

For surely, sir, a good favour you have, save that you
have a hanging look. *Mcas. for M.*, iv, 2.
But there's no goodness in thy face. If Antony
Be free and healthful,—so tart a favour
To trumpet such good tidings. *Ant. & Cleo.*, ii, 5.

A tart favour, is a sour countenance.

See Todd, *Favour*, 9.

Appearance in general :

And she had a filly too that waited on her,
Just with such a favour. *B. & P. Pilgrim*, v, 6.
†I well remember once I kissed Venua
In Paphos Isle, but I forgett her favour.

The Play of Timon, p. 24.

To **FAVOUR**. To resemble, to have a
similar countenance or appearance.

And the complexion of the element,
It favours like the work we have in hand.

Jul. Ces., i, 3.

Good faith, methinks that this young lord Chamont
Favours my mother, sister, doth he not?

B. Jons. Case is alter'd, iii, 1.

The mother had been dead some time.

FAUSEN. Apparently, for coarse,
clumsy, &c. It is explained by
Kersey as a substantive, meaning a
sort of large eel.

All of which were fausen sluts, like Bartholomew-fair
pig-dressers. *Gayton, Festiv. Notes*, p. 67.

Mr. Todd quotes Chapman for it, in
the sense given by Kersey :

He left the waves to wash

The wave-sprung entrails, about which fausens and
other fish

Did shole. *Transl. of Iliad* [xxi, 190].

FAUTORS. Abettors, supporters. Lat.

Lowes the Frenche kinges sonne, with all his fau-
tours and complices. *Holins.*, vol. ii, Q 3.

Her fautors banish'd by her foes so high

Drayt Mooncalf, p. 482.

It is rather an unusual than an obso-
lete word, being used in later times.

[It is commonly used in Chapman's
Homer for a patron or protector.]

†**FAWKNER**. A falconer.

Now negligent of sport I ly,
And now as other fawkners use.

Donne's Poems, p. 46.

†**FAWTING**. Favouring.

They turne away their friendly fawting eye,
And others each as fixed toes defie.

Mirror for Magistrates, 1687.

FAY. Faith. Usually as an oath, by
my say.

These fifteen years! by my say, a goodly nap.

Tom. Shrove, Induct., 2.

Ah sirrah, by my say, it waxes late;

I'll to my rest. *Rom. and Jul.*, i, 5.

Shall we to the court, for, by my say, I cannot reason.

Heml., ii, 2.

Spenser, however, has used it without
that connection :

From her unto the miscreant himselfe,
That neither hath religion nor say.

F. Q., v, vii, 10.

FAYLES. A kind of game at tables.

He's no precisian, that I'm certain of,
Nor rigid Roman Catholic. He'll play
At fayles and tick-tack, I have heard him swear.

B. Jons. Every Man in H., iii, 2.

Mr. Douce has thus explained it from
a MS. in the British Museum :

It is a very old table game, and one of the numerous
varieties of back-gammon that were formerly used in
this country. It was played with three dice, and the
usual number of men or pieces. The peculiarity of
the game depended on the mode of first placing the
men on the points. If one of the players threw some
particular throw of the dice, he was disabled from
bearing off any of his men, and therefore *fayled* in
winning the game, and hence the appellation of it.

In Mr. Gifford's note on the above
passage of Jonson it is said : "It was
a kind of *tric-trac*, which was meant
by *tick-tack* in the same passage." Mr. Douce refers also to the English
translation of Rabelais. Strutt men-
tions it, and refers to the same MS.,
but gives no particulars. *Sports and
Pastimes*, p. 283.

FEAKE. A word of which I have met
with no example but this :

Can set his face, and with his eye can speake,
And dally with his mistres' daubing feake,
And wish that he were it, to kisse her eye,
And flure about her beauties deitie.

Marston, Sat., i, repr, p. 138.

So it is also in the original edition.
The context seems to point to the
hanging curl called a lovelock, or
some part of the head-dress.

[It is here used in a different sense.]

†Three female idle feake who long'd for pigs head.

Bold's Poems, 1684, p. 134.

To **FEAR**, v. a. To terrify, to frighten.

We must not make a scare-crow of the law,
Setting it up to fear the birds of prey.

Mcas. for M., ii, 1.

I tell thee, lady, this aspect of mine

Hath fear'd the valiant. *Merck. of F.*, ii, 1.

And frame my steps to unfrequented paths,
And fear my heart with fierce inflamed thoughts.

Spanish Trng., O. Pl., iii, 161.

Art not asham'd that any flesh should fear thee?

Mad World, O. Pl., v, 381.

FEARE-BABES, s. A vain terror, a
bugbear, fit only to terrify children.
From the above sense of to fear.

As for their shewes and words, they are but feare-
babes, not worthy once to move a worthy man's com-
ceit.

Pembr. Arc., p. 209.

FEARFUL. Dreadful, causing fear.

A mighty and a fearful head they are.

1 Hen. IV., iii, 2.

My queen

Upon a desperate bed; and at a time

When fearful wars point at me.

Cymb., iv, 2.

Now like great Phobus in his golden char,

And then like Mars the fearful god of war.

Drayton's *Matilda*.

But we must not give it this sense, as some commentators have, in the *Tempest*, where Miranda says of Ferdinand, "He's gentle, and not fearful." i, 2. Dr. Johnson's explanation is certainly best: "As he is gentle, rough usage is unnecessary; and as he is brave, it may be dangerous." This connects it with the preceding words, "make not too rash a trial of him."

†FEARFUL. Full of fear; timid.

For on their left hand did an eagle soar,

And in her eyes a fearful pigeon bore.

Chapm. *Odys.*, xx.

FEARLE. Perhaps wonder, from the same origin as *farlie*.

By just descent these two my parents were,
Of which the one of knighthood bare the *fearle*,
Of womanhood the other was the *pearle*.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 273.

FEASTINGS EVEN. This obsolete term for Shrove Tuesday evening was perhaps peculiar to North Britain, as we find it only in an account of Scotland, and there explained in the margin.

The cattle of Roxburgh was taken by sir James Dowglas on *Feastings even*.

Holinsh. Hist. of Scoll, sign. U 5.

The feasting of that season much scandalised the worthy Bourne. See *Popular Antiq.*, last octavo ed., p. 232.

FEAT. Neat, dexterous, elegant. From the Fr. *fait*.

So tender over his occasions, true,

So *feat*, so nunslike.

Cymb., v, 5.

And look how well my garments sit upon me,

Much *feater* than before.

Temp., ii, 1.

Defined by Barrett, "proper, well-fashioned, minikin, handsome." *Alvearie*, in loc.

Used by Steele in the *Tatler*:

In his dress there seemed to be great care to appear no way particular, except in a certain exact and *feat* manner of behaviour and circumspection.

No. 48, p. 428, *Nich. ed.*

To FEAT. To make neat, &c.

A sample to the youngest, to the more mature

A glass that *feated* them.

Cymb., i, 1.

This word not being understood, the modern editions in general read *featured*, till lately.

†FEATHER-COCK. A coxcomb.

I both know and well deserve your honour and genius: then wouldst make me one of *Thomides* or *Antiphones* scholar, in imitating of these *Gaunodra*, *finical*, *spurre-suck*, *monks*, *syrenists*, *feather-cocks*, *vaneglorious*, a cage for crickets.

Passenger of Amosada, 1612.

FEATHER-MAKERS. Feathers were much worn by gentlemen in their hats, by ladies in their fans, &c., so that a *plume of feathers* is used as a phrase for a beau. *Love's L. L.*, iv, 1. The manufacturers of these commodities for sale were chiefly puritans, and lived in Blackfriars. See BLACK-FRIARS.

Now there was nothing left for me, that I could presently think of, but a *feather-maker* of *Black-friars*, and in that shape I told them surely I must come in, let it be opened unto me; but they all made as light of me as of my feather, and wondered how I could be a *puritan*, being of so vain a vocation.

B. Jons. Masque of Love Restored, vol. v, p. 404.

All the new gowns i' th' parish will not please her,
If she be high-bred, (for there's the sport she aims at)
Nor all the feathers in the *Pipers*.

B. and W. Mens. Thomas, ii, 2.

FEATLY. Neatly, dexterously, &c.

Foot it *featly* here and there.

Temp., i, 2.

FEATURE is said, in a note on *As you like it*, iii, 3, to be synonymous with *feat*, or action. I do not recollect any instances of that usage; and the passage may as well be explained, by supposing only that the word *feature* is too learned for the comprehension of the simple Audrey.

Am I the man yet? doth my simple *feature* content you?

Aud. Your *features*! Lord warrant us, what *features*?
iii, 3.

Feature is sometimes used for form, or person in general:

Bid him

Report the *feature* of Octavia.

Ant. and Cl., ii, 5.

She also doth her heavy *habergeon*,

Which the fair *feature* of her limbs did hide.

Spens. F. Q., III, ix.

As a magical appearance:

Stay, all our charms do nothing win

Upon the night; our labour dies!

Our magical *feature* will not rise.

B. Jons. Masque of Queens.

On the preceding charm Jonson's own note says,

Here they speake as if they were creating some new *feature*, which the devil persuades them to be able to do often, by the pronouncing of words, and pouring out of liquors on the earth.

4th Charm.

FEAZE. See PHEEZE.

To FEAZE. To cause. *Faiser*, Fr.

Those eager imps whom food-want *feaz'd* to fight
amaine.

Mirror for Magist., p. 480.

FEDERARY. An accomplice, or confederate.

More, she's a traitor, and Camillo is

A *federary* with her.

Wint. T., ii, 1.

See FEODARY.

†FEDIFRAGOUS. Breaking treaties.

And let great Jove heare thus, whose thunders great
Do truces tie, fright the *fedifragous*.

Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

FEE. A regular salary. From *feof*.

Gives him threescore thousand crowns in annual *fee*.
Hamlet, ii, 2.

Two liveries will I give thee every year,
And forty crowns shall be thy *fee*.

George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 47.

†FEE-BUCK.

Pyl. You rate your looks, perhaps, have faces of
All prizes, pay your debts with countenance;
Put off your mercer with your *fee-buck* for
That season, and so forth. *Cartwright's Siedge*, 1651.

FEE-GRIEF. A private grief, appropriated to some single person as a fee or salary. Apparently an arbitrary compound.

What, concern they
The general cause? or is it a *fee-grief*,
Due to some private breast? *Macbeth*, iv, 3.

To FEEBLE. To weaken; we now say to enfeeble.

Shall that victorious hand be *feeble* here,
That in your chambers gave you chastisement?
K. John, v, 2.

Making parties strong,
And *feebling* such as stand not in their liking
Below their cobbled shoes. *Cor.*, i, 1.
An old man *feeble* with age. *North's Plut.*, p. 571.

FEEDER. A servant. It was much disputed, between Mr. Steevens and Mr. Malone, whether this sense should or should not be given to the word, in one or two passages of Shakespeare. Steevens maintained the affirmative; Malone doubted. I think the former was right. In the first passage, Antony says, in a rage, to Cleopatra, on her having suffered Thyreus to kiss her hand,

You were half blasted ere I knew you: ha!
Have I my pillow left unpress'd at Rome,
Forborne the getting of a lawful race,
And by a gem of woman, to be abus'd
By one that looks on *feeders*? *Ant. and Cleop.*

He means, "Have I done all this, to be abused by a woman that stoops to look on *feeders*?" The *feeder*, therefore, must be Thyreus, whom, in his anger, he represents as a menial servant of Cæsar's. "This *Jack* of Cæsar's," he calls him; and, afterwards, one who "ties Cæsar's points." In the other passage, the Steward tells Timon that he has often retired to weep,

When all our offices have been oppress'd
With riotous *feeders*. *Timon of A.*, ii, 2.

That is, he has retired from the *offices*, where the servants were rioting, when the rooms above also blazed with

lights, and rang with minstrelsy, as he proceeds to say. But for the connection of the sentence, *feeders* might here well mean eaters, gormandizers; but the context fixes the sense, which is, therefore, well illustrated by the passage of Jonson, where Morose calls his servants "eaters." We may add, that the very same seems to be the meaning in another passage, where the speaker has already been promised wages.

If you like, upon report,
The soil, the profit, and this kind of life,
I will your very faithful *feeder* be. *As you l. it*, ii, 4.
That is, your provider, your caterer.
See OFFICE.

FEEDING. Pasturage, tract of pasture land.

They call him Doricles, and he boasts himself
To have a worthy *feeding*. *Wint. T.*, iv, 3.
Finding the *feeding*, for which he had toil'd
To have kept safe, by these vile cattle spoil'd.
Drayt. Mooncalf, p. 512.

So much that do rely
Upon their *feedings*, flocks, and their fertility.
Ibid., *Polyolb.*, Song 6.

FEERE. See FERE.

†FEESE. The short run before a leap.

And giving way backward, fetch their *feese* or beirs
again, and with a fierce charge and assault to returne
full butt upon the same that they had knocked and
beaten before. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

†FEGARY. A vagary.

At last I tooke my latest leave, thus late
At the Bell Inne, that's extra Aldersgate.
There stood a horse that my provant should carrie,
From that place to the end of my *fegarie*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To FEIZE, or FEEZE. See PHEEZE.

†FELICITY. Good fortune; success.

And therefore in wicked and impious counsels which
Cæsar tooke to, there could be no *felicie*.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

FELL. The skin; generally with hair. Saxon.

Why, we are still handling our ewes, and their *fells*,
you know, are greasy. *As you l. it*, iii, 2.

My *fell* of hair
Would at a dismal treatise rouse, and stir
As life were in't. *Macbeth*, v, 5.

So "Flesh and *fell*," *Lear*, v, 3. They are often joined.

To feed on bones, when *flesh and fell* is gone.
Gasc. Steel Gl., *Chalm. Poet.*, ii, 556, b.
Lest if the cat be curst, and not tam'd well,
She with her nails may claw him to the *fell*.

Mirror for Mag., p. 283.
I thought they would have flayed me, to search
betweene the *fel* and the flesh for fardings.

Gasc. Works, sign. D 8.
And where the lion's hide is thin and scant,
I'll firmly patch it with the foxes *fell*.

Chapman's Alphonsus, sign. B 2.

Proverbial, to eke out the lion's hide with the fox's skin; i. e., to make up

in cunning what is wanted in force or courage.

FELL. A hill, or mountain. Supposed to be derived from the German, or Icelandic. In this sense it is used in Lancashire; but Drayton had a different idea of it, for he explains it, "Boggy places;" and adds, "a word frequent in Lancashire." Note on these lines:

Or happily be grac'd
With floods, or marshy *fells*. *Polyolb.*, 3, p. 707.

Again:

As overholt and heath, as thorough frith and *fell*.
Ibid., 11, p. 862.

Mr. Todd has inadvertently quoted the following line as an instance of this sense, which belongs clearly to the other:

So may the first of all our *fells* be thine.
Jons. Pan's Anniv. Masque.

It means the first *skin* or *fleece*, i. e., a part of the first fruits, and mentioned with others, as promised to Pan. Jonson has it elsewhere, in the *Masque of Gipsies*.

FELL'FFES. The felly, fellowe, or circumference of a wheel. Apparently contracted from *felloffe*.

In hope to hew out of his bole
The *fell'ffs*, or out-parts of a wheele, that compasse in
the whole. *Chapm. Hom. Il.*, iv, p. 61.

FELLON, or FELON. A boil, or whitlow.

Where others love and praise my verses still,
Thy long black thumb-nail marks them out for ill;
A *fellon* take it, or some whit-flaw come,
For to unslate or to untile that thumb.
Herrick, Works, p. 72.

Gerrard says,

The roots of asphodill, boiled in dregs of wine—
ease the *fellon*, being put thereto as a pultesse.
B. I., ch. 70.

He gives several other prescriptions for *fellons*. A learned physician says, The imposthumation which some do call *panaricium*, and we a *fellon* or ancome, is, &c.

Mosan's Physick, ch. i, p. 4, § 12.

†A little bay-salt stamped small, mixt with the yolk of an egg, and applied to a *fellon*, and so used divers times. *Lupton's Thousand Notable Things*.

FELLOW. Companion; even a female.

I am your wife, if you will marry me;
If not, I'll die your maid, to be your *fellow*
You may deny me. *Temp.*, iii, 1.

So Jephthah's daughter desires to be allowed to go upon the mountains, she, "and her *fellows*." *Judg.*, xi, 37. And in the common translation of the Psalms,

The virgins that be her *fellows* shall bear her company.
Ps. xlv, 15.

"The *fellow* with the great belly,"

spoken of by Falstaff, alluded probably to some particular object, then well known.

The youthful prince hath misled me: I am the *fellow* with the great belly, and he is my dog. *2 Hen. IV.*, i, 2. The *fellow* seems sufficiently to mark such an allusion.

†**A FELLOW OF HIMSELF**, a *felo de se*. The following is one of a juror's duties to inquire at an inquest.

Item, whether he is a *fellow of himself* not having the feare of God before his eies, wilfully did drowne himself, yea or no; and then what goodes and cattell he had the same tyme. *MS. Stratford on Avon*.

†**FELLOWSHIP-PORTERS.**

There is a very remarkable custom among the *fellowship porters*, as an ingenious person that belongs to their society informed me, which is thus: The next Sunday after every Midsummer-day, they have a sermon preached to them, so order'd by an Act of Common-Council, in the parish-church of St. Mary-on-the-hill, preparative to which, this order is observed, they furnish the merchants and their families about Billings-gate with nosegays or posies over-night, and in the morning they go from their common hall, or place of meeting, in good order, each having a posie or nosegay in his hand; they walk through the middle isle to the communion-table, where are two basons, and every one offers something to the relief of the poor, and towards the charges of the day. After they have all past, the deputy, the merchants, their wives, children, and servants, do all come in order from their seats, and bestow their offerings also; which is a ceremony of much variety. I am certainly informed, that the very charges of their nosegays cost them, in one year, not long ago, near 20l.

Delaune's Present State of London, 1681.

†**FELLOWLESS.** Peerless; without fellow or equal.

Whose well-built walls are rare and *fellowless*.
Chapm. Il., ii, 434.

FELLOWLY. Sociable, sympathetic.

Mine eyes, ev'n sociable to the shew of thine,
Fall *fellowly* drops. *Temp.*, v, 1.

†**FELLY**, *adv.* and *adj.* Cruel; vicious.

Acharné. Also *felly* minded, cruelly bent against, prosecuting extreanly, bloudily persecuting, pursuing unto death without remorse, or mercie. *Colgrave*.

But (for his sake) hath set at mutuall strife
Serpents with serpents, and hast rais'd them foes
Which, unprovoked, *felly* them oppose. *Du Bartas*.

†**FELT.** A hat.

A faire cloke on his backe, and on his head a *felt*.
Thynn's Deb. bet. Pride and Lowliness.

†**FELTED.** Matted.

Or els verily, as Anaxagoras affirmeth, by reason of violent winds getting close within the ground below; which when they happen to hit and beat upon the sides thereof, hard baked or *felted* together, finding no way of issue, shake those parts of the earth at which they entred when they were moist.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

FELTER'D. The same as *feutred*. Twisted; matted close together, like felt; entangled. *Feutre* is felt.

His *felter'd* locks that on his bosom fell,
On rugged mountains briars and thorns resemble.
Fairf. Tasso, iv, 7.

[Chapman, *Il.*, iii, 219, speaks of a "*feltred* ram."]

See FEUTRED.

Feltre is put for *filtre*, or *filter*, by Ben Jonson, both as a verb and substantive :

Let the water in glass E be *feltred*. *Alchem.*, ii, 3.

Sir, please you,

Shall I not change the *feltre*?

Ibid.

†FEM. Apparently for female.

Whiche are three ills that mischefe men,

To know dost thou desire?

Have here in few my frend exprest,

The *fem*, the flud, the fire.

Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

FEMALE CHARACTERS, in our early dramas, were acted by boys or men. If the face did not exactly suit, they took advantage of the fashion of wearing masks, and then the actor had only his voice to modulate.

Flute. Nay, faith, let me not play a woman; I have a beard coming. *Quince*. That's all one; you shall play it in a mask, and you may speak as small as you will.

Mids. N. Dr., i, 2.

See ACTRESSES.

†FENCE. Defence; guard, or protection.

His buckler prov'd his chiefest *fence*;

For still the shepherd's hook

Was that the which king Alfred could

In no good manner brook.

King Alfred and the Shepherd.

†FENCE-FABRIC. A structure for defence.

And now, when the *fence-fabrickes* and all devices else requisite for a siege, were in readinesse.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†FENCE-ROOF. A covering of defence.

On the other side, the Romans, although they were very few, yet bearing valiant hearts, and lifted up with precedent victories, having set their flanks thicke thrust together, and fitted their shields close one to another in manner of a *fence-roofe*, stood their ground and resisted.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†To FEND. To defend; to keep off.

So might we starve like misers wo-begon,

And *fend* our foes wyth blows of English blade.

Gascoigne's Works, 1587.

FENNE. Apparently a dragon; being said of that which watched the golden fleece.

And that the waker *fenne* the golden spoyle did keepe.

Turberv. Ov. Epist., p. 84.

Topsell, who gives an elaborate account of this not *non-descript*, but *non-existent* animal, divides the Indian dragons into two kinds, "the fenny, living in the marshes," and those in the mountains; and tells us wherein the latter differ from the "dragons of the fennes." *Hist. of Serpents*, p. 158. But this hardly accounts for a dragon being called a *fenne*.

FENNEL was generally considered as an inflammatory herb; and, therefore, to eat conger and fennel, was to eat

two high and hot things together, which was esteemed an act of libertinism.

Because their legs are both of a bigness, and he plays at quoits well, and eats conger and fennel.

2 Hen. IV, ii, 4.

One of the herbs distributed by Ophelia, in her distraction, is *fennel*, which she either offers to the old as a cordial, or to the courtiers, as an emblem of *flattery*; joining it with *columbines*, to mark, that though they flattered to get favours, they were thankless after receiving them.

There's *fennel* for you, and columbines.

Hamlet, iv, 5.

Fennel was certainly regarded as emblematical of *flattery*, several instances of which have been produced by the commentators; to those, the following may be added:

Flatter, I mean lie, little things catch light minds, and fancie is a worme that feedeth first upon *fennell*.

Lyly, Sappho, ii, 4.

Fennell I meane for flatterers.

Greene's Quip for an Upstart Courtier.

Some will say that *fennill* is to flatter;

They over teache, their tongues too much do clatter.

Verses in praise of Fennill and Woodbine,

Iates's Ditties, &c., 1582.

Nor *fennell*-finkle bring for flattery,

Begot of his, and fained courtesie.

Phyala Lackrymarum, 1634.

See COLUMBINE.

†FENNY. Earthy; muddy.

Lord, what a nothing is this little span,

We call a man!

What *fenny* trash maintains the smoth'ring fires

Of his desires! *Quarles's Emblems*.

FENOWED. Mouldy. A word regularly formed from the Saxon, *fennig*, or *fynig*, of the same sense. It was afterward corrupted into *finewed*, and *vinew'd*. Junius acknowledges *fennow*, *finnow*, and *vinney*, to be the same, yet unnecessarily fetches them from different dialects. See VINEW'D and WHINIDST. The translators of the Bible, in their excellent address to the readers, speak of Scripture, as

A panary of wholesome food, against *fennowed* traditions.

Preface.

The old moth-eaten leaden legend, and the foisty and *fennowed* festival.

Dr. Fuzour, cited by Todd.

Why H. Tooke derived it from the verb *fynigean*, rather than from the adjective, its immediate origin, it is not easy to say. *Div. of Purley*, ii, 61.

FEODARY. One who holds a feod, or feud, on the tenure of feudal service; probably pronounced *feudary*, like *feod*. [The word seems to be used

generally by Shakespeare in the sense of an accomplice, or confederate.]

A. We are all frail. *Is.* Else let my brother die, If not a *feodary*, but only he, Owe, and succeed by weakness. *Mens. for M.*, ii, 4.

That is, I think, "if he is the only subject who holds by the common tenure of human frailty." "Owes," i. e., possesses, and "succeeds by," holds his right of succession by it.

In another passage, it seems to mean a subordinate agent, as a vassal to his chief:

O damn'd paper!
Black as the ink that's on thee. Senseless bauble!
Art thou a *feodary* for this act, and look'st
So virgin-like without. *Cymbeline*, iii, 2.

It seems to me quite a mistake, to suppose that *federary*, in the *Winter's Tale*, was meant for the same word. Another author has *feodar*, in three syllables, for *feodary*:

For sev'nteen kings were Carthage *feodars*.
Marston's Wonder of Women.

I cannot think Mr. Malone's law officer, *feodary*, at all likely to have been thought of by Shakespeare, occurring only in an old act of parliament. *Feodary* is explained by Minshew as synonymous with *feoffour*, i. e., *feudi possessor*. He has also *feudary*, which he refers to *feodary*.

To FER, *v.* A word of no meaning, seemingly coined by Pistol, for the sake of the others which he introduces after it.

Master Fer! I'll *fer* him, and *firk* him, and *ferret* him: discuss the same to him in French. *Boy.* I do not know the French for *fer*, and *ferret*, and *firk*.
Hen. V., iv, 4.

I could have *fer'd* and *ferk't*, &c.

Barret's Ram Alley, sign. C.

FERE, FEERE, PHEARE, or PHEER.

A companion, partner, husband, or lover. From *gefera*, Saxon, of the same signification.

And swear with me, as with the woeful *feere*
And father of that chaste dishonour'd dame.

Titus Andr., iv, 1.

But faire Charissa to a lovely *feere*

Was lincked, and by him had many pledges dere.

Spens. F. Q., I, x, 4.

Therewith I chose him for my lord and *pherr*,

Tancred and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 204.

A goodly swaine to be a princesse *pheare*.

Fairf. Golf. of Brill., iv, 47.

†FERMARY. An infirmary, or hospital.

A *fermarie*, valetudinarium.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 250.

FERN-SEED was supposed to have the power of rendering persons invisible. The seed of fern is itself invisible;

therefore, to find it was a magic operation, and in the use it was supposed to communicate its own property.

We have the receipt of *fern-seed*, we walk invisible.

1 Hen. IV., ii, 1.

Because, indeed, I had

No med'cine, sir, to go invisible;

No *fern-seed* in my pocket.

B. Jons. New Inn, i, 6.

This seed was to be gathered mystically on some particular night:

When coming nigher, he doth well discern,

It of the wond'rous *one-night-seeding fern*

Some bundle was. *Browne's Brit. Past.*, II, 2, p. 64.

†FERNSMUND.

Is an herb of some called water-fern, hath a triangular stalk, and is like polipody, and it grows in bogs and hollow grounds.

Markham's Cheap and Good Husbandry, 1676.

†FEROUS. Wild; savage.

And in this he had a special aim, and hope also, to establish Christian laws among infidels; and by domestical, to chase away those *ferous* and indomitable creatures that infested the land.

Wilson's Life of James I.

†FERRAGE. The toll at a ferry.

Peage. Monie paid for passage over sea, in a shippe, or over the water in a ferrie: *ferrage* pay. *Nomenclator*.

†FERRARY. The art of working in iron.

And thus resolv'd, to Lemnos she doth hie,

Where Vulcan workes in heavenly *ferrarie*.

Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

So took she chamber, which her son, the god of *ferrary*,

With firm doors made.

Chapm. II., xiv.

†FERRIER. A ferry-man.

Also, if any boteman or *feriour* be dwelling in the ward, that taketh more for botemanage or *feriage*, then is ordained.

Calthrop's Reports, 1670.

FERRIL, for ferule, appears only in an unnecessary conjecture of Mr. Seward's, on the Two Noble Kinsmen. The original is,

A *fire ill* take her, does she flinch now? Act iii, 5.

Had the schoolmaster been the speaker, there would have been some probability in the conjecture; but it is one of the bumpkins. A *fire-ill* take her, is, doubtless, equivalent to "p—x take her."

†FERVENCE. Heat.

The sun himself, when he darts *rayes lascivious*,

Such as ingender by too piercing *fervence*.

Chapman's Rev. for Hon., 1654.

FESCUE. A wire, stick, or straw, chiefly used for pointing to the letters, in teaching children to read. From *festuca*, Latin, in the same sense, by abbreviation, and transposition of the c. The French, by abbreviation only, made it *festu*. A *fescue* is particularly and humorously described by Swift:

There is a certain little instrument, the first of those in use with scholars, and the meanest, considering the materials, of it, whether it be a joint of wheaten straw

(the old Arcadian pipe), or just three inches of slender wire, or a stripped feather, or a corking pin. Furthermore, this same diminutive tool, for the posture of it, usually reclines its head on the thumb of the right hand, sustains the foremost finger upon its breast, and is itself supported by the second. This is commonly called a *fescue*.

Works, by Scott, vol. ix, p. 390.

Nay then his Hodge shall leave the plough and waine,
And buy a booke and go to schoole againe.

Why mought not he, as well as others done,
Rise from his *fescue* to his Littleton? *Hall's Sat.*, IV, 2.

The style of a sundial has been called a *fescue*, from its analogous use in pointing to the hour:

The *fescue* of the dial is upon the Christ-cross of noon.
Puritan, iv, 2; Suppl., ii, 607.

i. e., like a *fescue* pointing to the alphabet.

A still more extraordinary application of the word occurs in an old poet, quoted in the first edition of Poole's *Parnassus*.

And for a *fescue*, she doth use her tears,
The drops do tell her where she left the last. P. 410.

The word occurs in Dryden.

It is rather odd, that another pedagogical instrument should have, in French, a name of exactly the same sound as *fescue*, and yet have no connection in signification or etymology. This word is *fesse-cul*, a rod; the component parts of which express its use.

†FESTENNINE. A marriage song or serenade.

How came you
To sing beneath the window?
Rime. Mr. Hearsay
Told us that Mr. Meanwell was now married,
And thought it good that we should gratifie him,
And shew our selves to him in a *festennine*.

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

FESTINATE, *adj.* Hasty. Latin.

Advise the duke, where you are going, to a most *festinate* preparation. *Lear*, iii, 7.

It is a conjectural emendation of the old folios, which read *festivate*. But it seems indubitable.

To FET. To fetch; said to be still used in some counties.

Whose blood is *fet* from fathers of war-proof.
Hen. V, iii, 1.

I, writing nought myself, will teach them yet
Their charge, and office, whence their wealth to *fet*.

B. Jons. Hor. Art of Poetry, vol. vii, 189.

That looks ech houre when prouling shreevs will *fet*
Himself to ward, and of his goods make seasure,
If some unlookt for gaine he hap to get.

Harring. Ariost., xxv, 57.

The marble *fet* from far, and dearly bought.
Ibid., xlii, 70.

It still remains in some passages of the English Bible. See *Jerem.*, xxxvi, 21, &c.; and *Acts*, xxviii, 13. "From thence we *fet* a compass." Such

obsolete forms were not generally changed in the editions of the Bible, till after the beginning of the 18th century, nor then completely.

We find also *far-fet*, for far-fetched.

Some *far-fet* trick, good for ladies, some stale toy or other.

Malcont., O. PL, iv, 98.

FETT. Probably only an error of the press, for *frett*, which commonly means raised work or protuberance, in the following passage of Drayton:

And told me that the bottom clear,
Now layd with many a *fett*
Of seed-pearl, ere she bath'd her there,
Was known as black as jet.

Quest of Cynthia, p. 623.

So Drayton uses *frett*:

The yellow king-cup, wrought in many a curious *frett*.
Polyolb., 15.

Fet is nowhere so used.

FETTLE, *v.* To go intently upon any business. Certainly an English word, being acknowledged by our old dictionary-makers. Phillips has "to *fettle to*, to go about, or enter upon a business." Kersey, as usual, copies him. Coles has "to *fettle*, *se accingere ad aliquid, aggredior*." Of uncertain derivation, though it seems like a corruption of *settle*. It was, probably, always a familiar, undignified word, and still exists as a provincial term. Ray speaks of it as in common use in the north, and defines it, "to set or go about anything, to dress, or prepare." Hall is the only old writer hitherto quoted for it:

Nor list he now go whistling to the car,
But sells his team, and *fettloth* to the war.
Sat., iv, 6.

I can add Sylvester:

They to their long hard journey *fettling* them,
Leaving Samaria and Jerusalem. *Maiden's Blush*.

Swift also used it, in his directions to servants. See Todd.

In the Glossary to *Tim Bobbin*, we have *fettle* explained as a substantive, by "dress, case, condition."

FETUOUS, or, more properly, FETOUS. Neat; the same as *feat*, from which it is formed. Some of the dictionaries have it *fetise*. See also Skinner in that word. It is so spelt in Chaucer. See FEAT.

Upon this *fetuous* board doth stand
Something for shew-bread; and at hand, &c.
Herrick's Poems, p. 103.

Full *fetise* was hire cloke, as I was ware.
Cant. T., ProL., 157.

To FEUTRE. To set close. *Feutre*,

originally *feultre*, in French, is our *felt*, or fur, worked into a close mass, as for hats. Hence *feutrer*, to set thick or close; and in Gavin Douglas's translation of Virgil,

They *fewter'd* foot to foot, and man to man,
as a translation of

Hæret pede pes densusque viro vir.

In Spenser, it means to fix the spear in rest, probably from setting it close, and holding it so:

His speare he *feutred*, and at him it bore.

F. Q., IV, iv, 45.

In this usage it seems to have been technical, for it is found in the prose History of King Arthur.

In the O. Pl., vol. i, p. 88, the word *feutred* occurs, but so obscurely used, that the context throws no light on its meaning.

FEWMETS (hunting term). The dung of a deer.

For by his slot, his entries, and his port,
His frayings, *fewmets*, he doth promise sport.

B. Jons. Sad Shep., i, 2.

Called also *fewmishings*:

He [the buck] makes his *fewmishings* in divers manners and forms, as the hart doth.

Gentl. Recreation, p. 77, 8vo.

FEWNESS AND TRUTH. A quaint, affected phrase, meaning *in few words and true*.

Fewness and truth, 'tis thus:

Your brother and his lover have embrac'd, &c.

Meas. for M., i, 5.

FEWTERER. A term of the chase, explained a dog-keeper, or one who lets them loose in the chase; and is a corruption of the French, *vautrier*, or *vaultier*.

Or perhaps stumble upon a yeoman *fewterer*, as I do now.

B. Jons. Every Man out of H., ii, 3.

Puntarvolo is so called there, because he stands holding his dog:

A dry nurse to his coughs, a *fewterer*,

To such a nasty fellow. *B. & Fl. Tamer T.*, ii, 2.

Alluding to the treatment of dogs in a kennel, it is said,

If you will be

An honest yeoman *phenterer*, feed us first,

And walk us after.

Mass. Picture, v, 1.

In some editions it is foolishly printed *phenterer*. In the Maid of Honour, ii, 2, it is used as a mere term of contempt, for slave, or menial.

To FIANCE, for to affiance. To betroth.

To have the daughter of the earle of Leycester, his *fianced* wife, delivered to hym. *Holins.*, vol. ii, A a 5. John, king of Scotlande, *fianceth* his sonne, Edward Ballioll, with the daughter of Charles du Valoys.

Ibid., C c 4.

See Todd.

FICO. A fig, a term of reproach. See FIG.

Convey the wise it call. Steal! soh, a *fico* for the phrase.

Mer. W. W., i, 8.

Behold next I see contempt, giving me the *fico* with his thombe in his mouth.

Wil's Misery, sign. D 4.

And yet the lye, to a man of my coat, is as ominous a fruit as the *fico*.

B. Jons. Every Man in his H., i.

See Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 458.

†**FICT**, *adj.* Fictitious.

Prophets of things to come the truth predict:

But poets of things past write false and *fict*.

Owen's Epigrams, transl. by Harvey.

The adverb also occurs.

When in the temple with the rest you pray,

You two, not *fictly*, Abba, Father, say.

Ibid.

†**FIDDLE-CUM-FADDLE.** Nonsense; what we now call fiddle-faddle.

Boys must not be their own choosers, colonel, they must not 'ifaith; they have their sympathies and *fiddle-cum-faddles* in their brain, and know not what they would ha' themselves.

Cowley's Cutter of Coleman Street.

FIERCE. Sudden, precipitate.

This *fierce* abridgement

Hath to it circumstantial branches, which

Distinction should be rich in.

Cymb., v, 5.

So hot a speed with such advice dispos'd,

Such temp'rate order in so *fierce* a cause,

Doth want example.

King John, iii, 4.

Ben Jonson has

And, Lupus, for your *fierce* credulity,

One fit him with a pair of larger ears.

Poetaster, v, 3.

FIG, TO GIVE THE. An expression of contempt or insult, which consisted in thrusting the thumb between two of the closed fingers, or into the mouth; whence **BITE THE THUMB.** The custom is generally regarded as being originally Spanish. According to some authors, it conveyed an insulting allusion to a contemptuous punishment inflicted on the Milanese, by the emperor Frederic Barbarossa, in 1162, when he took their city. See Minshew, who quotes Munster and Krantz for it, and several French books on Proverbs, as *Matinées Sénonoises*, No. 85. But this has much the air of a fable, and the Spanish expression for it, *Dar una higa*, does not support it; for *higo* is a fig, not *higa*; though the similarity of the words may have caused the error or equivocal; and the same exists in Italian. The real origin, I presume, may be found in Steevens and Pinedo's dictionaries, under *Higa*: and, in fact, the same phrase and allusion pervaded all modern Europe. As, *Far le fiche*, Ital.; *Faire la figue*.

Fr.; *Die feigen weisen*, Germ.; *De vyghe setten*, Dutch. See Du Cange, in *Ficha*. See Mr. Douce's Illustrations, vol. i, p. 492, &c.

A *fig for you* is still known as a familiar expression of contempt; and must have arisen from the other, as figs were never so common here as to be proverbially worthless.

Be this as it may, the persuasion that *the fig* was of Spanish origin was here very prevalent. Hence Pistol says,

A figo for thy friendship!—
The *fig* of Spain. *Hen. V.* iii, 6.

And again,

When Pistol lies, do this, [i. e., make the action of reproach] and *fig* me, like the bragging Spaniard.

Hen. IV. v, 3.

And so farewell, I will returne

To lady Hope agayne.

And for a token I thee sende

A doting *fig* of Spayne.

Ulp. Fulw. Art of Flattery, C 4.

But there was a worse kind of *Spanish fig*, the notoriousness of which, perhaps, occasioned some confusion, so that one fig was mistaken for the other. This was the *poisoned fig*, employed in Spain as a secret way of destroying an obnoxious person. To this fatal fig many passages unequivocally refer.

There, there's the mischief, I must poison him,
One *fig* sends him to Erebus.

Shirley, Brothers, iii, p. 37.

I do now look for a *Spanish fig* or an Italian sallet daily.

White Dev., O. Pl., vi, 314.

It may fall out that thou shalt be entic'd

To sup sometimes with a magnifico,

And have a *figo* foisted in thy dish.

Gascoigne's Works.

Is it (that is, the poison) speeding?

As all our *Spanish figs* are. *Noble Soldier*, 1634.

Whether Pistol refers at all to this kind of fig, may be doubted. Mr. Steevens thought he did. The *Spanish poisoned fig* was proverbial also in France. See *Les Illustres Proverbes*, tom. ii, p. 58.

†FIG'S-END. For a thing of small value.

Fumi umora non emerim: I will not give a *fig's-end* for it. *Withals' Dictionary*, ed. 1634, p. 557.

†To FIG. To fidget about.

But since I trotted from my trotter stall

And *figd* about from neates feete neatly drest.

A Quest of Enquirie, 1595.

†FIG-SUNDAY. A popular name for the Sunday before Easter, perhaps in allusion to our Saviour's desire to eat fruit of the fig-tree on his way

from Bethany on the Monday following.

FIGENT. A familiar term, not acknowledged, as far as I have found, by any of the dictionaries or glossaries of provincial terms. If we suppose it to have been spoken *figent* (with the *i* short), it will be evidently of the same origin as *fidget*; and will then mean *fidgety*, *restless*, &c., which well enough suits the comic passages where it occurs.

I have known such a wrangling advocate,

A little *figent* thing. *B. & Pl. Little Fr. L.*, iii, 2.

A girl, who is asked what courting is, describes her lover as being rather *figent*:

Faith, nothing, but he was somewhat *figent* with me.

Ibid., *Coxcomb*, iv, 3.

In the comedy of *Eastward Hoe* it is applied to memory and wit:

Q. Slight, God forgive me, what a kind of *figent* memory have you! Sir P. Nay, then, what kind of *figent* wit hast thou? *O. Pl.*, iv, 246.

Here *unsteady* will suit both speeches. If you call it *figent*, which is more regular, the derivation will not be so easy.

FIGGUM. Conjectured by Mr. Gifford to be a popular term for the jugglers' trick of spitting fire. One character says of Fitzdottrel,

See! he spits fire;

another answers,

O no, he plays at *figgum*.

The devil is the author of wicked *figgum*.

B. Jons. Devil is an Ass, v, 8.

The marginal direction, in the original, subjoins, "Sir Poule interprets *figgum* to be a juggler's game." The interpretation, therefore, is very plausible. The same sound critic considers the whole scene as a burlesque of the tricks played by Darrel and Somers, and exposed by bishop Harsnet. Fitzdottrel represents the boy Somers. This is also highly probable. *Figgum*, as a game, is not known.

†FIGHTINGLY. Pugnaciously.

Wid. I warrant 'tis my sister. She frown'd, did she not, and look'd *fightingly*. *Brome's Northern Lass*.

FIGHTS. In navigation;

Are the wast-cloaths, which hang round about the ship, to hinder men from being seen in fight; or any place wherein men may cover themselves, and yet use their arms. *Phillips's World of Words*.

So also Florio, in *Pavesata*:

A *pavesado*. Also *the fights* in a ship, or the arming

of a ship with cloth and canvas, to hide the mariners from sight of the enemy.

Their upper decks, all trim'd and garnish'd out
With sterner designs for bloodie wars at hand,
With crimson *fighs* were armed all about.

England's Blizz, 1688, in *Mirr. for Magist.*, 816.

This pink is one of Cupid's carriers;
Clap on more sails, parens, up with your *fighs*,
Give fire; she is my prize, or ocean whelm them all.

Mer. W. W., ii, 2.
While I were able to endure a tempest,
And bear my *fighs* out bravely, 'till my tackle
Whistled i' th' wind, and held against all weathers.

B. & P. Valent., ii, 2.
May I—suffer—
This pink, this painted foist, this cockle-boat,
To hang her *fighs* out, and defile me, friends,
A well known man of war. *Ibid.*, *Woman's Prison*, ii, 4.

It has been quoted from Dryden also.

†FIGLIN. The diminutive of fig.

A. I finde in myselfe daily a great desire to these
figges, or fat *figlins*.

P. They nourish more then any other fruit, they
quench thirst, discharge the breast, fatten, &c.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†FIGURE-FLINGER. An astrologer.

Stand back, you *figure-flingers*, and give place,
Here's goodman Gosting will you all disgrace.
You that with heavens 12 houses deale so hie,
You oft want chambers for yourselves to lie.

FILE. List, catalogue, number.

The greater *file* of the subject held the duke to be
wise. *Mens. for M.*, iii, 2.

Their names are not recorded on the *file*
Of life, that fall so. *B. Jons. Underw.*, vol. vii, p. 8.
Armes and the man, above the vulgar *file*.

Furshaw's List, i, 1, 1.
As we meant to lose,
Our character and distinction, and stoop
To th' common *file* of subjects.

Shirley, Doubtful Hair, A. iv, p. 84.
In Macbeth, iii, 1, "the valued *file*,"
means the list, with accounts of the
value of each in it. So afterwards,
"I have a *file* of all the gentry," v, 2.

To FILE, was used for to polish, and
was very often applied to the tongue
of a delicate speaker.

And when thou com'st thy tale to tell,
Smooth not thy tongue with *filed* talk.

SA. Pass. Pilgr., Suppl., i, 726.
The sly deceiver, Cupid, thus beguill'd
The simple damsel with his *filed* tongue.

Farr. Tasso, vi, 72.
There to his subtle engine he does bend,
His practick witt, and his *sayre-filed* tongue.

Spens. P. Q., ii, 1, 2.
Ben Jonson, therefore, prays that the
king may be delivered

From a tongue without a *file*,
Heaps of phrases and no style.

Masque of Gipsies, vol. vi, p. 112.
To FILE. Contracted from to defile,
by dropping the first syllable, and in
signification the same.

If it be so,
For Banquo's issue have I *filed* my mind.

Macb., iii, 1.
By that same way the direfull dames do drive
Their mournfull charett, *filed* with rusty blood.

He call'd his father villain, and me strumpet,
A word that I abhor to *file* my lips with.

Reverend's Trag., O. Pl., iv, 248.
As not to *file* my hands in villain's blood.

Miseries of Inf. Marr., O. Pl., v, 100.
Such guilts whereby both earth and aire ye *file*.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 486.
FILL, now called THILL. [*Thill* was
the correct old word also.] The
shafts of a cart or waggon. This is
the reading of the old 4to and first
folio of Troilus and Cressida, in the
following passage, and is undoubtedly
the genuine word; as the expression,
"draw backward," proves.

Come your ways, come your ways, as you draw back-
ward we'll put you i' the *fills*.

Ibid., 2.
In the first quarto it is *fills*; in the
first folio, *file*. *Files*, which modern
editors have preferred, as supposing it
a military phrase, appeared first in
the folio of 1632, i. e., the second.

So also we should read *fill-horse* in
the following:

Thou hast gotten more hair on thy chin, than Dobbin,
my *fill-horse*, has on his tail.

Mer. of Ven., ii, 2.
The first folio has *phil-horse*; the
second, and the quartos, by an evident
blunder, *pil-horse*. Both readings are
supported by other authorities.

I will
Give you the fore horse place, and I will be
i' th' *fills*.

Woman never Faced, 1622, cit. 84.
Acquaint you with Jock, the forehorse, and Fibb, the
fil-horse, &c.

Hoye, and Rowl. Fortune by Sea and Land, cit. 84.
It is cited by Johnson, from Mor-
timer's Husbandry, which shows that
it was common.

†FILLING-STONES. In masonry;

The *filling-stones*, rubbish conveyed betwene the two
outsides of a wall in the middle of thereof.

†FINATIVE. Conclusive.

Richard had no sooner thus added his *finative* conclu-
sion, but we might sodainly heare a loud and pitteous
skrike.

Greene's News both from Heaven and Hell, 1598.

†FINS. The eyelids. The word is so
used by Webster (Duchess of Malfi)
and Marston (Malcontent, i, 1).

FINCH-EGG. Evidently meant as a
term of reproach, being put into the
mouth of the railer Theraites. The
meaning of it is by no means clear.
Mr. Steevens says that a *finch's egg*
is remarkably gaudy. If so, it may
be equivalent to coxcomb. See Tr.
and Cr., v, 1. But what finch did
Mr. Steevens mean? The chaffinch,
bulfinch, and goldfinch, have all eggs

of a bluish-white, with purplish spots or stripes. There is no bird simply called a *finch*.

To FINE. To adorn, to make fine.

To *fine* his title with some shew of truth,
Though, in pure truth, it was corrupt and naught.
Hen. V, i, 2.

In the following passage it seems to be put for to make an end of: *fine* was, and yet is sometimes, used for end.

Time's office is to *fine* the hate of foes,
To eat up error by opinion bred.
Sh. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., i, 527.

It can hardly mean to refine, as that word will not well bear the sense of to soften or relax.

FINELESS, for endless; used by Shakespeare. *Fine* was formerly more used for end than it is now; as, *in fine*, &c.

But riches *fineless* is as poor as winter,
To him that ever fears he shall be poor.
Othello, iii, 3.

FINEW. Mouldiness, or mustiness. Coles has it, "*finew. Situs, mucor.*"

Kersey explains it by mouldiness, or *hoariness*. See **HOAR**. Minshew derives it from *finagian*, Saxon, of the same signification. See also **VINEW**.

FINEW'D. Mouldy. "*Mucidus, situ sentus,*" Coles.

A souldier's hands must oft be died with goare,
Lest, starke with rest, they *finew'd* waxe, and hoare.
Mirror for Mag., p. 417.

See **FENOWED**.

†FINGER. To fork the fingers at any one was a mark of contempt.

His wife
Having observ'd these speeches all her life,
Behind him *forks her fingers*, and doth cry,
To none but you, I'de do this courtesie.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

The exact meaning of the phrase *a wet finger* in the following passage is not quite clear.

He darting an eye upon them, able to confound a thousand conjurors in their own circles, though with *a wet finger* they could fetch up a little divell.
Dekker, A Strange Horse-Race, 1613, sig. D 3.

FINGERS, SWEARING BY. A customary oath.

By these *ten ends of flesh and blood* I swear.
Death of Rob. E. of Hunt., K 2.

See **TEN COMMANDMENTS**.

†FINIAL. An architectural term—a pinnacle.

And if he finde not in one edifice
All answerable to his quaint device;
From this fair palace then he takes his front,
From that his *finials*; here he learns to mount
His curious stairs, there finds he frieze and cornish,
And other places other peeces furnish;
And so, selecting everywhere the best,
Doth thirty models in one house digest. *Du Bartas.*

†FINIFY. To make fine.

The printer's proffit, not my pride,
Hath this idea *finify'd*.
For he push'd out the merrie pay,
And Mr. Gaywood made it gay.

Occasion's Offering, 1654.

All the morning he wasteth in *finifying* his body to please her eye.
Man in the Moone, 1609.

†FINIT. A limit.

And soe wee early ended our fifth weekes travell, with the *fnit* of that sheere, at the noble city of Bristow.
MS. Lansd., 213.

FINSBURY. A manor, north of Moorfields, famous for the exercise of archers, now covered with buildings, except one spot; of which the following account is given:

In 1498, certain grounds, consisting of gardens, orchards, &c., on the north side of Chiswell-street, and called Bunhill, or Bunhill-fields, within the manor of *Finsbury*, were by the mayor and commonalty of London converted into a large field, containing eleven acres and eleven perches, now known by the name of the *Artillery Ground*, for their train-banda, archers, and other military citizens to exercise in.

Entick's Hist., i, 441.

Stowe says it was called *Finsbury field*, and that here it was where they usually shot at twelvescore.

And givest such sarcenet surety for thy oaths, as if thou never walk'd'st further than *Finsbury*.

1 Hen. IV, iii, 1.

Because I dwell at Hogsdon, I shall keep company with none but the archers of *Finsbury*.

B. Jons. Every Man in H., i, 1.

Nay, sir, stand not you fix'd here, like a stake in *Finsbury*, to be shot at. *B. Jons. Barth. Fair, v, 6.*

†Yea, the most excrementarie dislikers of learning are growne so valiant in impudence, that now they set up their faces (like Turks) of gray paper, to be spet at for silver game in *Finsburie Fields*.

Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

FIRCUG. A corrupted word, or false print, which criticism has not yet set right; it evidently means something dangerous. *Firecock* and *firelock* have been conjectured.

March off amain, within an inch of a *fircug*,
Turn me on the toe like a weathercock,
Kill every day a serjeant, for twelve months.

B. & Fl. Wit without M., ii, 1.

Either conjecture is better than nonsense.

†FIRE-BALLS. Inflammable missiles.

Fiery darts, or *fire balls*, and such like harmefull things that be throwne.

Nomenclator.

†FIRE-BRIEF. Letters sent round to the parishes to beg collections for sufferers by fires.

We laugh at *fire-briefs* now, although they be
Commended to us by his majesty;
And 'tis no treason, for we cannot guess
Why we should pay them for their happiness.

Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

†FIRE-COAL. A live coal.

On a Candle.

Here lies (I wot) a little star
That did belong to Jupiter,
Which from him Prometheus stole,
And with it a *fire-coale*.

Or this is that I mean to handle,
Here doth lie a farthing candle.

Witts Recreations, 1654.

FIRE-DRAKE. A fiery dragon; *draco igneus*.

It may be, 'tis but a glow-worm now, but 'twill
Grow to a *fire-drake* presently.

B. & Fl. Begg. Bush, v, 1.

So Drayton:

By the hissing of the snake,
The rustling of the *fire-drake*. *Nymphidia*.

Also a fiery meteor, particularly the
ignis fatuus, or *Will o' the wisp*.

Who should be lamps to comfort out our way,
And not like *fire-drakes* to lead men astray.

Mis. of Inj. Mar., O. Pl., v, 109.

A moon of light
In the noon of night,
Till the *fire-drake* has o'ergone you.

B. Jons. Gips. Met., vol. vi, 79.

Fiery spirits or devils are such as commonly work by
fire-drakes, or *ignes fatui*, which lead men often in
flumina et precipitia. *Burt. Anat. Mel.*, p. 46.

Jocularly, for a man with a red face:
That *fire-drake* did I hit three times on the head, and
three times was his nose discharged against me.

Hen. VIII, v, 3.

Some sort of fireworks appear also to
have been so called. The following
seems to describe a rocket:

But, like *fire-drakes*,
Mounted a little, gave a crack, and fell.

Middleton's Five Gallants.

The alchemist's man is called his *fire-drake*, probably from working so
much in the fire:

That is his *fire-drake*,
His lungs, his Zephyrus, he that puffs his coals.

B. Jons. Alc., ii, 1.

Fire-men were also called *fire-drakes*.

†**FIRE-FLASH.** A flash of lightning.

Brutish Thunderbolt; or, Feeble *Fireflash* of Pope
Sixtus V. against Henrie, King of Navarre, and Henry,
Prince of Conde, translated by C. Fetherstone.

Title, dated 1586.

†**FIRE-FORK.** The implement for
dressing the fire on the hearth.

A *fire-fork*, *furca ignaria*.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 185.

Item 2 aundeyerns, a *fyer fercke*, a *fyer panne*, and a
paire of tonges, xxd. *Inventory*, 1536.

†**FIRE-HOOK.** An implement for pul-
ling down houses, to stop the progress
of a fire.

Hama, Digest. Instrumentum arcendis restinguen-
disque incendiis accommodum. A *firehook*, such as
they occupy to pull downe houses set on fire.

Nomenclator.

†**FIREHOT.** Hot as fire.

Those pretty faggots which *firehot* being eat
In a cold morning, scarce would make one sweat.

Scots Philomythie, 1616.

This revolted traitor full soberly incensed the king,
fire-hot of himselfe, presuming also upon his great
fortune.

Holland's Ammian. Marcel., 1609.

FIRE-NEW. Newly come from the
fire; said originally of things manu-
factured in metal. Afterwards applied
to all things new, as we now say,

with less evident meaning, *bran-new*;
which, however, is explained *brand-
new*. The two words are thus brought
together.

And with some excellent jests *fire-new* from the mint,
you should have bang'd the youth into dumbness.

Twel. N., iii, 2.

Peace, master marquis, you are malapert,
Your *fire-new* stamp of honour is scarce current.

Rich. III, i, 3.

A man of *fire-new* words, fashion's own knight.

Love's L. L., i, 1.

See also Lear, v, 3.

†**FIRE-PAN.** A moveable receptacle
for a fire; a chafing-dish.

*Ignis receptaculum, quod tempestate frigida transferri
potest, prunas candentes continens, quod hodie et
ferreum et fictile in usu est. Reschaut. A fire pan,*
such is used in barbers shops and others, in cold
weather.

Nomenclator.

The place where fire is made, as a harth moveable or
a *fire-panne*, *focus*.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 183.

†**FIRE-POT.** An inflammable missile
used in sea-fights.

The Portugals seeing them still stand away, came
both aboard of us, the one in the one quarter, and
entred at least 100 of their men, having *fire-pots*, and
the other in the other, and divers sorts of fire workes
upon our decks, the frigots (as many as could lye
about us) threw *fire-pots* in at the ports, and sticke
fire pikes in her sides; all which (by the great mercy
and assistance of God) we still put out.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†**FIRE-STEEL and FIRE-STONE** were
the ordinary names of the steel and
flint used for striking fire.

A *fire-steel* wherewith to strike fire out of a flinte.

Nomenclator, 1585.

A *fire-stone* to strike fire with, *silex*.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 206.

A FIRK. A trick, or quirk; or, per-
haps, freak.

Sir, leave this *firk* of law, or by this light
I'll give your throat a slit.

Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 467.

Why this was such a *firk* of piety
I ne'er heard of.

Wits, O. Pl., viii, 498.

To FIRK. To beat; said to be from
ferio, Latin.

I'll fer him, and *firk* him, and ferret him.

Hen. V, iv, 4.

Nay, I will *firk*

My silly novice, as he was never *firk'd*
Since midwives bound his noddle.

Ram A., O. Pl., v, 466.

Mr. Steevens justly observed, that
this word was so licentious used,
that it is not easy to fix its meaning.

†And when you have spoke, at end of every speech,
Not minding the reply, you turne you round
As tumblers doe; when betwixt every feat
They gather wind, by *firking* up their breeches.

Brome's Antipodes, 1640.

To FIRM. To confirm. This usage
should not, perhaps, be considered as
obsolete, being employed by Dryden
and Pope; but it would hardly be
ventured by a modern writer.

Your wishes blest:
 Jove knocks his chin against his breast
 And *firms* it with the rest.
B. Jons. Masque of Aug., vi, 136.
 Cynna, as Marius and the rest agree,
Firms the edicts, and let it pass for me.
Lodge's Wounds of Civ. War, F 3.

†FIRMENTIVE. Affirmative. *Heywood*, 1556.

FIRST-BORN OF EGYPT. Dr. Johnson says that this is a proverbial expression for high-born persons; but it has not been met with, except in the following passage:

I'll go sleep, if I can; if I cannot, I'll rail against all the *first-born of Egypt*.
As you like it, ii, 5.

Perhaps Jacques is only intended to say, that, if he cannot sleep, he will, like other discontented persons, rail against his betters.

†FISH. Proverbial phrase.

Fresh *fish* and new come guests smell by that time they be three dayes old.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 577.

†FISHER'S FOLLY. What we now call a shooting or fishing box; a country house for one who dwells in the city.

As one who had taken a surfeit of the city has built himself a new *fisher's folly* in the country.

Braithwaite's Survey of History, 1638.

†FISHFUL. Abounding in fish.

We went next to that strong, spacious and stately castle scituated close upon the banke of that famous, swift-gliding, and *fishfull* river of Trent. *Lansd.*, 213.

Much like a bird, which 'bout the shores and sides Of *fishfull* rocks, with hoverings smoothly glides Above the waves, about the banks.

Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

†To FISK. To frisk or jump about.

Then in a cave, then in a field of corn,
 Creeps to and fro, and *fisketh* in and out.

Du Bartas.

His rovyng eyes rolde to and fro,
 He *fiskyng* fine did mincyng go.

Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

FISKE. A notorious cheat, connected with *Foreman*, and others. See *BRETNOB*. Often mentioned by Lilly the astrologer. Possibly the evil repute of his name might lead Beaumont and Fletcher to make *La Fiske* one of "five cheating rogues" (so described in the *dramatis personæ*) introduced in the fourth act of the *Bloody Brother*. He is described as an astrologer,

And then *La Fiske*,
 The mirror of his time; 'twas he that set it.

Act iv, 1.

(viz., the astrological figure.)

In the next scene we find him dealing out the imposing jargon of astrology, to cheat his customer.

Fiske is also mentioned by Butler:

And nigh an ancient obelisk

Was rais'd by him, found out by *Fisk*.

Hudibr., part ii, cant. iii, l. 403.

Where the note tells us, from the information of Lilly aforesaid, that *Fiske* was born near Framlingham, in Suffolk, and that he died in the 78th year of his life; with a few other particulars.

†FISTICUFFS. Boxing; fighting with the fists.

But thou art excellent at these windy puffs,
 And darst encounter boyes at *fisticuffs*.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

FIT. A division of a song, or dauce. In the former sense it is fully explained in the first volume of Dr. Percy's *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*. But what can it have to do with the following passage?

Well, my lord, you say so, in *fits*.

Tro. and Cr., ii, 3.

Mr. Steevens says, perhaps a quibble is intended. What quibble, it is not easy to guess; probably the reading should be, "it fits;" that is, it suffices, it satisfies us.

FIT OF THE FACE. A grimace, an affected turn of the countenance.

As far as I see, all the good our English
 Have got by the late voyage, is but merely
 A *fit* or two o' the face; but they are shrewd ones;
 For when they hold them, you would swear directly
 Their very noses had been counsellors
 To Pepin or Clotharius, they keep state so.

Hen. VIII, i, 3.

†FITCH. This word is still used in Lincolnshire for a small spoonful.

And when it is raised and removed, put in a peece of a sponge, as much as a *fitch*, in the hole which the powder made, and it will purge the driness of the wound.

Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

Δ FITCHEW. A polecat. *Fissau*, Fr. Also *fitchat*, or *fitchet*.

To be a dog, a mule, a cat, a *fitchew*, a toad, &c.—I would not care: but to be a Menelaus,—I would conspire against destiny.

Tro. and Cr., v, 1.

'Tis such another *fitchew*!—marry, a perfum'd one.

Oth., iv, 1.

This animal was supposed to be very amorous; and Mr. Steevens tell us, that its name was often applied to ladies of easy or no virtue.

Δ FITMENT. An equipment, or dress.

I am, sir,

The soldier that did company these three
 In poor beseeching; 'twas a *fitment* for
 The purpose I then follow'd.

Cymb., v, 5.

FITTERS. Small fragments. A low, familiar word, said by Skinner to be derived from the German.

None of your piec'd companions, your pin'd gallants,
That fly to *fitters* with ev'ry flaw of weather.

B. and Fl. Pilgrim, i, 1.

They look and see the stones, the words, and letters,
And cut and mangled, in a thousand *fitters*.

Harr. Ariosto, xxiv, 40.

Cast them upon the rocks by the town walls, and
splitted them all to *fitters*.

North's Plut., p. 338.

Only their bones, and ragged *fitters* of their clothes,
remained.

Coryat, vol. i, p. 55.

A FITTON. A fiction, or falsehood;
how formed, I know not, unless by
corruption from fiction.

He doth feed you with *fittons*, figments, and leasings.

B. Jons. Cynth. Revels, i, 4.

To tell a *fitton* in your landlord's ears.

Gasc. Works, C 3.

To FITTON. To form lies, or fictions.

Although in many other places he commonly useth
to *fitton* (or *fitten*), and to write devises of his own
head.

Plut. Lives, by *North*, p. 1016, A.

FIVES, more properly **VIVES**; in
French, *avives*. A disease in horses,
little differing from the strangles.

Past cure of the *fives*, stark spoil'd with the staggers.

Tam. of Shr., iii, 2.

For the *sives*, which is an inflammation of the kirnels
between the chap and the neck of the horse, take, &c.

G. Markh. Way to get W., b. i, ch. 39.

FIXURE. Fixture, fixedness; that by
which anything is fixed.

The *fixure* of her eye has motion in 't,
As we are mock'd with art.

Wint. T., v, 3.

That is, the attachment of the eye,
that by which it is fixed into the
head, has motion; as a string, or
some such contrivance.

Reud and deracinate

The unity, and married calm of states
Quite from their *fixure*.

Tro. & Cr., i, 3.

Whose glorious *fixure* in so clear a sky.

Drayt. Baron's W., canto i.

†FIZGIG, or FISGIG. This word had
several meanings. 1. It was used for
a light woman.

For when you looke for praises sound,
Then are you for light *flagiggs* crownde.

Gosson's Pleasant Quippes, 1596.

2. A sort of harpoon used in fishing.

Which we scarce lost sight of, when an armade of
dolphins assaulted us; and such we saulted as we
could intice to taste our hooks or *fissgiags*.

Herbert's Travels, 1638.

Canst thou with *fiz-gigs* pierce him [leviathan] to the
quick?

Sandys's Paraphrases on Job.

3. A common kind of firework. The
method of making it is described in
White's Artificial Fireworks, 1708, p.
25.

†FLABBERKIN. Flabby.

For besides nature hath lent him a *flabberkin* face,
like one of the foure windes, and cheekes that sagge
like a womans duggs over his chin-bone.

Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

†FLABEL. A sort of fan. Lat. *fla-*
bellum.

Esventoir. A fan or *flabell* to gather wind.

Nomenclator.

†To FLAFF. To flutter.

Then doubt not you a thousand *flaffing* flags,
Nor horrible cries of hideous heathen hags. *Du Barlas*.

FLAGS. Our old play-houses exhibited
flags on their roofs when there were
performances at them. This origi-
nated, probably, from the situation of
several of them on the Surrey side of
the Thames; since, by this device,
they could telegraphically inform those
on the opposite shore, when there
was to be a play. In Lent, of course,
as there were no plays, there were
no flags out. The Globe playhouse,
with its flag, is delineated in Steevens's
Shakespeare, edition 1778, at page 85
of the prefaces.

Nay, faith, for blushing, I think there's grace little
enough amongst you all; 'tis Lent in your cheeks,
the *flag's* down.

Mad World, O. Pl., v, 314.

The hair about the hat is as good as a *flag* upon the
pole at a common playhouse, to waft company.

Ibid., p. 364.

Each play-house advanceth his *flagge* in the aire,
whither quickly, at the waving thereof, are sum-
moned whole troops of men, women, and children.

Curtain Dr. of the W., p. 47.

†FLAKE. A piece; a share.

Yet by your love
A frere dyd she gyve
Of her love a *flake*.

The Boke of Mayd Emlyn, p. 18.

†FLALY. Acting like flails.

At once all furrows plow, the struggling streams
O're all the main gape wide, boile foaming streams,
With *flaly*-oares and slicing foredecks fierce,
Which through the bustling billows proudly pierce.

Virgil, by *Vicars*, 1639.

†FLAM. A falsehood, or deception.
Also used as a verb, to deceive.

Bell. Can your drunken friend keep a secret?
Merry. If it be a truth; but it prove a lye, a *flam*, a
wheadle, 'twill out; I shall tell it the next man I
meet.

Sedley's Bellamira.

Perjury among some Rhodomontado pretenders to
love, even of either sex, is set lightly by, and in ex-
cuse for the breach of their oaths, vows, and solemn
protestations, they would *flam* us with an old tale of
the antient poets, that Jupiter, having in his many
scapes and transformations, been guilty himself.

Dunton's Ladies' Dictionary.

FLAMED. Inflamed.

And, *flam'd* with zeale of vengeance inwardly,
He askt, who had that dame so foully dight.

Spens. P. Q., V, i, 14.

And since their courage is so nobly *flam'd*,
This morning we'll behold the champions
Within the list.

Coronation, by *Shirley*, (in *B. & Fl.*) act ii.

I am *flam'd*

With pity and affection; whether more!

Purslow's Honest Lawyer, C 1.

†FLANDAN. An old term in fortifica-
tion? Also, a kind of pinner used by
ladies.

Will it not be convenient to attack your *flandan* first,
says the maid? More anger yet? still military terms?

Dunton's Ladies' Dictionary.

†FLANG. The preterite of fling.

Even so through thicke and thin we *flang*, through foen
and weapons pight.

Virgil, by *Phaer*, 1600.

Into the fleet she *flang* it furiously.

Virgil, by Vicers, 1632.

†**FLANKER.** An entrenchment protecting the flank of a position.

Of outworkes, half moones, spurres, and parrapets,
Of turnepikes, *flankers*, cats, and counter-scarfs.

Skirley, Honoria and Mammon, 1659.

†**To FLANKER.** 1. To fortify. From the preceding word.

The philosopher also *flankers* this intention of ours,
when he saith, that nobilitie is a vertue of race and kinde.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

2. To emit sparks, or to flicker.

By *flankeryng* flame of fire love
To cinders men are worne.

Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

FLANNEL. A ridiculous expression for a Welchman, because Wales is famous for the manufacture of it. Flannel is speciously derived from *gwlanen*, which means woollen. To this day, the very softest and most delicate flannel of this nation is manufactured in Wales.

I am dejected, I am not able to answer the Welch *flannel*.

Mer. W. W., v, 5.

Meaning sir Hugh Evans. In the same scene Falstaff uses several similar characteristics of the Welchman :

Am I ridden with a Welch goat too? Shall I have a coxcomb of *fries*? 'tis time I were choak'd with a piece of toasted cheese.

†**FLAP.** To strike. To flap in the mouth, to taunt.

Cred. With what a lie you'd *flap* me in the mouth?

Thou hast the readiest invention

To put off any thing. *Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.*

Rascall, dost *flappe* me in the mouth with tailer?

And tell'st thou me of haberdasher's ware?

Rowlands, Knave of Hearts, 1613.

FLAP-DRAGON. A small combustible body, set on fire, and put afloat in a glass of liquor. The courage of the toper was tried in the attempt to swallow it flaming; and his dexterity was proved by being able to do it unhurt. Raisins in hot brandy were the commonest flap-dragons.

Thou art easier swallow'd than a *flap-dragon*.

Love's L. L., v, 1.

The Dutch appear to have been famous for this feat :

My brother

Swallows it with more ease than a Dutchman

Does *flap-dragons*.

Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 436.

Our Fleinish corporal was lately choak'd at Delph [i. e., Delft, in Holland] with a *flap-dragon*.

Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 383.

As candles' ends made the most formidable *flap-dragons*, the greatest merit was ascribed to the heroism of swallowing them. See **CANDLES' ENDS.**

To FLAP-DRAGON. To swallow whole, like a flap-dragon, or to be agitated in a liquid as that is: a word coined from the preceding.

But to make an end of the ship; to see how the sea *flap-dragon'd* it.

Wint. Tale, iii, 3.

FLAP-JACK. A pancake; some say, an apple puff; but we have below express authority for the former sense.

We'll have flesh for holy-days, fish for fasting-days,
and moreo'er puddings and *flap jacks*.

Pericles, ii, 7; Suppl. to Sh., ii, 47.

And 'tis in request among gentlemen's daughters to devour their cheese-cakes, apple-pies, cream and custards, *flap-jacks*, and pan-puddings.

Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x, 353.

Untill at last by the skill of the cooke, it is transform'd into the forme of a *flap-jack*, which in our translation is call'd a *pancake*.

Taylor's Jack-a-lent, i, p. 115.

†**FLAP-MOUTHED.** Applied to a dog.

He hath one dog for hunting of the cunny,

Worth a whole kenell of your *flap-mouth'd* hounds.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**FLAPPER.** An instrument for driving flies away.

It would be as a rudder to stirre and conduct him into a secure port, and an effectuall *flapper* to drive away the flies of all worldly vanities.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

FLAPSE. A term of reproach, which I have not seen, except in the following instance :

What, what! how now, ha? You are a *flapse* to terme my son so.

Brome, New Acad., act iv, p. 81.

†**FLASHY.** Going by flashes.

Thus spake the ladie, who in this meanwhile

With light-heel'd *flashy* haste the horse o'retook,

Layes hold on's bridle, at him fiercely strook;

And thus in's bloud reveng'd his knavish wrong.

Virgil, by Vicers, 1632.

FLASK OF ARROWS. Apparently a set of them.

Her rattling quiver at her shoulders hung,

Therein a *flask* of arrows featherd well.

Fairf. Tasso, xi, 28.

FLAT-CAP. A term of ridicule for a citizen. In Henry the Eighth's time flat round caps were the highest fashion; but, as usual, when their date was out, they became ridiculous. Citizens of London continued to wear them, long after they were generally disused, and were often satirised for it.

Come, sirrah, you *flat-cap*, where be those whites?

Honest W'h., O. Pl., iii, 304.

This the citizen resents, as a great insult.

Make their loose comments upon ev'ry word,

Gesture, or look I use; mock me all over

From my *flat-cap*, unto my shining shoes.

B. Jons. Every Man in H., ii, 1.

Trade? to the city, child,

A *flat-cap* will become thee.

B. and Fl. Hon. Man's Fort., V, ult.

Wealthy *flat-caps*, that pay for their pleasure the best of any men in Europe. *Marston's Dutch Court., ii, 1.*

See the notes on the first passage ; also Stowe's Survey of London, p. 545, ed. 1603.

In the second part of the Honest Whore, is a ludicrous oration, to prove that a *flat round cap* is fittest for a citizen, and extolling it highly. Among the rest, it is said,

Flat-caps as proper are to city gowns,
As to armour helmets, or to kings their crowns.

In another place,

The city cap is *round*, the scholar's square,
To shew that government and learning are
The perfect'st limbs i' th' body of a state.

See O. Pl., iii, 390, et seq.

FLATIVE. Windy, or rather causing wind. We now say *flatulent*.

Eat not too many of those apples, they be very *flative*.
Lingua, O. Pl., v, 235.

No other instance has been produced.

FLATLING. Flat; applying the broadest side to the object. Shakespeare has *flatlong*. *Temp.*, ii, 1.

Rogero never soyn'd, and seldom strake

But *flatling*. *Harr. Ariost.*, xxxvi, 55.

Fell to the ground, and lay *flatling* there a great while.

North's Plut., p. 892.

Spenser has it somewhere, but I have not marked the passage.

†But him the woorthy stounded with a blow,
A *flatling* blow that on his beaver glancet.

Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†**FLAT.** Apparently, contradictions.

He thought with banding brave to keepe the coyle,
Or else with *flatls* and facings mee to foyle.

Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.

†**FLATUOUS.** Windy.

Therefore, saith Galen, there must of necessitie be a place voide in the midst, which borroweth either some *flatuous*, moist, or tempered, or mixed substance from the parts. *Burrough's Method of Physick*, 1624.

Having now finished (I will not say perfected) my little work of this great king, without prejudice to his person, or envy to his dignity, not having (for filthy lucre sake) any man in admiration, and willing to be less than the least in the times *flatuous* opinion.

Wilson's Life of K. James I.

†**FLAVEL.**

Un cotillon d'esté. A *flavell* petticoate: a summer garment.

Nomenclator.

FLAUNTS. Fineries, gay attire that girls *flaunt* in.

Or how

Should I, in these my borrow'd *flaunts*, behold
The steruness of his presence? *Winter's T.*, iv, 3.

A FLAW. A sudden gust of violent wind. "It was the opinion," says Warburton, "of some philosophers, that the vapours being congeal'd in the air by cold (which is the most intense in the morning), and being afterwards rarefied and let loose by the warmth of the sun, occasion those sudden and impetuous gusts of wind,

which were called *flaws*." Thus he comments on the following passage:

As humorous as winter, and as sudden
As *flaws* congealed in the spring of day.

2 Hen. IV., iv, 4.

And this fell tempest shall not cease to rage
Until the golden circuit on my head,
Like to the glorious sun's transparent beams,
Do calm the fury of this mad-bred *flaw*.

2 Hen. VI., iii, 1.

What *flaws*, and whirls of weather,
Or rather storms, have been aloft these three days.

B. & Fl. Pilgrim, iii, 6.

Like a red morn, that ever yet betoken'd
Wreck to the seamen, tempest to the field,
Sorrow to shepherds, woe unto the birds,
Gust, and foul *flaws* to herdsmen and to herds.

Sh. Venus & Adonis, Suppl., 1, 425.

It appears that, in the Cornish dialect, a *flaw* signifies primitively a *cut*. *Polwhele's Cornish Vocab.* But it is also there used in a secondary sense, for those sudden or cutting gusts of wind:

P. Are they not frequently exposed, however [in Cornwall] to what they call *flaws* of wind? T. Yes, and they sometimes prove not only very boisterous, but very fatal in their consequences. P. From whence are those casual winds called *flaws*? T. In the Cornish vocabulary that term signifies to *cut*.

Theoph. Botanista, on Cornwall, p. 5.

He proceeds to derive the word from the Greek; but $\phi\lambda\alpha\omega$ in Greek means not to cut, but to crush or break. It is usually derived from *flō*. Milton uses it in this sense more than once. See Todd.

In the following passage *flawes* is unintelligible:

A gentlewoman of mine,
Who, falling in the *flawes* of her own youth,
Hath blister'd her report. *Meas. for Meas.*, ii, 3.

Warburton proposed *flames*, which has since been adopted, being found to be confirmed by sir W. Davenant, and suiting the sense so exactly, *blister'd* especially. The inversion of the letter m seems to have produced the error. Dr. Johnson rather petulantly rejected the emendation; probably because it came from Warburton.

A FLAWN. A custard; from the French, *flan*. See Menage, in that word; and Du Cange in *flato* and *flanto*. Cotgrave renders the French *flans*, by *flawnes*. See him in Voc.

With green cheese, clouted cream, with *flawns* and custards stor'd,

Whig, cyder, and with whey, I domineer a lord.

Drayt. Nymphal., 6, p. 1496.

Kersey defines it, "A kind of dainty, made of fine flour, eggs, and butter;" which is not exactly a custard, though approaching to it.

†FLEA-BITE. A trifling damage.

If they doe lose by pirates, tempesta, rocks,
'Tis but a *flea-bite* to their wealthy stockes;
Whilst the poore cutpurse day and night doth toile,
Watches and wardes, and doth himselfe turmoile.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†FLEA-POWDER. A remedy against fleas, which appears to have been popular in the seventeenth century.

Since Scoggin found out his *flea-powder*,
An excellent med'cine being us'd aright
To put those negro back-biters to flight

Poor Robin, 1699.

FLEAK. A small lock, thread, or twist. Johnson, who cites More against Atheism for it. We find it also used as a term of reproach from one woman to another; in which case, it seems that it can only mean, "little insignificant thing." Apparently the same as *flake*, or nearly so.

Fie upon me! tis well known I am the mother
Of children, *scurry fleak*! 'tis not for nought
You boil eggs in your gruel.

The Wits, O. Pl., viii, 450.

Mr. Steevens, in a note, says a *fleak* of bacon means a *fitch*; so it may, but what is that to the purpose? The word is found also in the sense of a hurdle, or grate; but that is equally remote.

To FLECK. To spot. German, Gothic, and Danish.

And *flecked* darkness like a drunkard reels
From forth day's path-way, made by Titan's wheels.

R. m. & Jul., ii, 3.

We'll *fleck* our white steeds in your Christian blood.

Four Prentices, O. Pl., vi, 538.

And full of gergon as is a *flecken* pve.

The Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 235.

That is, "full of chattering as a *spotted mag-pie*."

All jag'd and frounst, with divers colours deckt,
They swear, and curse, and drink till they be *fleckt*.

Mirror for Magist., p. 292.

Fleckt sometimes meant drunk:

They swear, and curse, and drinke till they be *fleckt*.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 292.

FLEDGE, *adj.* for fledged, *part.* Furnished with feathers.

And Shylock, for his part, knew that the bird was *fledge*; and then it is the complexion of them all to leave the dam.

Merch. of Ven., iii, 1.

Whose downy plumes, with happy augurre,
Presage betimes what the *fledge* soul will be.

Proeme to Poole's Parnass.

There are likewise on either side of him discovered two great bunches so big as a large football, and (as some thinke) will in time grow to wings; but God, I hope, will that he shall be destroyed before he grow so *fledge*.

Disc. of Serpents, Harl. Misc., iii, p. 111.

To FLEDGE, *v.* To become fledged, to acquire feathers. Sometimes written *fledge*.

In Westminster, the Strand, Holborn, and the chief places of resort about London, doe they every day

build their nests, every houre *fledge*, and, in teeme-time especially, flutter they abroad in flocks.

R. Greene, Harl. Misc., viii, 383.

To FLEER. To look with scorn and sly impertinence; much the same as to sneer. It is no longer in common use.

Tush, tush, man; never *fleer* and jest at me,
I speak not like a dotard nor a fool.

Much Ado, v, 1.

You speak to Casca; and to such a man

That is no *fleering* tell-tale.

Jul. Cas., i, 3.

†A crafty fellow I feare, he is so full of courtesie, and some cousoning companion, he hath such a *fleering* countenance.

The Man in the Moone, 1609.

A FLEER, *s.*, made from the above. A sneer, a contemptuous look.

Do but encase yourself,

And mark the *fleers*, the gibes, and notable scorns

That dwell in ev'ry region of his face

Othell., iv, 1.

FLEET. A small stream. Saxon. Fleet of ships, float, &c., are from the same origin.

Together wove we nets t' entrap the fish,
In fouds and sedgy *fleets*.

Mattheres's Aminta, C.

In which lane standeth the Fleete, a prison-house, so called of the *fleet*, or water, running by it.

Stowe's Lond., p. 317.

To FLEET. To float. Saxon.

Our sever'd navy too

Have knit again, and *fleet*, threat'ning most sea-like.

Ant. & Cl., iii, 11.

At length breakes down in raine, and haile, and sleet,
First from one coast, 'till nought thereof be drie;
And then another 'till that likewise *fleet*.

Spens. P. Q., IV, ix, 33.

This isle shall *fleet* upon the ocean,

And wander to the unfrequented Inde.

Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 326.

Used as a verb active, for to cause to float:

They say many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and *fleet* the time carelessly, as they did in the golden world.

As you like it, i, 1.

†FLEETEN-FACE. What we now call a whey-face. To fleet is to skim milk.

You know where you are, you *fleeten*-face.

B. & Fl.

†To FLESH. To excite.

And when he falls the hunter's gladd,
The hounds are *flesh'd*, and few are sadd.

Old ballad.

FLESH AND FELL. Muscle and skin. See FELL.

FLESHMENT. Pride, encouraged by a successful attempt; being *fleshed* with, or having tasted success.

And, in the *fleshment* of this dread exploit,
Drew on me here again.

Lear, ii, 2.

See to *flesh*, in 1 Hen. IV, v, 4.

FLETCHER. An arrow-maker. *Fléchier*, Fr., from *flèche*, an arrow.

Her mind runs sure upon a *fletcher*, or a bowyer: however, I'll inform against both; the *fletcher* for taking whole money for pierced arrows; the bowyer for horning the headmen of his parish, and taking money for his pains.

Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 378.

N.B. The extremities of bows were generally finished with horn.

It is unseemlie for the painter to feather a shaft, or for the *fletcher* to handle the pencil.

Euphues, Epist. Dedie., A 9 b.

Moreover, both the *fletcher* in makinge your shaft, and you in nockinge your shaft, must take heede that two feathers equally runne on the bow.

Ascham, Toxoph., p. 177.

FLEW'D. Having large hanging chaps, which, in a hound, were called *flews*.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So *flew'd*, so sanded, and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew.

Mids. N. Dr., iv, 1.

The one of them call'd Jolly-boy, a grete
And *large-flew'd* hound.

Arthur Golding's Ovid, b. iii, p. 83.

†**FLEW-NET.** "A float-net, *flew-net*, reticulum." *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 125.

FLIBBERGIBBE. Used by Latimer for a sycophant.

And when these flatterers and *fibbergibbes* another day shall come and claw you by the back, your grace may answer them thus.

Sermons, fol. 89.

FLIBBERTIGIBBET. The name of a fiend, mentioned by Shakespeare; and, though so grotesque, not invented by him, but by those who wished to impose upon their hearers the belief of his actual existence; this, and most of the fiends mentioned by Edgar in *Lear*, being to be found in bishop Harsenet's book, cited below, among those which some Jesuits, about the time of the Spanish invasion, pretended to cast out, for the sake of making converts. The principal scene of this farce was laid in the family of Mr. Edmund Peckham, a Roman Catholic; and Dr. Harsenet, by order of the privy council, wrote and published a full account of the detection of it.

This is the foul fiend, *Flibbertigibbet*; he begins at curfew, and walks till the first cock.

Lear, iii, 4.

See also act iv, 1.

Frateretto, *Fliberdigibet*, Hoberdidance, Tocobatto, were four devils of the round or morice: these four had forty assistants under them, as themselves do confesse.

Harsenet, Decl. of Popish Impostures.

Thou *Flebergibet*, *Fliebergibet*, thou wretch!

Wot'st thou whereto last part of that word doth stretch? *Heywood, in his Sixte Hundred of Epig.*

To FLICKER. To flutter.

Certain little birds only were heard to warble out their sweet notes, and to *flicker* up and downe the greene trees of the gardens.

North's Plut., p. 834.

But there's another in the wind, some castrel

That hovers over her and dares her daily,

Some *flickering* slave. *B. & Fl. Pilgrim, i, 1.*

With gaudy pennons *flickering* in the air.

Fuimus Troes, O. Pl., vii, 471.

It seems, in the next instance, to mean sparkling or flaming; but the speech is intentionally bombastical:

Whose influence, like the wreath of radiant fire

On *flick'ring* Phœbus' front.

Lear, ii, 2.

Metaphorically applied to other motions. Dryden used the word.

†*Pot.* Alas! I am not any *flickering* thing:

I cannot boast of that flight-fading gift

You men call beauty. *Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.*

FLICKER-MOUSE, or FLITTER-MOUSE; that is, fluttering mouse.

A bat.

Once a bat, and ever a bat! a rere mouse,
And bird o' twilight; he has broken thrice.

Come, I will see the *flicker-mouse*, my fly.

B. Jons. New Inn, iii, 1.

The above sentences are at some distance from each other, but they are spoken of the same person. The same author uses *flicker-mouse* also:

And giddy *flicker-mice*, with leather wings.

Sad Shoph., ii, 8.

FLIGGE. Apparently for fledged. [This is no doubt the correct meaning.]

Kill bad chickens in the tread,

Fligge, they hardly can be catch'd.

R. Southwell's Poems, 1st ed., p. 51.

†Why do the eagles drive away their young ones before they be feathered or *fligge*?

Delectable Demaundes and Pleasant Questions, 1596, p. 48.

†**FLIGGER.** To sneer.

Then Nature has with beauty, more with scorne,

That they must *fligger*, scoffe, deride, and jeere,

Appoynt their servants certaine houres t' appeare.

Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1628.

†**FLIGHT.** Swift in transit.

So *flight* is melancholie to darke disgrace.

And deadly drowsie to a bright good morrow?

Copley's Fig for Fortune, 1596, p. 11.

A FLIGHT. A kind of arrow, formed for very long shots, well feathered, light, and flying straight.

O yes, here be all sorts, *flights*, rovers, and butt-shafts; but I can wound with a brandish, and never draw bow for the matter.

B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev., v, 10.

Thus would he speake: I would at twelvescore pricks

Have shot all day an arrow of a pound,

Have shot the *flight* full fortie score and sixe.

Harringt. Epigr., II, 78.

Also the sport of shooting with such arrows:

He set up his bills here in Messina, and challen-ed

Cupid at the *flight*.

Much Ado, i, 1.

A *flight*, or *flight-shot*, was frequently spoken of as a measure of distance:

Heart of chance!

To throw me now, within a *flight* o' the town.

Yorkshire Trag., sc. 8; Sh. Suppl., ii, 665.

The distance of a *flight-shot* is stated by Leland, in his Itinerary, to be about equal to the breadth of the Thames above London Bridge:

The passage into it at full se is a *flite-shot* over, as much as the Tamise is above the bridge.

Vol. iv, p. 44.

The *flight* arrow, in the Latin of the middle ages, was called *flecta*, and

was a *fleet* arrow, with narrow feathers. See Blount's *Tenures*; or the republication of them, entitled, *Fragmenta Antiquitatis*, where it is said that "*Ralph le Fletcher* held land of the king, by the service of paying *viginti flectas* (twenty *flights*) yearly at the exchequer." p. 110.

†**FLIGHT-HEAD.** A wild-headed person.

Some insurrection hath been in Warwickshire, and begun the very same day that the plot should have been executed, some Popish *flight-heads* thinking to do wonders. *Letter dated 1603.*

†**FLIGHT-WINGS.** Appears to mean wings which take first one way and then another.

This man, a certain twofold fortune (as the poets faine) carrying with her *flight-wings*, shewed unto the world one while a bountifull benefactor and advancer of his friends to great fortunes, otherwhiles againe a ven- gible wayt-layer.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

FLIM-FLAM; a reduplication of *flam*, meaning the same. An imposition, a lie. This word was not originally in Johnson, but has been introduced by Todd.

This is a pretty *flim-flam*. *B. & Fl. Little Fr. L., act ii.*
These are no *flim-flam* stories.

Ossell's Rabelais, Prol. to B. II, vol. ii, p. iv.

In his Catalogue of Imaginary Books, he introduces also "the *flim-flams* of the law." *Ibid.*, vol. ii, p. 50.

Affirming things which babies would scarce believe, and all the magpies in a countree would hardly vouchsafe to chatter such foolish *flim-flams* as they do.

Hoop of Inc. Poles, p. 8.

An ingenious and amusing modern book was entitled *Flim-flams*; but the author seems to mean by it, Satires. He coins also the verb to *flim-flam*, for to satirise. See Brit. Crit., vol. xxvii, p. 207.

†They with a courtly trick, or a *flim-flam*,
Do nod at me, whilst I the noddy am

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†And sit with patience an hour by the heels
To learn the non-sence of the constables.
Such j g-like *flim-flams* being got to make
The rabble laugh and nut-cracking forsake.

Randolph's Poems, 1643.

†They took their leaves of the Palatine, telling him a hundred stories and *flim-flams* of their veneration for his person, and their readiness to serve his interests.

The Pagan Prince, 1690.

†I will not be troubled, colonel, with his meanings, if he do not marry her this very evening (for I'll ha' none of his *flim-flams* and his may-be's).

Cowley's Cutler of Coleman Street, 1683.

†**FLIMMERS.** Seems in the following passage to mean common people.

But rural *flimmers* and other of our sort,
Unto thy lodging or court when they resort.

Barclay's Eclogues, 1670.

†**FLING, s.** A slight, trifling matter; in the following proverb:

England were but a *fling*.

Save for the crooked stick, and the gray goose wing.

That is, England would be of no consequence, were it not for the bow and arrow. So explained by Fuller, in *Barkshire*, p. 85, 4to ed.

†**To FLING.** To kick.

A *flinging* or kicking horse.

Nomenclator.

†**FLIPPIT.** A wanton woman.

How now my wanton *flippit*?

Where are thy ring of sweetness? this is mottle

To coyne young Cupids in.

A. Wilson's Inconstant Lady.

†**FLIRT-GILL.** An arbitrary transposition of the compounded word *gill-flirt*, that is, a *flirting-gill*, a woman of light behaviour. See **GILL-FLIRT**.

Scurvy knave! I am none of his *flirt-gills*

Rom. and Jul., ii, 4.

You heard him take me up like a *flirt-gill*.

B. & Fl. Kn. of B. Pottle, iv, 1.

Where, the last editor tells us, the second quarto reads *gill-flirts*. In another place we have it more at length.

Thou took'st me up at every word I spoke
As I had been a maukin, a *flirt-gillian*.

Chaucer, iii, 1.

The *gilly-flower*, from the resemblance of its name to the word *gill-flirt*, was considered as an emblem of falsehood. Shakespeare says, "some call them nature's bastards." *Winter's T.*, iv, 3. See the note there. More anciently they were called *gillofers* (see Langham, Gard. of Health, p. 231), and are oddly enough, though very truly, derived from *caryophyllum*; for from that word is formed *giroflée*, Fr. Whence *gillofer*, and, lastly, *gilly-flower*. Dr. Johnson hesitates between that etymology and the popular deduction of the word from *July-flower*, which in truth deserves no attention. *Gilly-flower* meant originally a pink.

†**To FLISK.** To skip. Perhaps the same as **FISK**.

Were fannes, and flappers of feathers fond,
To sit away the *flisking* fies.

Gosson's Pleasant Quippes, 1596.

To FLIT. To fly or fleet away.

For on a sandie hill, that still did *flit*
And fall away, it mounted was full hie.

Spens P. Q., I, iv, 5.

Alas, that cannot be, for he is *flit*
Out of this camp, withouten stay or pause.

Fairfax, Tasso, v, 58.

†**FLITCHIN.** A flitch of bacon.

Flower fitchins of bacon in the chimney.

MS. Inventory of Goods, 1658.

FLITTER-MOUSE. See **FLICKER-MOUSE.**

FLIX. The flux, a well-known disorder.

What with the burning feaver, and the *flux*,
Of sixtie men there scant returned sixe.

Harringt. Ariosto, xxxiii, 13.

The father of Publius lay sick of a fever and of a bloody *flux*.

Acts, xxviii, 8, in the authorised version.

The change to *flux* was tacitly made, like many others of the same kind, early in the last century.

See Grubb's famous ballad of Honi soit qui mal y pense, for the situation to which St. George reduced the dragon.

†**To FLOCK.** To crowd.

Though in the morning I began to goe,
Good fellows trooping, *flock'd* me so,
That make what haste I could, the sunne was set,
E're from the gates of London I could get.

Taylor's Workes, 1609.

†**FLOCKLINGS.** Sheep.

But she takes not so much for curing of a thousand mortal people, as I have spent in turpentine and tarre to keep my *flocklings* cleanly in a spring-time.

Brome's Queen and Concubine, 1659.

†**FLOCKS.** Sediment.

Not to leave anie *flockes* in the bottome of the cup.

Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

FLORENTINE. A kind of made dish, for which there are three curious receipts in May's Accomplished Cook, pp. 259, 260, and 261. Coles says, "*Florentine*, a made dish, *torta*;" but in the other part of his dictionary he renders *torta*, "a cracknell." One author says that custards were called *Florentines*; but he is not supported by others.

I went to Florence, from whence we have the art of making custards, which are therefore called *Florentines*.

Wil's Interpreter, p. 23.

If stealing custards, tarts, and *Florentines*,

By some late statute be created treason.

B. & Fl. Woman Hater, v, 1.

The last editor, Mr. Weber, says it is "a kind of pie, differing from a pasty, in having no crust beneath the meat. A *veal Florentine* is a dish well known in ancient Scottish cookery." Dr. Jamieson confirms this, describing it thus: "a kind of pie; properly meat baked in a plate, with a cover of paste." May's *Florentines* are made with or without paste.

[The following receipts are given for making *Florentines*.]

†How to make a *Florentine*.—Take the kidney of a loyn of veal, or the wing of a capon, or the leg of a rabbit,

mince any of these small, with the kidney of a loyn of mutton, if it be not fat enough, then season it with cloves, mace, nutmegs, and sugar, cream, currans, eggs, and rose-water, mingle these four together and put them into a dish between two sheets of paste, then close it, and cut the paste round by the brim of the dish, then cut it round about like virginal keys, then turn up one, and let the other lie.

A True Gentlewoman's Delight, 1676, p. 98.

†To make a *Florentine*, or dish without paste, or on paste.—Take a leg of mutton or veal, shave it into thin slices, and mingle it with some sweet herbs, as sweet marjoram, thyme, savory, parsley, and rosemary, being minced very small, a clove of garlick, some beaten nutmeg, pepper, a minced onion, some grated manchet, and three or four yolks of raw eggs, mix all together, with a little salt, some thin slices of interlarded bacon, and some oister-liquor, lay the meat round the dish on a sheet of paste, or in the dish without paste, bake it, and being baked, stick bay leaves round the dish.

Queen's Royal Cookery, 1713.

FLORENTIUS. A knight, whose story is related in the first book of Gower's *Confessio Amantis*. He bound himself to marry a deformed hag, provided she taught him the solution of a riddle, on which his life depended. She is described as being

The lothest wight

That ever man cast on his eye.

And under that description is alluded to by Shakespeare:

Be she as foul as was *Florentius'* love

Tam. Shr., i, 2.

†**FLOURISH.** The condition of flourishing.

Present Rome may be said to be but the monument of Rome pass'd, when she was in that *flourish* that saint Austin desired to see her in; she who tam'd the world, tam'd her self at last, and falling under her own weight, fell to be a prey to Time.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

FLOTE. Sea or waves. Saxon. The same as fleet. [Explained a wave by Minsheu. It is the Fr. *flot*, from *fluctus*, still used in the same sense.]

They all have met again,

And are upon the Mediterranean *flote*,

Bound sadly home for Naples.

Temp., i, 2.

†**FLOUT.** A water-course.

Item they do further present one sewer in Scotterings at the ould *flout* shall be sufficiently diked in breadth ten foot in the toppe and six in the bottom from the head thereof unto the carre.

Inquisition in Lincolnshire, 1583.

To FLUCE. Apparently, for to flounce, or plunge. Only found in these lines:

They flirt, they yerk, they backward *fluce*, and fling
As if the devil in their heels had been.

Drayton, Moonc., p. 513.

†**FLUERS.** Fishing-boats from eight to twenty tons burthen using flue nets. *MS. Customal of Brighton, 1580.*

FLUITS wants explanation, in the following passage:

And now they sound

Tantara teares alarme, the *fluits* fight, fight anew.

And there awhile the Romans fall to ground,
The cries and shouts of men to skies resound,
They fall, fall, flie, the fluits, downe, downe the droms
do crie. *Mirr. for Mag.*, p. 169.

Probably it means flutes [or fifes].

†To fluits, horse-courers, sellers, and to buyers,
To prisoners, to night-farmers, and to broome-men,
To all estates of forraigners, and freemen.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†FLUMMERY. Oatmeal reduced to jelly.

To make flummery that will thicken sauce excellently, instead of grated bread or flower; take a good handful of beaten oat-meal, put it into a quart of water, and boil it half away, then strain it through a sieve; let it stand by you for use, it is much better than grated bread or flower, or in most cases than eggs.

Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.
To make flummery.—Take half a peck of wheat-bran that has not been over-much boulded or sifted, let it soak three or four days in two gallons of water, then strain out the liquid part, pressing it hard; boil it to the consumption of a third part, so that when it cools it will be like a jelly, and keep long. When you heat any of it, season it with sugar, and a little rose or orange-flower-water, and add a little cream or milk, and it will be very pleasant and nourishing.

The Way to get Wealth, 1714.

†FLUNDERING, ? floundering.

Report (which our moderners clepe flundring fame) puts mee in memorie of a notable jest.

Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

†FLURN. To sneer.

And for those abortive births slipp'd from my brain which can carry neither worth nor weight in the scale of this pregnant age, so fraught and furnish'd with variety of gallant pieces and performances of the choicest of writers, give me leave to flurn at them, as the poor excrescencies of nature, which rather blemish than adorn the structure of a well-composed body.

Fletcher's Poems, Pref.

†FLURT. A satirical jesture.

And must these smiling roses eutertain
The blows of scorn, and flurts of base disdain?

Quarles's Emblems.

†FLURTING. Scorning?

First, know I have here the flurting feather, and have given the parish the start for the long stock.

Peele's Old Wives Tale, 1595.

FLUSH. Ripe, full.

The borders maritime
Lack blood to think on't; and flush youth revolt.

Ant. and Cl., i, 4.

Now the time is flush,
When crouching marrow, in the bearer strong,
Cries of itself, no more.

Timon A., v, 5.

He took my father grossly, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, as flush as May.

Hamlet, iii, 3.

To FLUSH. To fly out suddenly, as a bird disturbed.

So flushing from one spray unto another,
Gets to the top, and then embolden'd flies
Unto a height past ken of human eyes.

Browne, Brit. Past., I, iv, p. 83.

It is still retained as a sporting term:

When a woodcock I flush, or a pheasant I spring.

Song.

†FLUTE. A cask?

For cherries plenty, and for coran's
Enough for fifty, were there more on's;
For elles of beere, flutes of canary
That well did wash downe pasties-mary;
For peason, chickens, sawces high,
Pig, and the widdow-venson-pye.

Lovelace's Lucasta, 1649.

FLUXIVE. Flowing with moisture.

These often bath'd she in her flusive eyes,
And often kiss'd, and often 'gan to tear.

A Lover's Complaint, Suppl. to Sh., i, 743.

FLY. A familiar spirit. Apparently a cant term with those who pretended to deal in magic, and similar impostures. Of Dapper, in the Alchemist, it is said that he wishes to have

A familiar

To rife with at horses, and win cups.

The pretended necromancer, Subtle, afterwards says,

If I do give him a familiar,
Give you him all you play for; never set him,
For he will have it.

He is answered,

You are mistaken, doctor,
Why, he does ask one but for cups and horses,
A riling fly, none of your great familiars.

B. Jons. Alch., act i.

This is what is meant, when he speaks, in the argument to the play, of

Casting figures, telling fortunes, news,
Selling of flies.

Arg.

He is instructed afterwards how to keep and feed his fly. See act v, sc. 2.

Fly also is used for a parasite:

Courtiers have flies

That buzz all news unto them.

Massing. Virg. Mart., ii, 2.

So also Ben Jonson, who by Mosca means the same; as well as his Fly, in the play of the Light Heart. The allusion is classical.

†FLY. Phrase. See preceding article.

His name is Curiositie, who not content with the studies of profite and the practise of commendable sciences, setteth his mind wholie on astrologie, negromancie, and magicke. This diuel prefers an Ephemerides before a Bible; and his Ptolemey and Hali before Ambrose, golden Chrisostome, or S. Augustine: promise him a familiar, and he will take a fly in a bar for good payment.

Lodge, Incarnate Devils, 1596.

†FLY-FLAP. An implement for driving away flies.

A fly-flap wherewith to chase them away from blowing of meate, flabellum.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 207.

That you had a brow

Hung o're your eyes like fly-flaps.

Randolph's Jealous Lovers, 1646.

†FLYING-COACHES. The machines in fairs by which people are carried round in a verticle circle.

Now comes Bartholomew-tide, a universal holiday time in London, if not all over the bills of mortality; the scholars break up for about a fortnight, because it is customary; and they are very easy under the affliction. The lawyers break up for almost five months, because it is the long vacation. The apprentices go to the fair because their masters give them leave, and the masters go, because they take leave; while the flying-coaches are planted in proper places, and like the fickle wheel of fortune, toss their inhabitants into all the varieties of life. Now at the top, and with one turn at the bottom, and then to add to their affliction ride backwards, but then their next

turn is to rim to the top, and rise forwards. The lowest oob has the highest food—four not.

Poor Robin, 1733.

FOBEDAYS. Apparently, mysteries or feasts.

Likewise Titus Livy writeth, that in the solemnization time of the Bacchanalian *fobedays* at Rome, &c.

Rehearsal, Engl., B. iii, ch. 45.

Ozell says upon this, "If this be a Scotch word for holydays, be it so." The word, therefore, was sir F. Urquhart's; but Dr. Jamieson has it not. Perhaps it is from *foe*; quasi, drunken days. The original has only "as Bacchanales."

†FOD.

As we for Saunders death have came in *fods* of tears to sail.

Paradise of Dainty Devices, 1576.

†To FODDER. To supply with food.

I'll tell thee plainly, such doe entertaine mee,
That for thy rayling baseness will disdain thee.
Had they thy hungry chaps once *foddered*,
Thou wouldest not tittle them embroidered.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

To FODE OUT, or FODE FORTH, WITH WORDS. To keep in attention and expectation, to feed with words. Probably from *fodan*, Goth., the same etymology as that of to feed. No dictionary that I have seen acknowledges this phrase; but it is in Capell's School of Shakespeare, to which I own my obligation for the last two of these examples.

In this meane time with words he *foded out*
The worthy earle, until he saw his men,
According as he had them come about.

Harringt. Ariost., ix, 59.

In the original:

Il traditor intanto dar parole
Fatto gli avea, sin che i cavalli, &c. St. 45.
But the king alter'd his minde, and *foded him forth*
with faire words, the space of a year or more.

Daniel's Communes, sign. Q. 1.

Knoweing perfectly that there he should bee *foded*
furth with argumentes so long that he should be in a
manner wery.

Stow's Annals, Hen. VIII, p. 183.

FOEMAN. A foe. Perhaps not altogether obsolete; once very common.

Deay'd of forreine *foemen* to be known.

Spens F. Q., I, vi, 29.

He presents no mark to the enemy, the *foeman* may
with as great aim level at the edge of a penknife.

2 Hen. IV, iii, 2.

FOG. Rank strong grass. Used also in the northern counties, for latter grass. Ray defines it, "long grass, remaining in pastures till winter;" which agrees with Du Cange's definition of *fogagium*.

One with another they would lie and play,
And in the deep *fog* batten all the day.

Drayt. Moore, p. 512.

The thick and well grown *fog* doth matt my smother
slades.

Drayt. Pol., 13, p. 224.

Fog-cheeses, in Yorkshire, are such as are made from this latter grass, as *eddish-cheeses*, in some other counties.

To FOG. To hunt in a servile manner; whence *pettifogger*; not from *petit vogae*, as Gruse conjectures; which words, probably, were never current in England. A soldier says to a lawyer, in reproach,

Wer't not for us, thou swad (quoth he)
Where wouldest thou *fog* to get a fee?
But to defend such things as thee,
'tis pity.

Counter-Scuffle, in *Dryd. Misc.*, iii, p. 240.

†P. Were I not afraid of my father, I could tell him
that which would outdoe him in this point well
enough.

2 Hal. flogging knave. *Terence in English*, 1614.

†FOGGER. A cheat, a flatterer. Hence *pettifogger*.

I shall be exclaim'd upon to be a beggerly *fogger*,
greedily hunting after heritagh. And moreover it
were no reason to spoile her of that she hath.

Terence in English, 1614.

†FOGGY. Fat; bloated.

She was nor dwarfe-like statur'd, nor too tall,
Nor *foggy* fat, nor yet consumptive lease.

Heywood's Trivia Britannica, 1609.

Travelling on the way, the weather being extremes
hot and the horse no lesse fat and *foggy* with over
much former ease, fell downe and died.

Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1616.

To FOIL. To trample. Probably from *fouler*, Fr.

Whom he did all to peeces breake, and *foyle*
In filthy dirt, and left so in the louthely ayre.

Spens F. Q., V, xi, 33.

But the third she beare tooke overthrow, and *foiled*
under his teete.

Daniel's Communes, sign. M. 2.

To FOIN. To push, in fencing. Skinner derives it from *poindre*, to prick; Junius, from *foeivw*; both very improbably. It seems to be more likely to have arisen from *fouiner*, to push for eels with a spear; which Menage says the Flemings used, having formed it from *fouine*, the harpoon or trident with which it was done, that word being itself from *fuscina*, Latin.

To see thee fight, to see thee *foin*, to see thee traverse,
to see thee here, to see thee there.

Merry W. W., ii, 2.

Sir, boy, I'll whip you from your *foining* fence;
Nay, as I am a gentleman, I will.

Much Ado, v, 1.

Will he *foin*, and give the mortal touch?

Goblins, O. Pl., x, 132.

Rogero never *foyned*, and seldom strake

But *foiling*.

Harringt. Ariost., xi, 78.

She lets us fight;

If we had no more wit, we might *foin* in earnest.

Shirley's Imposture, iv, p. 47.

The word was in use in Chaucer's time.

†FOIN. A push of the sword or spear.

First six *foines* with hand speeres.

Hollingsh., p. 222.

Now he intends no longer to forbear,
Both hurleth out a *foyne* with force so maine.
Harringt. Ariost., xxxvi, 55.

FOISON, or FOIZON. Plenty, particularly of harvest. *Foison*, Fr., which Menage and others derive from *fusio*. See Du Cange.

All *foison*, all abundance. *Temp.*, ii, 1.

As blossoming time,
That from the seedness the bare fallow brings
To teeming *foyson*. *Meas. for M.*, i, 5.

This passage has been thought corrupt; the word that most offends me in it, is *seedness*, which I would change to seeding. *Blossoming time*, I presume, means summer; but, without more alteration, the allusion is incorrectly applied.

Scotland has *foysons* to fill up your will
Of your mere own. *Mach.*, iv, 3.

As our modern editions of Shakespeare undertake to give a corrected orthography, it is foolish that this word should in these places be spelt with *y*.

Fifteene hundred men, and great *foison* of vittels.
Holingsh., p. 1613.

As the good seeds sown in fruitful soil
Bring forth *foyson* when barren doth them spoil.
Puttenham's Art of Poetry.

Cartwright, whose play of the Ordinary was published in 1651, puts *foison* into the mouth of Moth, the antiquary, as an obsolete word, which in Shakespeare's time it certainly was not.

FOIST. A barge, or pinnace. From *fuste*, Dutch and French.

Yet one day in the year, for sweet 'tis voic'd,
And that is when it is the lord mayor's *foist*.

B. Jons. Epig., 134; *On the Famous Voyage*, p. 287.
These are things that will not strike their topsails to a *foist*; and let a man of war, an Argosy, hull, and cry cockles. *Philaster*, v, p. 165.

That is, "They will not yield to an inferior vessel, and suffer a man of war, in which they are, to lie inactive, and in base traffic."

In an old poem, called The Shippe of Safegarde, 1569, it is used figuratively:

Even so the will and fansie vayne of man,
Regarding not the hasard of him selfe,
Nor taking heede his fleshly *foyst* to guide,
Full fraught with sin and care of worldly pelfe,
Makes no account of weather, winde, or tide.

Commandment was given to the haberdashers, of which craft the maior was, that they should prepare a barge for the bachelors, with a master, and a *foyste*, garnished with banners, like as they use when the maior is presented at Westmr. *Nich. Prog. of Eliz.*, i, p. 1.
†It fortun'd that the other fregate of Moores, that had founde and taken Fineo, met with this other *foiste*, or galleie, wherein Fiacuma was.

Riche, Farew. to Militarie Profession, 1581.

See GALLEYFOIST.

Foist meant also a sharper, and is,

perhaps, derived from to *foist*, in the sense of to thrust in improperly, which is said to be from *fausser*, French.

Prate again, as you like this, you whoreson *foist*, you. You'll controll the point, you?

B. Jons. Every Man in his Humour, iv, 7.
This brave fellow is no better than a *foist*. *Foist!* what is that? A diver with two fingers; a pickpocket; all his train study the figging law, that's to say cutting of purses and *foisting*. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl., vi, 113.
There is enough about *foysts* in R. Greene's Theeves falling out, &c., Harl. Misc., viii, p. 382, &c.

Thus also *foister*:

When facing *foisters* fit for Tiburne fraica,
Are food-sick faint, or heart-sick run their waies.

Mirror for Magist., 483.

†Which branded him with names of infamie,
Foyst, aple-squire, and pander base.

The Newe Metamorphosis, i, 17, 1600, MS.

To FOIST. To cheat. From the above.

Thou cogging,
Base, *foysting* lawyer, that dost set
Thy mind on nothing, but to get
Thy living, by thy damned pet-

tifogging.

Dryd. Misc., 12mo, iii, 339.

FOISTING-HOUND, or CUR. A small dog, of the lap-dog kind. A stinking hound.

And alledging urgent excuses for my stay behind, part with her as passionately as she would from her *foisting-hound*.

Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 229.

As for shepherds' dogs, *foisting curs*, and such whom some fond ladies make their daily, nay nightly companions too, I shall pass over, being neither worthy to be inserted in this subject, nor agreeable thereto.

Gentl. Recreat., p. 23, 8vo.

Though it be a privilege of the lady Brach, "to stand by the fire, and stink" (*Lear*, i, 4), and to *foist* sometimes bears a kindred sense, it is not quite clear that this name is so derived; yet it is probable enough, as given in contempt. Coles, indeed, decides it; having "A *fysting* (i. e., *foisting*) cur, *catellus graveolens*." *Dict.* See *FYST*.

†**FOGUE.** Passion; fury. (Fr.) The term occurs in the Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson, 1644.

In FOLIO. In abundance, in a great style.

The flint, the stake, the stone in *folio* flew,
Anger makes all things weapons when 'tis heat.

Fanshaws's Lus., I, 91.

FOLIOT, from the Italian, *Folletto*, or the French, *Follet*. An imaginary demon, supposed to be harmless.

Another sort of these there are, which frequent forlorn houses, which the Italians call *Foliots*, [but N. B. they have nothing nearer than *Folletto*] most part innoxious, Cardan holds; they will make strange noises in the night, howle sometimes pittifully, and then laugh again, cause great flame and sudden lights, fling stones, rattle chains, shave men, open doores and shut them, fling down platters, stools, chests

sometimes appears in likeness of hares, crows, black dogs, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Melanch.*, p. 49, ubi plura.

FOLK-MOTE. An assembly of people; *mote*, a meeting, *folk*, people, Sax.

To which *folk-mote* they all with one consent,
Sith each of them his lady had him by.

Spens. F. Q., IV, 6.

†**FOME.** Scum.

Fome that cometh of lead tried, being in colour like gold.

†**FOMERILL.** A turret on the roof of a hall or kitchen; another name for a louver.

The *lovir* or *fomerill*, *fumarium* et *infumibulum*.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 168.

FON. A fool; or *fond*, in the northern dialect. Used by Spenser, in imitation of Chaucer, though obsolete in his time.

Thou art a *fou* of thy love to boot,
All that is lent to love will be lost.

Spens. Sh. K., Feb., 69.

FOND. Foolish; from *fon*, quasi *fanned*, which may be found in *Wichffe*. *Fond*, therefore, in the modern sense of tender, evidently implied, in its origin, a doting or extravagant degree of affection.

Thou *fond* mad woman,
Wilt thou conceal this dark conspiracy?

Rich. II., v, 2.

Tell these sad women
'Tis *fond* to wall inevitable strokes,
As 'tis to laugh at them.

Cor., iv, 1.

To starve in full barns were *fond* modesty.

Honest W., Part 2, O, Pl., iii, 402.

He that is young thinketh the olde man *fond*; and
the olde knoweth the young man to be a *fonde*.

Euph. and his Eng., p. 9.

†**FOND-LIKE.** Foolish.

But straight anon mine uncle and he fell on other
talk, of lords and ladies, and many *fond-like* things, I
minded not; for I is weel sure, this keep't me waking
e're sine.

Brome's Northern Lass.

†**FONDLING.** A term of endearment.

Fondling, she said, why striv'st thou to be gone?
Why shouldst thou so desire to be alone?

Beaumont's Poems, 1640.

Fondling was also used in the sense of an idiot, or fool. See under **ASPIRE**.

So also,

FONDNESS, and the other derivatives.

Fondness it were for any, being free,
To covet fetters, tho' they golden be.

Spens. Sonnet, 87.

See Johnson's Dictionary.

FOND, for found. A licence used in imitation of Chaucer.

And many strange adventures to be *fond*.
Spens. F. Q., III, ii, a.

Used also for *tried*, on the same authority. See Junius on these words.

For in the sea to drowne herselfe she *fond*,
Rather then of the tyrant to be caught,

Jnd., *F. Q.*, III, vii, 26.

FONE, for *foen*. An obsolete form, frequently employed by Spenser; as

But ere he had established his throne,
And spread his empire to the utmost shore,
He fought great battails with his salvage *fone*.

F. Q., II, x, 10.

He shook his golden mace, wherewith he dare
Resist the force of his rebellious *fone*.

Fairf. Tasso, viii, 70.

†**FOOD-FIT.** Capable of feeding.

I see not how, in those round blazing beams,
One should imagine any *food-fit* limbs;
Nor can I see how th' earth, and sea should feed
So many stars, whose greatness doth exceed
So many times (if star-divines say truth)
The greatness of the earth and ocean both.

Du Barres.

†**FOODING.** Provisions?

Ralph reads a line or two, and then cries maw;
Deeming all else according to those few;
Thou might'st have thought and per'd a wiser lad,
(As Joan her *fooding* bought) even good, none had.

Wills Recreations, 1654.

†**FOODY.** Food-bearing; fertile.

Who brought them to the table fleet from Ida's *foody*
leas.

Chapm. Il., xi, 104.

FOOL. A personage of great celebrity among our ancestors, whose office in families is very fully exemplified in many of Shakespeare's plays. His business was to amuse by his jests, in uttering of which he had complete licence to attack whom he pleased. The peculiar dress and attributes of the fool are fully illustrated by the plate subjoined to the first part of Henry IV, in Johnson and Steevens's edit. 1778. See also **BABLE**, &c. A few particulars will be sufficient on a subject so familiarised by perpetual recurrence. When Justice Overdo personates a fool, in the play of Bartholomew Fair, in order to spy out the proceedings of the place, he says he wishes to be taken for "something between a fool and a madman." Act ii, 1. This is literally the character, a fellow who, pretending folly, has still the audacity of a madman.

The licence allowed to these privileged satirists was such, that nothing which they said was to be resented. "To be generous, guiltless, and of free disposition," says Olivia to Malvolio, "is to take those things for bird-bolts, that you deem cannon bullets. There is no slander in an allowed fool, tho' he do nothing but rail." *The Night*, i, 5.

This licence cannot be more fully exemplified than by the Fool in *Leear*.

who seems to us to carry his jests much too far.

Their dress is alluded to here :

Or to see a fellow
In a long motley coat, guarded with yellow.
Prologue to K. Hen. VIII.

And by Jaques, in As you like it, when he repeats that *motley's* the only wear, &c.

In the earliest attempts at dramatic exhibitions, a fool was an indispensable ingredient; and, like the Harlequin of the Italian theatre, he was always falling into mischief, and meeting the very persons he wished to avoid. Thus :

Merely thou art death's fool,
For him thou labour'st by thy flight to shun,
And yet run'st toward him still. *Meas. for M.*, iii, 1.

The fool was usually a part of great licence and facility to the actor, who was allowed almost to fabricate his own part. See Hamlet's directions to restrain this abuse. The fool was always to be merry.

I hold the world but as the world, Gratiano,
A stage where every man must play his part,
And mine a sad one.

Gra. Let me play the fool,
With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come.
Mer. of V., i, 1.

Hence the phrase of *playing the fool* seems to have arisen.

The *Lord Mayor's Fool* was a distinguished character of that class; and there was a curious feat which he was bound by his office to perform, in the celebration of the Lord Mayor's day. He was to leap, clothes and all, into a large bowl of custard; a jest so exactly suited to the taste of the lower classes of spectators, that it was not easily made stale by repetition. This is alluded to here :

You have made shift to run into 't, boots and spurs
and all, like him that leapt into the custard.

All's W., ii, 5.
He may perchance, in tail of a sheriff's dinner,
Skip with a rime o' the table, from new nothing,
And take his *Almain* leap into a custard,
Shall make my lady mayoress and her sisters
Laugh all their hoods over their shoulders.

B. Jons. Devil's an Ass, i, 1.

Perhaps it is this custard which, in the *Staple of News*, is called, "*the custard politick*, the mayor's." A. ii, sc. 3. See PATCH, MOTLEY, &c.

†FOOL. A confection. Perhaps what we call gooseberry fool.

Apple-tarts, fools, and strong cheese to keep down
The steaming vapours from the parson's crown.

Canary too, and claret eke also,
Which made the tips of their ears and noses glow.
Satyr against Hypocrites, 1689.

†FOOL OF ALL FOOLS. A very great fool.

Every man pitied Scogin, and said, this fool will die under the spout; then said the knight and every man, Go you, master Nevil, and fetch him away, for it is a *fool of all fools*.
Scogin's Jest, p. 36.

†FOOL'S-FEVER. Folly.

And you seeing my pulses beat, pleasantly judge me apt to fall into a *fooles fever*; which lest it happen to shake mee hereafter, I am minded to shake you off.
Lylie's Euphues and his England.

FOOL-BEGG'D, *adj.* Absurd; so foolish that the guardianship of it might well be *begged*. See to BEG FOR A FOOL.

But if thou live to see like right bereft,
This *fool-begg'd* patience will in thee be left.
Com. of E., ii, 1.

Qu. Should it not be "of thee," meaning "by thee?"

FOOL-HAPPIE. Unwittingly happy, fortunate rather than provident.

And yet in doubt ne dares
To joy at his *fool-happie* overnight.
Sp. P. Q., I, vi, 1.

Church conjectures *fool-hardy*, but that is not so well suited to the sense of the context.

†To FOOLIFY. To make a fool of.

That himselfe, but one, shrunke now (which hee never had done before) under the burthen of so many necessities and troubles comming so thicke upon him: they being throughly taught how with excessive flatterie to beare him up, *foolified* and gulled the man, telling him ever and anon, That there was nothing in the world so adverse, &c.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

FOOLS, FEAST OF. See the particulars of this ceremony, in *Archæologia*, xv, p. 225, &c.

†FOOL'S-PARADISE. Deceptive good fortune.

Knowyng the fashion of you men to bee suche, as by praisyng of our beautie you thinke to bring us into a *fooles paradise*.

Riche, Farew. to Militarie Profession, 1581.
Nos opinantes ducimur falso gaudio. He brings us silly ones into a *fooles paradise*.

Terence in English, 1614.
Of trust of this arte riseth joyes nice,
For lewde hope is *fooles paradise*.

Ashmole's Theat. Chem., 1659.

†FOOT. To know the length of one's foot, to be well acquainted with his character.

Noce teipsum: take the length of your owne foot.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 570.

If you meane either to make an art or an occupation of love, I doubt not but you shall finde worke in the court sufficient; but you shall not know the *length of my foot*, untill by your cunning you get commendation.

Lylie's Euphues and his England.
Animum alterius ex animo spectat suo, Hee thinkes others to be like himselfe. He judges an other mans minde by his owne. He measures an other mans *foote* by his owne last. Hee considers an other mans meaning by his owne intent. *Terence in English*, 1614.

FOOT, THE, OF A SONG. The burden of it. *Refraine*, in French.

Ele, leuf, iou, iou; whereof the first is the cry and voyce they commonly use to one another to make haste, or else it is *the foot of some song of triumph*.

North's Plut., p. 11.

This strange version is from Amyot, not Plutarch; hence the absurd division of *Eleleu*, and the addition of an *f* at the end. There also he found the *refrain*, which he has translated *the foot*. It is curious to see how different are Plutarch's own words: *Επιφωνεῖν δὲ ταῖς σπονδαῖς ἐλελεῦ, ιοῦ, ιοῦ τοὺς παρόντας· ὦν τὸ μὲν σπεύδοντες ἀναφωνεῖν, καὶ παιωνίζοντες εἰώθασιν τὸ δὲ, &c.* *Vit. Thesei*, cap. 22. I am tempted to add the version of Amyot, as another curiosity: "*Ele-leuf, iou, iou*: dont le premier est le cry et la voix dont usent ordinairement ceulx qui s'entredonnent courage l'un à l'autre, pour se haster, ou bien est *refrain* d'un chant de triomphe."

†**FOOT-BACK.** Singularly used here.

Should *foot-back* trotting travellers intend
To match his travels, all were to no end.
Let poets write their best, and trotters run,
They n'er shall write nor run as he hath done.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

FOOT-CLOTH. A cloth protecting the feet; i. e., housings of cloth, which hung down on every side of a horse, and were used for state at some times, and affected merely as a mark of gentility at others. Mr. Bayes's troops, in the Rehearsal, were usually dressed in *foot-cloths*, that the legs of the men might serve unperceived for the horses.

Thou dost ride on a *foot-cloth*, dost thou not? Say.
What of that? *Cade*. Marry, thou oughtest not to let thy horse wear a cloak, when honest men than thou go in their hose and doublets. *2 Hen. VI*, iv, 7.

It was an ornament used in peace only, as ill suited to any but a slow and pompous pace:

Bees make their hives in soldiers' helmets, our steeds are furnished with *foot-cloths* of gold, instead of saddles of steel.

Alex. and Camp., O. Pl., ii, 131.

There is one sir Bounteous Progress newly alighted from his *foot-cloth*, and his mare waits at door, as the fashion is.

Mad W. my Mast., v, 349.

It was long considered as a mark of great dignity and state:

I am a gentleman,

With as much sense of honour as the proudest
Don that doth ride on's *foot-cloth*, and can drop
Gold to the numerous minutes of his age.

Skirley's Brothers, i, 1.

But beware of supposing the beast itself to be called *foot-cloth*, as some would have it. Sir Bounteous is said to "alight from his *foot-cloth*," as one might say "alighted from his saddle."

A *guarded foot-cloth* meant only a laced or ornamented foot-cloth:

Ye can make

Unwholsome fools sleep for a *guarded foot-cloth*.

B. & M. Thierry. &c., act v.

This puzzled Mr. Seward.

So in the Case is altered, by Ben Jonson:

I'll go in my *foot-cloth*, I'll turn gentleman.

Act iii, p. 356.

In, not *on*, as quoted in a note on Rich. III, to give more colour to the opinion that the horse himself was so called. It means only, I will go in that state and pomp. So in the other passage cited for the same purpose:

Thou shalt have a physician,

The best that gold can fetch, upon his *foot-cloth*.

That is, a genteel physician, who rides on a *foot-cloth*, or with a *foot-cloth* thrown over his saddle.

Yet, notwithstanding the parade of the mule and *foot-cloth*, the fee of the physician was miserably small. Howell writes, in 1660,

Nor are the fees which belong to that profession—any thing considerable, where doctors of physic use to attend a patient, with their mules and *foot-cloths*, in a kind of state, yet they receive but *two shillings* for their fee, for all their gravity and pains.

Parly of Beasts, p. 73.

Hervey rode on horseback with a *foot-cloth* to visit his patients, his man following on foot, as the fashion then was, which was very decent, now quite discontinued. The judges rode also with their *foot-cloths* to Westminster-hall, which ended at the death of sir Rob. Hyde, lord ch. justice. And E. of Shaft. would have revived it, but several of the judges, being old and ill-horsemen, would not agree to it.

Aubrey, in *Letters from Bodl. Libr.*, ii, 386.

†If we had such horse-takers amongst us, and that surfet-swolne churles, who now ride on their *foot-clothes*, might be constrained to carrie their flesh budgets from place to place on foote, the price of velvet and cloath would fall with their bellies.

Nash, *Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

FOOT-CLOTH-HORSE, or MULE.

One of those animals so ornamented, and probably trained on purpose for that service; for a spirited horse would not bear such an incumbrance, till reconciled by much use.

Three times to-day my *foot-cloth-horse* did stumble,
And started, when he look'd upon the Tower,
As loth to bear me to the slaughter house.

Rich. III, iii, 4.

Hast thou not kiss'd thy hand, and held my stirrup?
And barchead plodded by my *foot-cloth-mule*?

2 Hen. VI, iv, 1

Nor shall I need to try,
Whether my *well grass'd*, tumbling *foot-cloth-nag*,
Be able to out run a well-breath'd catchpole.
Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 473.

Mr. Steevens quotes it *well-greas'd*;
but the other is probably right.

†FOOTING-TIME. "When the child-
bed woman gets up." *Dunton's
Ladies' Dictionary*.

†FOOTMAN'S-INN. A poor lodging.
Those that depend on destiny, and not on God, may
chance look through a narrow lattice at *footmans inn*.
Penniles Parliament of Threed-bare Poets, 1608
Which at the heels so hants his frighted ghost,
That he at last in *footman's-inne* must host,
Some castle dolorous compos'd of stone,
Like (let me see) Newgate is such a one.
Rowlands, Knave of Harts, 1613.

†FOOT-PAGE. A common messenger.
Un messagier, un va luy dire. A messenger, or he
that is alwayes ready at his maisters becke to runne
of errands: a lackey: a *foote-page*. *Nomenclator*.

†FOOT-PASE. A mat.
Storea, Plin.; teges, Colum.; matta, Ovid. *φωφύς*,
ψιάθος, *πίρος*. Nattie. A mat: a *footepase* of sedges.
Nomenclator.

†FOOT-POST. A letter-carrier who
went on foot.

He takes away the relation betwixt a lawyer and his
client; and makes it generally extend to the clerks
in offices; under whose safeguard hee hath his licence
scal'd to travaile; a *foot-post* and hee differ in the
discharge of their packet, and the payment; for the
informers is content to tarry the next tearme (perhaps)
till a judgement. *Stephens's Essays and Char.*, 1615.
Ans. Mr. Tridewel! well met. Why so fast, sir? I took
you for a *foot-post*.

Tri. A *foot-post*! indeed your fine wit will post you
into another world one of these days, if it take not the
whipping post i' th' way. And why *foot-post*, in your
little witty apprehension? *Brome's Northern Lass*.

†FOOT-SOLE. Sole is as much to say, as be alone,
And never Soleand goose did hatch but one:
Or else the name of them may well proceede
From the Dams *foot-sole*, whence they all do breede,
Which in her claw she holds untill it hatch,
The gander fetches food, the goose doth watch.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†FOPPERY. Seems to have been equi-
valent to a farce.

And I am sorry to hear how other nations do much
tax the English of their incivility to public ministers
of state, and what ballads and pasquils, and *fopperies*
and plays, were made against Gondamar for doing his
minsters busines. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.
If there be any broken intervals, which cannot be so
well devoted to these set and solemn *fopperies*, those
are commonly glean'd up by some other little insigni-
ficant trifles; so that the main of his whole life, is
nothing else but one continued scene of folly and
impertinence.

Country-Gentleman's Vade-Mecum, 1699.

†FOPPITY. A simpleton.
Why does this little *foppites* laugh always? 'tis such
a ninny that she betrays her mistris, and thinks she
does no hurt at all, no, not she.
Cowley's Cutter of Coleman Street, 1633.

FOR. Not inelegantly used instead of
since, or *because*.

Then why should we be tender
To let an arrogant piece of flesh threat us,
Play judge, and executioner all himself,
For we do fear the law? *Cymb.*, iv, 2.

And heav'n defend your good souls, that you think
I will your serious and great bus'ness scant,
For she is with me. *Oth.*, i, 3.
Nor, for he swell'd with ire, was she afraid.

Fairf. Tasso, ii, 19.

And, for I know the minds
Of youth are apt to promise, and as prone
To repent after, 'tis my advice, &c.
Albumazar, O. Pl., vii, 240.

Also, for fear of:

We'll have a bib for spoiling of thy doublet.
B. & Pl. Captain, iii, 5.

Ah, how light he treads,
For spoiling his silk stockings —
Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 416.

If he were too long for the bed, they cut off his legs,
for catching cold. *Euph. Eng.*, Pl.
Now the women are not permitted to come into their
temples (yet they have secret places to look in thorow
grates), partly for troubling their devotions.
Sandys' Travels, p. 55.

His valour is commonly three or foure yards long,
fastned to a pike in the end for flying off.
Overbury's Char., i, 2, b.

The following passage, therefore,
ought not to be altered:

He's well wrought, put him on apace for cooling.
B. & Pl. False One, iv, last line.

Where Mr. Sympson proposes and
prefers "'fore cooling."

†FOR ME. A phrase for, as far as
regards me.

Well, I deliver you my maids, you may search it out
of them by any torment for me.
Terence in English, 1614.

FOR THE HEAV'NS. Merely a cor-
rupted orthography, instead of "'fore
the heav'ns," an oath.

I have determined that here shall be a pitcht field this
day, we mean to drink, 'for the heav'ns.

Creede's Menachmi, sign. B 1.

Then boots, hat, and band; some ten or eleven pounds
will do it all, and suit me, 'for the heavens.

B. Jons. Every Man out of H., ii, 3.

FOR, or FORE, in compounds, had
sometimes the force of expressing a
contradiction to the verb combined
with it: as, to *forbid*, is to bid not.
See also FORSPEAKE, FORTHINK, FOR-
TEACH, &c. Sometimes it had, on
the contrary, an intensive power, in-
creasing the force of the word; as,
forlorn. In this way it is nowhere
so arbitrarily used, as by Sackville, in
his legend of Buckingham, where it
may be seen joined with a multitude
of words nowhere else united with it.
We find there, *forlet* (much hinder),
foreirking (much hating), *forfaint*
(completely faint), *forwander'd* (quite
wandering), *foregald* (much galled),
and many others, not to be met
generally in authors of that time.
Its use, as taken from *before*, is
sufficiently known; as to *foredoom*,

to condemn beforehand, &c. This prefix, in its various senses, was so freely employed, that I have not attempted to exhaust the instances of it, but have given ample specimens.

To FORAGE. To range abroad, which, Dr. Johnson says, is the original sense; but *fourrage*, the French source of it, is formed from the low Latin, *foderagium*, food: the sense of ranging, therefore, appears to be secondary, and is derived from the necessity of ranging far in foraging parties in quest of food.

Forage, and run
To meet displeasure farther from the doors,
And grapple with him ere he come so nigh.

K. John, v, 1.

†**FORBOND.** The extreme boundary.

And soo they thre departed thens and rode forthe as fuste as ever they mygt tyl that they cam to the forbond of that mount. *Morte d'Arthur, i, 139.*

To FORCE. To regard, or care for.

Your oath once broke, you *force* not to forswear.

Love's L. L., v, 2.

For me I *force* not argument a straw,
Since that my case is past the help of law.

Sh. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., vol. i, p. 533.

Astolfo of their presence does not *force*.

Harringt. Ariost., xxii, 13.

See also xxiii, 27.

But when he many monthes, hopeless of his recure,
Had served her, who *forced* not what pains he did endure.
Romeus and Jul., Suppl. to Sh., i, 281.

In Spenser it sometimes means to strive:

Forcing in vaine the rest to her to tell.

F. Q., V, vi, 11.

Howbeit in the ende, perceiving those men did more fiercely *force* to gette up the hill.

North's Plut., p. 327.

Also, to urge in argument:

C. Why force you this? Vol. Because, &c.

Cor., iii, 2.

Also, to stuff, the same as to *farce*, q. v.; hence *forced* meat, still used for stuffing.

He's not yet thorough warm, *force* him with praises.

Tro. and Cr., ii, 3.

To what form, but that he is, should wit larded with malice, and malice *forced* with wit, turn him?

Ibid., v, 1.

Also, to exaggerate:

With fables vaine my historie to fill,
Forcing my good, excusing of my ill.

Mirror for Magist., p. 521.

FORCE, s. The phrase "no *force* for that," is equivalent to the present one of "no matter for that." Easily deducible from the above sense of the verb.

No *force* for that, each shift for one, for Phallax will do so.

Promos and Cass., ii, 4.

No *force* for that; who others doth deceyve,

Deserves himselfe lyke measure: to receyve.

Ibid., v, 4

The skar there still remains,
No *force*,—there let it bee:
There is no cloud that can eclipsae
So bright a sunne as shee.

Gascoigne's Praise of Fair Bridget, Percy's Reliques, ii, 142.

†Nay, nay, no *force*! thou mightest a further stood.

Marriage of Will and Wisdome, p. 35.

†And dyde no *force* of the kynges honour, ne of his wele, ne of the comone wele of the londe.

Warkworth's Chronicle.

†**FORECLOSED.** Stopped up. A law term.

Also, if any common way or common course of water be *foreclosed* or letted, that it may not have his course as it was wont, to the noyance of the ward, and by whom it is done.

Calthrop's Reports, 1670.

†**FORE-COVERT.** Protection.

There were cunning mechanikes also, that planted engines and peeces of ordnance, to batter the wals, such as wold as they were discharged make a horrible and deadly noyse. And verily of undermining and the fabrickes *fore-covert* and defence, Nevita and Dagalaiphus had the charge: but the emperour himselfe gave direction for skirmish, as also for saving the frames and engines as wel from fire as sallies.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

To FOREDO. To undo, to destroy; *fore*, or *for*, with its negative power.

This is the very ecstasy of love,

Whose violent property *foredoes* itself.

Hamlet, ii, 1.

This is the very night

That either makes me or *foredoes* me quite.

Othel., v, 1.

To lay the blame upon her own despair

That she *fordid* herself.

Leaer, v, 3.

If either salves, or oyles, or herbes, or charmes,
A *fordonne* wight from dore of death might raise.

Spens. F. Q., I, v, 41.

Appointed by that mightie fairie prince,

Great Gloriance, that tyrant to *fordoo*.

Ibid., V, xii, 3.

Can I excuse myselfe devoid of fault,

Which my deare prince and brother had *fordonne*.

Mirror of Magist., Porrez, p. 79.

FOREDULLED. In this word it has its intensive power; it means much dulled.

What well of tears may serve

To feed the streams of my *fore-dulled* eyes.

Tancred and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 170.

FORE-END. Former, or prior part. One end out of two.

Pay'd

More pious debts to heaven, than in all

The *fore-end* of my time.

Cymb., iii, 3.

It has been found in Bacon also. See Todd.

†**FORE-FENCES.** Bodies of soldiers placed in advance of the main force.

Whiles part of the souldiers maketh *fore-fences* abroad in the fields, and others againe gather corne warily, for feare of ambushments.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

Therefore, within a while after, when they could find nothing thither brought, leaving the sea coasts, they went into Lycaonia, adjoyning hard unto Isauria, and there within their thicke growne fastnesses and *fore-fences*, after the manner of those that lye in ambush for such as passe by, they maintained and enriched themselves with the goods as well of the provinciall inhabitants as the way-faring folke.

Ibid.

To FOREFEND. To forbid, or prevent; that is, to fend off, or keep off.

There's no disjunction to be made, but by
(As heav'n's *forefend*) your ruin. *Winter's T.*, iv, 3.
When two vex'd clouds jumble, they strike out fire,
And you, I fear me, war; which peace *forefend*.
Jeronimo, P. 1st, O. Pl., iii, 69

It is most commonly used in such
phrases as "Heaven forefend," "God,
or some deity, forefend;" but in *Lear*,
v, 1, *forefended* is put for prohibited.

†FOREFRONT. The preface?

Yet it shall please him that your ladships names are
honoured in the *forefront* of his writings.

Cornwallises, Essayes, 1632, ded.

FOREHAND is here used for previous.

If I have known her,

You'll say she did embrace me as a husband,

And so extenuate the *forehand* sin. *Much Ado*, iv, 1.

FOREHAND SHAFT. An arrow par-
ticularly formed for shooting straight
forward; concerning which Ascham
says, that it should be big-breasted.
His account is, however, rather ob-
scure:

Agayne the bygg-breasted shafte is fyttē for hym which
*shote*th right afore him, or els the brest, being weke,
should never wythstande that strong piththy kinde of
shootynge; thus the underhande must have a small
breste, to go cleane awaye out of the bowe, the *fore-*
hande must have a bigge breste, to bere the great
myghte of the bowe. *Toxophilus*, Q 3.

He would have clapp'd i' the clout at twelve score;
and carry'd you a *forehand shaft*, a fourteen, and
fourteen and a half, that it would have done a man's
heart good to see. *2 Hen. IV.*, iii, 2.

†FOREHEAD. Presumption.

They knew he was dead; and therefore one had the
forehead to affirm, that himself made verses this last
summer, which our author wrote (and whereof we had
coppies) ten years since. *Cartw. Poems*, 1651, pref.

FOREHEAD, HIGH. A high forehead
was formerly accounted a great beauty,
and a low one a proportionable deform-
ity; so completely has taste changed
in this respect.

Her eyes are grey as glass, and so are mine;
Aye, but her *forehead's* low, and mine's as high.

Two Gent., iv, 3.

For this is handsomeness, this that draws us
Body and bones; Oh, what a mounted *forehead*,
What eyes and lips, what every thing about her.

B. and Fl. Mons. Thomas, i, 1.

Her yvorie *forehead*, full of bounty brave,

Like a broad table did itselfe disprede,

For love his lofty triumphs to engrave,

And write the battles of his great godhead.

Spens. P. Q., II, iii, 24.

This is part of the description of a
perfect ideal beauty:

Her *forehead* smooth, full, polish'd, bright, and high,
Beams in itself a graceful majesty.

Witts Recreations, sign. V 2, b.

Thus also sir Philip Sidney describes
the beautiful Parthenia:

For her great gray eye, which might seeme full of her
own beautie; a large and exceedingly faire *forehead*,
with all the rest of her face and bodie, cast in the
mould of noblenesse, was yet so attired, &c.

Book I, p. 59.

A lady, jocularly setting forth her
own beauty, enumerates,

True complexion

If it be red and white, a *forehead* high.

B. and Fl. Woman Hater, iii, 1.

Cleopatra, when full of jealousy, is
delighted to find that her rival has a
low forehead:

Cleop. Her hair what colour?

Mes. Brown, madam; and her *forehead*

As low as she would wish it.

Ant. and Cl., iii, 3.—783, b.

(Said ironically, for much lower.)

The dialogue, perhaps, would be im-
proved a little in spirit, if we might
read it thus:

Mes. Brown, madam. *Cleop.* And her *forehead*?

Mes. As low as she could wish it.

A *low forehead* is humorously men-
tioned as the most striking deformity
of apes:

We shall lose our time,

And all be turn'd to barnacles, or apes,

With *foreheads* villainous low.

Temp., iv, 1.

†FOREHEAD-CLOTH. A bandage used
by ladies to prevent wrinkles.

E'en like the *forehead-cloth* that in the night,
Or when they sorrow, ladies used to wear.

Marlow and Chapm., Muscus in fa.

First he brings always with him a sweet savour
To win the courtier's love, and courtier's favour;
Then she puts on a *fore-head-cloth* to please
The city and the godly folk, she says;
And so with ease, and without cost or pother,
They get a world of friends one way or other.

Buckingham's Poems, 1705, p. 84.

FOREHEND, v. To seize beforehand,
or before escape could be made.

Doubleth her haste for feare to bee *forehent*.

Spens. P. Q., III, iv, 49.

The original editions had *for-hent*, but
probably with the same meaning, or
as intensive of *hent*.

†FORELAID. Waylaid.

For he, being many times *forelaid* by the trains of
traitors indeed.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

FOREMAN, DR. A pretended conjuror,
who made his dupes believe that he
dealt with spirits, to recover lost
spoons, &c.; yet of such fame in his
day, that it is said of a woman, much
in fashion for selling cosmetics, that
all women of spirit and fashion flocked
to her,

More than they ever did to oracle *Foreman*.

B. Jons. Dev. is an Ass, ii, 8.

Cosmetics were also a part of his
trade, and philtres, or love-potions:

I would say, thou hadst the best philtre in the world,
and couldst do more than madam *Medea* or *Dr. Fore-*
man.

Ibid., Silent Wom., act iv.

He is mentioned in another passage in
very bad company, some of whom
were hanged, and all deserved it. See
Dev. is an Ass, i, 2. He was a quack

too. Mr. Gifford says, he was a poor stupid wretch; but it is plain that he was taken for a conjuror, and he was so, even by the famous astrologer Lilly. All the set were probably less fools than knaves. See Mr. G.'s note on the passage from the Silent Woman. [Foreman's Diary, published by Mr. Halliwell, will give the best notion of his history and character.]

FORENENST. Opposite to, over against; *fore anenst.*

The land *forenenst* the Greekish shore he held
From Sangar's mouth, to crook'd Meander's fall.
Fairf. Tasso, ix, 4.

†**FORENT.** The front.

A gowne of taffita velvet, lyned with wright black
satyn; the *forent*, the cap, and the hynder parte, with
black sarceuet. *Stafford MSS., 13 Hen. VIII.*

†**FORE-READ.** To predestine.

Had fate *fore-read* me in a crowd to die,
To be made adder-deaf with pippin-cry.
Fitzgeoffrey.

†**FORE-RIDDEN.** Worn out with riding,
used here in a coarse sense.

Young bold-fac't queanes, and old *fore-ridden* jades.
Cranley's Amanda, p. 23.

†**FORE-RIGHT.** Straight forward;
right before.

Though he *foreright*
Both by their houses and their persons pass'd.
Chapm. Odyss, vii.
Fil. Hey boy! how sits the wind?
Gios. Fore-right, and a brisk gale.
The Slighted Maid, p. 3.

To FORESAY. To foretell, or decree.

Let ordinance
Come as the gods *foresay* it; howsoe'er
My brother has done well. *Cymb., iv, 2.*

To FORESLACK. To relax, or render
slack; to neglect.

Through other great adventures hetherto
Had it *forslackt*. *Spens. P. Q., V, xii, 3.*

So also in the View of Ireland:

It is a great pittie that so good an opportunity was
omitted, and so happie an occasion *fore-slacked*.
Todd, vol. viii, p. 305.

To FORESLOW. To delay, to loiter.

For yet is hope of life and victory;
Foreslow no longer, make we hence amain.
3 Hen. VI, ii, 3.

But by no means my way I would *forslow*,
For ought that ever she could do or say.
Spens. P. Q., IV, x, 15.

Forslow no time, sweet Lancaster, let's march.
Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 358.

See also Harringt. Ariosto, xli, 47;
Drayt. Polyolb., xii, p. 895.

†**FORETOP.** A tuft of hair on the
forehead.

"A most courteous creature," answered Mockso, "so,
stroke up your *fore-toppe* in any case; pish, your band
hangeth right enough." *The Man in the Moone, 1609.*

†**FORE-WASTED.** Entirely wasted.

Then set aside these vaine *forewasted* words.
Gascoigne's Workes, 1587.

†**FOREWATCHED.** Weary with waking.

His eyes were red, and all *forewatcht*,
His face besprent with teares,
It seem'd unhap had him long hatcht,
In midst of his dispaire.

England's Helicon, 1614.

†**FORFALTED.** Forfeited; confiscated.

In the same parliament sir William Creighton was
also *forfalted* for diverse causes. . . . This *forfalture*
was concluded, &c. *Holinshead, 1577.*

FORFEITS IN A BARBER'S SHOP.

It has been observed, in the word
BARBER, that those shops were places
of great resort, for passing away time
in an idle manner. By way of en-
forcing some kind of regularity, and
perhaps at least as much to promote
drinking, certain laws were usually
hung up, the transgression of which
was to be punished by specific for-
feitures. It is not to be wondered,
that laws of that nature were as often
laughed at as obeyed.

Laws for all faults,
But laws so countenanc'd, that the strong statutes
Stand like the *forfeits in a barber's shop*,
As much in mock as mark. *Meas. for M., ii, 2.*

Kenrick, with some triumph over Dr.
Johnson for being deficient in so
important a point of knowledge, pro-
duced the following, as a specimen of
such rules, professing to have copied
them near Northallerton, in York-
shire:

Rules for seemly Behaviour.

First come, first serve—then come not late;
And when arriv'd keep your state;
For he who from these rules shall swerve,
Must pay the *forfeits*,—so observe.

1.

Who enters here with boots and spurs,
Must keep his nook; for if he stirs,
And gives with armed heel a kick,
A pint he pays for ev'ry prick.

2.

Who rudely takes another's turn,
A forfeit mug may manners learn.

3.

Who reverentless shall swear or curse,
Must lug seven farthings from his purse.

4.

Who checks the barber in his tale,
Must pay for each a pot of ale.

5.

Who will or can not miss his hat
While trimming, pays a pint for that.

6.

And he who can or will not pay,
Shall hence be sent half trimm'd away,
For will he, nill he, if in fault
He forfeit must in meal or malt.
But mark, who is already in drink,
The cannikin must never clink.

That they were something of this
kind is most probable, though the
above lines wear some appearance of
fabrication; particularly in the men-

tion of *seven farthings*, evidently put as equivalent to a pint of ale, but in reality the price of a pint of porter in London, when Dr. Kenrick wrote, and not at all likely to have been the price of a pint of ale, many years back. The language, too, has not provinciality enough for the place assigned. Objections might be made also to several of the expressions, if the thing deserved more criticism.

FORGETIVE; from to forge, in the sense of to make. Inventive, full of imagination.

Makes it apprehensive, quick, *forgetive*, full of nimble, fiery, and delectable shapes. *2 Hen. IV.*, iv, 3.

FORK. A fork was a new article of luxury in Ben Jonson's time, and the use of it was introduced from Italy.

Have I deserv'd this from you two? for all
My pains at court to get you each a patent?
Gill. For what?

Meerc. Upon my project o' the forks.

Sle. Forks? what be they?

Meerc. The laudable use of forks

Brought into custom here, as they are in Italy,
To th' sparing o' napkins. *B. Jon. Devil's an Ass*, v, 4.

Hence travellers are often remarked for their use of them:

And twifold doth express th' enamour'd courtier,
As much as the *fork-carving* traveller.

B. and Pl. Qu. of Cor., iv, 1.

Then you must learn the use

And handling of your silver *fork* at meals,
The metal of your glass; (these are main matters
With your Italian.) *B. Jons. Fox*, iv, 1.

This grand improvement is announced with prodigious form by the memorable traveller, Coryat:

Here I will mention a thing that might have been spoken of before in discourse of the first Italian towns. I observed a custom in all those Italian cities and townes through the which I passed, that is not used in any other country that I saw in my travels, neither do I thinke that any other nation of Christendome doth use it, but only Italy. The Italian, and also most strangers that are commorant in Italy, doe always at their meals use a *little forke* when they eat their meate.

He then details the manner of using it, the materials of which it was composed, the extraordinary delicacy of the Italians about touching the meat with their fingers; and relates that a friend of his called him "a table *furcifer*, only for using a *forke* at feeding, but for no other cause."

Coryat's Crudities, vol. i, p. 106, repr. of 1775.

†**FORKER**.

Why? my lord, 'tis nothing to weare a *forker*.

Marston, The Fawne, ii, 1.

FORLEAD. Mislead?

And Guthlake, that was king of Denmarke then,
Provided with a navie mee *forlead*.

Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.

To FORLEND. To give up.

As if that life to losse they had *forlent*,
And cared not to spare that should be shortly spent.

Spens. F. Q., IV, iii, 6.

But Timias, the prince's gentle squyre,
That ladie's love unto his lord *forlent*,
And with proud envy, and indignant yre,
After that wicked foster fiercely went.

Ibid., III, iv, 47.

Church conjectures that it means, in the latter of these citations, *mistook*; but it is plain that the sense is the same as in the other, if we compare it with III, i, 18. Arthur and Guyon went after the lady, "in hopes to win thereby most goodly meade, the fairest dame alive;" but Timias, giving up that prospect to his lord, went after "that foule foster."

FORLORN, *s.* A forsaken, destitute person; from *for*, intensive, and *lorn*. Mr. Todd has found it also in the Tatler, otherwise it might have been referred to man, in the preceding line.

That Henry, sole possessor of my love,
Is, of a king, become a banish'd man,
And forc'd to live in Scotland a *forlorn*.

3 Hen. VI, iii, 3.

As a participial adjective, deprived:

And when as night hath us of light *forlorn*.

Sp. Sonnet, 86.

Shakespeare has ludicrously used it to signify thin, diminutive:

He was so *forlorn*, that his dimensions were, to any thick sight, invisible; he was the very genius of famine.

2 Hen. IV, iii, 2.

†**FORLORN-HOPE**. A person who lost at a gaming-table. *Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-light*, 1620.

FORLORE. The same as *forlorn*.

And mortal life 'gan loath, as thing *forlore*.

Spens. F. Q., I, x, 21.

Also as a verb, forsook:

Her feeble hand the bridle reins *forlore*.

Fairf. Tasso, vii, 1.

†**FORMA-PAPER**. A corruption of *in forma pauperis*, sometimes introduced comically in old plays.

FORMAL. Sober; having the regular form and use of the senses; opposed to mad.

Be patient; for I will not let him stir
Till I have us'd th' approved means I have,
With wholesome syrups, drugs, and holy pray'rs,
To make of him a *formal* man again. *Com. of E.*, v, 1.

She had just before said, more expressly, that she would keep him "till she had brought him to his wits again."

Why this is evident to any *formal* capacity.

Twelfth N., ii, 5.

In a right form, a usual shape :

If not well,

Thou should'st come like a fury crown'd with snakes,
Not like a *formal* man.

Ant. and Cl., ii, 5.

Thus, "the *formal* vice, iniquity,"
means the regular, customary vice.

Todd, 7. See INIQUITY.

FORMALLY. In the form of another,
in a certain form.

The very devil assum'd thee *formally*,
That face, that voice, that gesture, that attire.

A Mad World, O. Pl., v, 376.

A subtle net, which only for that same
The skillfull Palmer *formally* did frame.

Spens. F. Q., II, xii, 81.

Formerly is also read in that place.

FORPINED. Pined, or wasted away.

He was so wasted and *forpined* away,
That all his substance was consum'd to nought.

Spens. F. Q., III, x, 57.

FORRAY. A plundering incursion on
a neighbouring enemy.

A band of Britons ryding on *forray*,
Few days before, had gotten a great pray
Of Saxon goods.

Spens. F. Q., III, iii, 58.

This species of warfare has been
lately much illustrated by the writings
of sir Walter Scott. William of De-
loraine, a stout moss-trooper, says to
a monk,

Penance, father, will I none;
Prayer know I hardly one;
For mass or prayer can I rarely tarry,
Save to patter an Ave Mary,
When I ride on a border *foray*.

Lay of Last Minstr., II, St. 6.

To FORRAY. To ride on such an in-
cursion, to ravage.

For, that they *forrayd* all the countries nigh,
And spoil'd the fields, the duke knew well before.

Fairf. Tasso, ix, 42.

†**To FORSAKE.** To abandon; to decline.

S. Peter, with the rest of the company, hearing the
mad disposition of the fellowe, departed, leavyng
behinde him myselfe, Velvet Breeches, and this
bricklayer who *forsooke* to goe into Heaven because
his wife was there.

Greene's News both from Heaven and Hell, 1593.

†**FORSET.** A casket.

Capsella. Layette, boîte. A *forset*, casket, little box,
chest, or coffer.

Nomenclator.

To FORSHAPE. To render misshapen.

Out of a man into a stone
Forshape.

Gower, de Conf.

To FORSLACK, the same as to *foreslow*.

To delay.

Through other great adventures hethertoo
Had it *forslackt*.

Sp. F. Q., V, xii, 3.

†**To FORSOOTH.** To treat with respect?

The sport was how she had intended to have kept
herself unknown, and how the captaine (whom she
had sent for) of the Charles had *forsoothed* her,
though he knew her well enough and she him.

Pepys' Diary, Jan., 1661.

To FORSPEAK. To forbid. All these

words are written indifferently with
for or *fore*.

Thou hast *forspoke* my being in these wars.

Ant. and Cl., iii, 7.

Thy life *forspoke* by love.

Arraignm. of Paris, 1680, quoted by Steevens.

Also to bewitch, or destroy by speak-
ing :

Their hellish power, to kill the ploughman's seed,
Or to *forseake* whole flocks as they did feed.

Drayt. Her. Epist., p. 301.

Urging

That my bad tongue, by their bad usage made so,
Forespeakes their cattle, doth bewitch their corn,
Themselves, their servants, and their babes at nurse.

Witch of Edmonton.

They are in despaire, surely *forespoken*, or bewitched.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 203.

FORSPENT. Worn away.

With hollow eyes, and rawbone cheekes *forspent*.

Spens. F. Q., IV, v, 34.

To FORTEACH. To unteach, to con-
tradict.

And underneath his filthy feet did tread
The sacred thinges, and holy heastes *fortaught*.

Spens. F. Q., I, vii, 15.

To FORTHINK. To repent.

Therefore of it be not to bolde,
Lest thou *forthink* it when thou art olde.

Interlude of Youth.

So used by Spenser also :

And makes exceeding mone, when he does thinke
That all this land unto his foe shall fall,
For which he long in vaine did sweat and swinke,
That now the same he greatly doth *forthinke*.

F. Q., VI, iv, 32.

†**FORTH-RIGHT, adv.** At once.

S. Away with him.

D. If you doe find that I have tolde you any lie, kill
me *forth-right*.

Terence in English, 1614.

FORTH-RIGHT, s. A straight or direct
path; from right forth, straight on.

Here's a maze trod, indeed,

Through *forth-rights* and meanders.

Temp., iii, 3.

If you give way,

Or hedge aside from the direct *forth-right*,

Like to an enter'd tide they all rush by,

And leave you hindmost.

Tro. and Cr., iii, 3.

"Master *Forthright*, the tilter," is,
therefore, the same as Master Straight-
forward. *Meas. for M.*, iv, 3.

FORTHY. Therefore, on that account.

A Chaucerian word.

Forthy appease your grief and heavy plight,
And tell the cause of your conceived payne.

Spens. F. Q., II, i, 14.

For the looseness of thy youth art sorry,

And vow'st *forthy* a solemn pilgrimage.

Drayt. Ecl., 6, p. 1412.

So it was in the old editions; in the
octavo "therefore" is substituted as
equivalent. It is plain by Mr.
Capell's qu.? in his School of Shak-
speare, p. 102, that he did not un-
derstand the word. In p. 211 he
also prints it as two words.

†**FORTINABLE.** Fortunate; propi-
tious.

Rychard Cudelyon they callyd hym in Fraunce,
Whych had over enymyes most *fortynable* chaunce.
Bale's Kyng Johan, p. 1.

FORTITUDES and FORTUNATES.

Astrological terms for favorable planets.

Let the twelve houses of the horoscope
Be lodg'd with *fortitudes* and *fortunates*,
To make you blest in your designs, Pandolfo.

Albumazar, O. Pl., vii, 147.

The FORTUNE, a playhouse in Golden-lane, near Whitecross-street, where is still a small street called Playhouse-yard. Alleyn the player, the founder of Dulwich College, bought the lease, and rebuilt the playhouse in 1599. By some extracts from his accounts, preserved by Dr. Birch, it appears that it cost him, on the whole, £880.

I took him once in the two-penny gallery at the *Fortune*.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 113.

Then I will confound her with compliments drawn from the plays I see at the *Fortune* and *Red Bull*.

Albumazar, O. Pl., vii, 155.

The Fortune was destroyed by fire about the time when the same fate befell the Globe on the Bank-side. Speaking of Vulcan's rage against the former, Ben Jonson says,

Fortune, for being a whore,
'Scap'd not his justice any jot the more,
He burnt that idol of the revels too.

Execrat. upon Vulcan, vol. vi, p. 410.

There is a view of its front towards Golden-lane, with a plan of the adjacent streets, in *Londina Illustrata*. It has no appearance of a theatre, except the king's arms against the wall.

To FORTUNE, *v. n.* To happen.

That you will wonder what hath *fortuned*.

Two Gent., v, 4.

How *fortuneth* this foule uncomely plight?

Spens. F. Q., VI, vii, 14.

It *fortuned* out of the thickest wood,

A ramping lyon rushed suddenly. *Ibid.*, I, iii, 5.

Not now in use, though found by Todd in Pope and Evelyn.

FORTUNE, *n. s.* A hap, an occurrence.

Albeit they affirmed that he might be well assured that in all accidents and *fortunes* that citie should not faile to minister to him. *Fenton's Guicciardin*, p. 21.

FORTUNE MY FOE. The beginning of an old ballad, probably a great favorite in its time, for it is very often mentioned. Yet it does not appear that any complete copy of it is extant.

O most excellent diapason! good, good; it plays *fortune my foe* as distinctly as may be.

Lingua, O. Pl., v, 188.

Take heed, my brother, of a stranger fortune
Than e'er you felt yet; *fortune my foe's* a friend to it.
B. & Fl. Custom of Country, i, 1.

Mentioned also in the Knight of the Burning Pestle, and several other places specified in the notes to the above passages.

Mr. Malone has recovered the first stanza of it, which may lead to the rest; it is this:

Fortune my foe, why dost thou frown on me?
And will my fortune never better be?
Wilt thou, I say, for ever breed my pain?
And wilt thou not restore my joys again?

It does not appear in any of the common collections. The first line is quoted in *Fragmenta Regalia*, by sir Rob. Naunton.

FORTY-PENCE. The sum commonly offered for a small wager; for the same reason that several law fees were fixed at that sum, viz., 3s. 4d.; because, when money was reckoned by pounds, marks, and nobles, *forty-pence* was just the half noble, or the sixth of a pound.

How tastes it? is it bitter?—*forty pence*, no.

Hen. VIII, ii, 3.

That is, "I will lay forty pence it does not."

Wagers laying, &c.—*forty pence* gaged against a match of wrestling.

Greene's Groundw. of Coneycatch.

I dare wage with any man *forty-pence*.

The longer thou livest, &c.

See TEN GROATS, which was another current term for the same sum.

†**FORWARD**. To go forward, to succeed.

Per me statit, I was in the fault that it went not forward.

Terence in English, 1614.

To set forward, to prepare.

Clit. Dost thou not consider that it is a great way hence? and thou knowest the old use and custom of women, that they are a whole yere in *setting forward* and trimming themselves. *Terence in English*, 1614.

†**FORWARD**. The vanguard of an army.

And kyng Herry, beyng in the *forwarde* duryng the bataylle, was not hurt; but he was broughte ageyne to the Toure of Londone, ther to be kept.

Warkworth's Chronicle.

FORWASTED. Much wasted, or wasted away. *For*, intensive.

'Till that infernal feend with foul uprore
Forwasted all their land, and them expeld.

Spens. F. Q., I, i, 5.

FORWEARIED. Much wearied. *For*, intensive.

Whose labour'd spirits,

Forweary'd in this action of swift speed,
Crave harbourage within your city walls.

K. John, ii, 1.

Forwearied with my sportes, I did alight
From loftie steed, and down to sleepe me layd.

Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 13.

FORWORN. Much worn. See **FOR.**

A silly man, in simple weeds, *forworn*,
And soild with dust of the long dried way.

Spens. F. Q., I, vi, 85.

FOSTER, or FORSTER. A contraction of *forrester*, in which form it still exists as a proper name. It is several times used by Spenser.

Lo where a grisely *foster* forth did rush,
Breathing out beastly lust her to defyle.

Spens. F. Q., III, i, 17.

So also *St.* 18, and III, iv, 50. The word is found in Chaucer, and the romance of *Bevis of Hampton*.

And forty *fosters* of the fee
These outlawes had yslaw.

Ballad of Adam Bell, &c.

Explained by Percy, "*forresters* of the king's demesne." *Reliques*, vol. i, *Glossary*.

†**FOSTER-CHILD.** A child nourished at the breast of a woman not its own mother, or who was brought up in another family. A relationship was thus formed which was formerly considered of much importance.

Puer collactaneus, qui pariter mammam suxit. σύντροφος. *Enfant nourri de la mesme tette ou nourrice.*
A *foster-child*, or which sucked of the same milke.

Nomenclator.

A *foster-child* that sucked of the same milke at the same season, *puer collactaneus*.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 271.

FOTIVE. Nourishing, invigorating; from *foveo*.

If I not cherish them
With my distilling dues, and *fotive* heat,
They know no vegetation.

T. Carew's Cælum Britann., 4to, 1633, C 4.

FOUCH. A quarter of a buck. Coles has, "to *fouch* (among hunters) *cervum in quatuor partes dissecare*."

When he is to present some neighbouring gentleman, in his master's name, with a side or a *fouch*, hee has an excellent art in improving his venison to the best.

Clitus's Whimzies, p. 45.

FOUL CHIVE HIM. Evil success attend him, ill may he succeed. See **CHIEVE**, where this should have been added, had it been noted in time.

Ay, *foul chive him*! he is too merry.

B. & Fl. Kn. of B. Pestle, i, 3.

"Ill mote he *cheve*," is in Chaucer. *Cheve*, *chieve*, and *chive*, are only different forms of the same word, *chevir*, old French; and still existing here as a provincial word, to prosper. "Unlawful *chievances*," cited by Todd from Bacon, are clearly "illegal profits." *Chevin* means succeeded, in Scotch. See Jamieson.

FOULDER, s. Evidently put for lightning, in this line:

This fir'd my heart as *foulder* doth the heath.

Baldwin, in Mirr. Mag., p. 389.

Which enables us to decide upon the meaning of the following word in Spenser.

FOULDRING. Flaming, as lightning; from the old French, *fouldroyant* (now *foudroyant*), of the same signification.

Seem'd that loud thunder, with amazement great,
Did rend the rattling skies with flames of *fould'ring* heat.

Spens. F. Q., II, ii, 20.

Church, in his edition of the *Faery Queen*, proposes *smouldring* for *fould'ring*, in that passage; though he confesses that all the editions are against him. Mr. Todd, in Johnson's Dictionary, rightly rejects the emendation. *Fouldre* (now *foudre*) properly meant lightning.

FOUNDED, for *confounded*. To *dumb-found* is still used sometimes, and means to confound so as to take away the use of speech.

What, George a Greene, is it you? a *plague found you*.

George a Gr., O. Pl., iii, 51.

FOUR PRENTICES. See **PRENTICES**.

FOX. A familiar and jocular term for a sword.

O signieur Dew, thou dy'st on point of *fox*,

Except, O signieur, thou do give to me

Egregious ransom.

Hen. V., iv, 4.

What would you have, sister, of a fellow that knows nothing but a basket-hilt, and an old *fox* in it?

B. Jons. Bart. Fair, ii, 6.

To such animals

Half-hearted creatures as these are, your *fox*

Unkenneld, with a cholerick ghastly aspect,

Or two or three comminatory terms

Would run, &c.

Ibid., *Magn. Lady*, i, 1.

Your "*fox unkenneld*," means, I fancy, your sword drawn.

O, what blade is it?

A Toledo, or an English *fox*.

White Dev., O. Pl., vi, 370.

A cowardly slave, that dares as well eat his *fox*, as draw it in earnest.

Parson's Wedding, O. Pl., xi, 383.

Put up your sword,

I've seen it often, 'tis a *fox*.

Jac. It is so.

B. & Fl. Captain, iii, 5.

This, and the preceding quotation, seem to prove that a *fox* was not a cant term, in this sense, but a specific name for some kind of blade manufactured in England; perhaps with the steel browned, which might give occasion to the name: or it might be named from the inventor. "Old *foxes* are good blades." *Brome, Engl. Moor*, ii, 2.

†I wear as sharp steel as another man, and my *fox* bites as deep.

B. & Fl. King and no K., iv, 4.

To FOX. To make drunk ; a cant term.

Shakespeare your Wincot ale hath much renown'd,
That *fox'd* a beggar so.

*Epigr. by Sir Ast. Cockayne, quoted on
Tam. Shr., Induct.*

Your Dutchman, when he's *fox'd*, is like a fox,
For when he's sunk in drink, quite earth to a man's
thinking,

'Tis full exchange time with him, then he's subtlest.

B. & Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn, act ii, p. 363.

Faith, and so she may, for 'tis long ere I can get up,
when I go *fox'd* to bed. *Hog, &c., O. Pl., vi, 398.*

†Yet alwayes 'twas my chance, in Bacchus spight,
To come into the Tower *unfox'd*, upright.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†But as the humble tenant that does bring

A chicke or egges for's offering,

Is tane into the buttry, and does *fox*

Equall with him that gave a stalled oxe.

Verses prefixed to Lucasta, 1649.

†The tapsters in small cans fill beer,

By which a *fox* is purchast dear,

And for a truth may be held forth,

Will cost more than the skin is worth.

And therefore at such rate, I think,

Men better had canary drink. *Poor Robin, 1699.*

†Then such as had but little coin

Laid up in store to purchase wine,

Must drink fair water, cyder, perry,

Or mead, instead of sack and sherry;

Or have their throats with brandy drench'd,

Which makes men *fox'd* e'er thirst is quench'd.

Ibid., 1738.

FOX I' TH' HOLE. An old Christmas
game, twice mentioned by Herrick, in
the same words, but not once ex-
plained.

Of Christmas sports, the wassell boule,

That's tost up, after *fox i' th' hole*.

Hesper., p. 146; also p. 271.

†**FOY.** A boat attendant upon a ship.

To Westminster with captain Lambert, and there he
did at the Dog give me, and some other friends of his,
his *foy*, he being to set sail to-day toward the Streights.

Pepys' Diary, 1661.

FOYSON. See FOISON.

FOYST. See FOIST.

FRACTED. Broken. Lat.

His heart is *fracted*. *Hcn. V, ii, 1.*

His days and times are past,

And my reliance on his *fracted* dates

Hath smit my credit.

Timon of A., ii, 1.

A FRAIL. A sort of slight basket, of
rushes, or matting, particularly those
wherein raisins, figs, &c., are packed.
Skinner derives it from *fragli*, Ital.
There was also *frayel*, and *fraiau*, in
old French. See Roquefort. Coles,
in his English Dict., sets down a frail
as a certain weight of raisins, viz.,
about 70 pounds. So also Blount,
Glossogr. See *Cabas*, in Cotgrave.
It is here quibbled on:

A plague of figs and raisins, and all such *frail* com-
modities, we shall make nothing of them.

Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 229.

Wisely you have picked a raison out of a *fraile* of figges.

Lyly, Mother Bombie, iv, 2.

Three *frails* of sprats carried from mart to mart,

Are as much meat as these, to more use travell'd.

B. & Fl. Queen of Corinth, ii, 4.

Great guns fourteen, three hundred pipes of wine,
Two hundred *frailes* of figs and raisons fine.

Mirror for Mag., p. 462.

FRAIMENT. See FRAYMENT.

†**FRAITOR.** A refectory, or dining-
hall.

A *frayter* or place to eat meate in, refectory.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 250.

FRAMPOLD, spelt also **FRAMPUL**,
FRAMPAL, &c. Vexatious, saucy,
pert. Capel derives it from the cus-
tom of *franc-pole*, or *free-pole*, in
some manors, by which the tenants
had a right to the wood of their fence,
and all that they could reach with
their hatchets. This right, he adds,
gave rise to many litigious suits; and
hence the meaning of the word.
Glossary to Sh. The fault of this
derivation is, that it gives too local an
origin to a general word; for the law
books speak of that custom as peculiar
to the manor of Writtle, in Essex. It
is, however, as good as any that has
been given.

Frampole fences are said by Jacob to
be such as the tenants of that manor
set up against their lord's demesnes;
with the privilege above mentioned.

Law Dict. But chief justice Bramp-
ton, when he was steward of the
manor, could not satisfy himself as to
the origin of the word. The Saxon
has been tried, and *frempul*, *useful*,
proposed; but the word is really
fremful, which will not do. *Franc-*
pole is nearer, and there is certainly
something contumacious in setting up
such fences. Ray would bring it from
fram, *from*, in Saxon. See Todd.

He's a very jealousy man, she leads a very *frampold*
life with him, good heart!

Mer. W. W., ii, 2.

Nay, hilts I pray thee; grow not *fram-pull* now.

B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, ii, 4.

Is Pompey grown so malapert, so *frampel*?

B. and Fl. Wit at sev. Weapons, iii, p. 291.

FRANCH, v. Apparently for to eat, or
crush with the teeth.

I saw a river stopt with stormes of winde,
Wherethrough a swan, a bull, a bore did passe,
Franching the fish and frie with teeth of brasse.

Baldwine, in Mirr. Mag., p. 408.

FRANCIS, ST. Spenser mentions St.
Francis's fire as a disorder: he pro-
bably means St. Anthony's fire, or
erysipelas; but why he gives it to St.
Francis, I have not learned. Minshew
and Cotgrave make it St. Anthony's,
as usual. The latter gives *feu St.*

Marcel, as another French name for it, and "*feu Martial*." The old English term for it was *the rose*. Anciently it was called *sacred fire*; so in modern language it has been given to saints.

All these and many evils moe haunt ire,
The swelling spleen, and frenzy raging rife,
The shaking palsy, and *St. Francis' fire*.

P. Qu., I, iv, 35.

FRANION. An idle, loose, and licentious person. Of uncertain etymology. *Faineant* has been conjectured, but in that the *r* is wanting.

Might not be found a *francker franion*,
Of her lewd parts to make companion.

Spens. P. Q., II, ii, 37

As for this ladie which he sheweth here,
Is not, I wager, *Florimell* at all,
But some fayre *franion*, fit for such a fere.

Ibid., V, iii, 23.

But, my *franion*, I tell you this one thing,
If you disclose this, I will, &c.

Damon and Pith., O. Pl., i, 210.

This gallant, I tell you, with other lewd *franions*,
Such as himselfe, unthrifty companions.
Contention between Liberality and Prodigality, sign. F.
One of the vicars of Westminster, that was a tall
lusty lubber, and a stout *franion*, who trusted much
of his strength, thought to buckle with her, and to
give her the overthrow.

Life of Long Meg of Westminster, 1636.

FRANK, s. A place to fatten a boar in; a sty. Cotgrave gives *franc*, as the name for it in French also.

Where sups he? doth the old boar feed in the old
frank?

2 Hen. IV., ii, 2.

How he may wracke his tythes to a higher rate, and
then feed at ease, like a boare in a *frank*.

London's Leat., Char. 15.

Also, as an adjective, *well fed*. See Todd.

To FRANK. To fatten boars, or any other animals. Skinner quotes Higgins for *frank'd fowl*, in whom alone, he says, he had found the word. To shut up in a sty.

Marry, as for Clarence, he is well repay'd,
He is *frank'd* up for fattening for his pains.

Rich. III., i, 3.

In the sty of this most bloody boar,
My son, George Stanley, is *frank'd* up in hold.

Ibid., iv, 5.

FRANKLIN, s. A freeholder or yeoman, a man above a vassal, or villain, but not a gentleman. But the usage varied.

Not swear it, now I am a gentleman? let bores and
franklins say it, I'll swear it.

Win. Tale, v, 2.

There is a *franklin* in the wilds of Kent hath brought
three hundred marks with him in gold.

1 Hen. IV., ii, 1.

Provide me presently
A riding suit, no costlier than would fit
A *franklin's* housewife.

Cymb., iii, 2.

In the following, it seems to mean a kind of waiting gentleman, or groom of the chambers:

But entered in a spacious court they see, &c.
Where them does meet a *franklin* faire and free,
And entertaines with comely courteous glee.

Spens. P. Q., I, x, 6.

Thus low was the estimation of a *franklin*, in the reign of Elizabeth. In earlier times he was a personage of much more dignity, and seems to have been distinguished from a common freeholder by the greatness of his possessions. Chaucer's *frankelein* is evidently a very rich and luxurious gentleman; he was the chief man at the sessions, and had been sheriff, and frequently knight of the shire. See *Cant. Tales*, v, 333, and Mr. Tyrwhitt's note upon it.

FRANKLIN, proper name. One of the most notorious of the gang of quack astrologers, who were concerned in the poisoning of sir Thomas Overbury. He is described as "a swarthy, sallow, crook-backed fellow, as sordid in his death as pernicious in his life." He was purveyor of the poison, and was hanged with Mrs. Turner.

†**FRANZIE.** A phrensy.

Besides such matter of judicious wit,
With quaint conceits so fitting every fancie;
As well may prove, who scorns and spights at it
Shall either shew their folly or their *franzie*,
Then let the popes bulls roar bell, bucke, and candle.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To FRAP. To strike. French.

Whose heart was *frapped* with such surmounting woo,
as neither tears nor word could issue forth.

Palace of Pleasure, vol. ii, sign. B b 3.

Other instances have not been noted; but Spenser has *affrap*, an evident compound of this. See **AFFRAP**.

†**FRAPÉ.** The crowd; the mob.

'Tis strange, this fiery *frapé*, thought I,
Should thus for moderation cry

Hudibras Redivivus, vol. i, part 1, 1708.

Thus laws, for want of execution,
Spoil every nation's constitution,
Let loose the *frapé* to shew their folly,
And spurn at all that's good and holy.

Ibid.

And where our monster of an ape,
Was fond to shew his ugly shape,
And to the hat'ning *frapé*, dispense
The very cream and quintessence
Of envy, pride, and impudence.

Ibid., vol. i, part 6.

A FRAPLER. Probably a striker, or quarreller; from *frapper*, French. The above use of *frap* makes this the more probable: also *fripler*, from *fri-pier*. [A blusterer; see next word.]

I say to thee thou art rude, debauch'd, impudent, coarse,
Impolish'd, a *frapler*, and base.

B. Jon. Cynth. Rev., iv, 2.

Bullokar and Coles have a *frape*, for a mob; but I know no other authority, and of these, the latter probably copied from the other. [See the preceding article.]

†FRAPLING. Blustering.

The lamentable plight of the east provinces under Valens deceived by his courtiers, and making much of these *frapling* lawyers and petio-foggers. Whereunto is set in opposition the felicitie of former ages
Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

To FRAY. To frighten, or terrify.

She does so blush, and fetches her wind so short, as if she were *fray'd* with a sprite: I'll fetch her.

Tro. & Cr., iii, 2.

He that retires not at the threats of death,
Is not, as are the vulgar, slightly *frayed*.

Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 255.

Awaite whereto their service he applies
To aide his friends, or *fray* his enemies.

Spens. F. Q., I, i, 38.

†He rail'd, as *fraid* me; for he gave no praise,
To any but my lord of Essex dayes.

Donne's Poems, p. 91.

FRAYMENT, from the preceding. A fright.

Or Pan, who wyth hys sodayne *fraiments* and tumults bringeth age over all things.

Chaloner's Moria Encom., sign. C.

FREATES, (probably frets,) in a bow or arrow. Weak places, which are likely to give way.

Freates be in a shaft as well as in a bowe, and they be much like a canker, creeping and encreasinge in those places in a bowe, which be much weaker than other.

Ascham, Toxoph., p. 156.

Freates be first little pinches, the which when you perceave, pike the places about the pinches, to make them somewhat weaker, and so the pinches shall dye, and never encrease farther into *freates*.

Ibid.

With much more on the same subject.

FREMBD, corrupted from *fremd*, which, in Saxon and Gothic, signified a stranger, or an enemy, as *hostis*, originally, in Latin. It also signifies a stranger, in modern German. "Haud dubie operarum errore *feinde* legitur pro *fremde*, nam in Græco est *ξείνοισι*." *Beck. Com. Philol.*, Lips., tom. i, p. 99.

As perjur'd cowards in adversitie

With sight of feare from friends to *fremb'd* doe flie.

Pembr. Arcadia, B. i, p. 87.

In the visions of Pierce Ploughman a similar expression is used, though with more correct orthography:

To frend, ne to *fremed*.

v. 79.

Fremyt is used in the same sense by Gavin Douglas. See Skinner and Junius. From the same origin is Spenser's *frenne*, and his phrase is evidently of the same proverbial cast as those above cited.

So now his friend is changed for a *frenne*.

Shep. Kal., April, v. 23.

The original commentator on the Shepherd's Kalendar, who was probably Spenser himself, supposes it a contraction of *forrene*, but he is evidently mistaken. It was not necessary that Spenser, or his friend, should know the Saxon origin. We may observe, that Warton conjectured this E. K. to be Edward King. *Observations on Spenser*, vol. i, p. 42. Some have supposed it to be E. Kerke; others his known friend, Gabriel Harvey.

FRENCH CROWN. This was a most tempting word for equivocation, as it might mean three things:—1. The crown of a Frenchman's head; 2. A piece of French money; 3. The baldness produced by a disease, supposed to be French. Shakespeare puns upon that and *dollars* together:

I have purchas'd as many diseases under her roof, as come to—2 *Gent.* To what, I pray? 1 *Gent.* Judge. 2 *Gent.* To three thousand *dollars* (or dolours) a year. 1 *Gent.* Ay, and more. *Lucio.* A *French crown* more.

Meas. for M., i, 2.

Some of your *French crowns* have no hair at all, and then you will play barefac'd.

Mids. N. Dr., i, 2.

Indeed the French may lay twenty *French crowns* to one, they will beat us; for they bear them on their shoulders; but it is no English treason to cut *French crowns*, and to-morrow the king himself will be a clipper.

Hen. V., iv, 1.

Were they but *crowns of France*, I cared not,

For most of them their natural country rot

I think possesseth; they come here to us

So pale, so lame, so lean, so ruinous. *Donne, Eleg.*, xii, 23.

Speaking of some money he was to pay.

†FRENCH-HOOD. An article of dress which appears to have been in use during a rather long period.

But this power that some of them have, is disguis'd geare and strange fashions. They must weare *French-hoods*, and I cannot tell you, I, what to call it. And when they make them readie and come to the covering of their heads, they will call and say, give me my *French-hood*, and give me my bonet, or my cap, and so forth.

Latimer's Sermons.

His love letters of the last yeare of his gentlemanship are stuff with discontinuances, remitters, and uncore prists; but now being enabled to speake in proper person, he talkes of a *French hood*, instead of a jointure, wages his law, and joines issue.

Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

It appears, however, to have gone out of fashion soon after the date of this last extract.

For these loose times, when a strict sparing food
More's out of fashion then an old *French hood*.

Herbert's Hygiasticon, 1636.

†FRESH-MAN. A novice.

I am but a *fresh-man* yet in France, therefore I can send you no news, but that all is here quiet, and 'tis no ordinary news, that the French should be quiet.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

First, if thou art a *freshman*, and art bent
To bear loves arms, and follow Cupids tent.
Cotgrave's Wits Interpreter, 1671, p. 221.

†FRESHWATER-SOLDIER. A popular term for a new recruit.

Bachelier aux armes, nouveau ou jeune souldard. A *freshwater souldier*: a young souldier: a novice: one that is trayned up to serve in the field. *Nomenclator*.

FRET. A narrow frith or strait of the sea; contracted from *fretum*, Latin, not from *fretting*.

An island parted from the firme land with a little *fret* of the sea. *Knolles's Hist. of Turks*, 462.

FRETS. The points at which a string is to be stopped, in such an instrument as the lute or guitar.

I did but tell her she mistook her *frets*,
And bow'd her hand to teach her fingering,
When, with a most impatient dev'lish spirit,
Frets call you these? said she, I'll fume with them.
Tam. Shr., ii, 1.

To this Hamlet alludes, when he says,
"Though you can *fret* me, you cannot play upon me." *Hamlet*, iii, 2.

Musician he will never be (yet I find much music in him) but he loves no *frets*. *Hon. Wh.*, O. PL, iii, 258.
These means, as *frets* upon an instrument,
Shall tune our heart-strings to true languishment.
Sh. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., i, 539.

The term is still in use with practical musicians.

†FRIAR-RUSH. A Christmas game mentioned in the Declaration of Popish Impostures, 1603.

†FRIARIES. Convents of friars.

Hee like an earthquake made the abbies fall,
The *fryeries*, the nunneries, and all.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†FRIBBLE. A coxcomb.

A company of *fribbles*, enough to discredit any honest house in the world.—No, I'd have you to know, I am for none of your skip-jacks;—no, give me your persons of quality, there's somewhat to be got by them.
The Cheats, 1662.

FRICACE. A sort of medicine, probably intended to be rubbed upon the part diseased; from *frico*.

Applying only a warm napkin to the place, after the unction and *fricace*. *B. Jons. Fox*, ii, 2.

He calls it an oil; *olio del Scoto*. It is mentioned often afterwards in the same play as the *fricace*.

†FRIES.

Love voyd of faith (quoth he) is neither love
Nor yet a god, but an infernal spirit,
Which having in the foul sulphureous lake
Of burning Phlegeton kindled black flames,
Doth counterfeit therewith loves glorious light,
And so goes breathing forth his feigned *fries*.
Phyllis of Scyros, 1655.

To FRIL. To turn back in plaits; perhaps from *furl*. As also the frill of a shirt.

His long mustachoes on his upper lip, like bristles,
fril'd back to his neck. *Knolles*, ut supr., 516.

FRIM. Rich, thriving; said to be a

northern word. From *freom*, strong, Saxon.

Through the *frim* pastures, freely at his leisures.
Drayton's Moses, p. 1576.

See also Polyolb., xiii, p. 925.

FRIPLER, for fripier, the same as fripper. A broker, or pawnbroker. See Cotgrave, under *Fripier*, which he renders, "a *fripier*, or broker," &c. That it is put for a pawnbroker in the following passage, is clear, from the mention of lavender. See LAVENDER.

Is gathered up with greediness before it fall to the ground, and bought at the dearest, though they smell of the *fripler's* lavender half a year after.

Greene's Arcadia, p. 13, in *Heliconia*, vol. i, or p. 157, in *Cens. Lit.*, vol. vii.

†FRIPPER. One who sells old clothes, a broker.

Taylor, *frippers*, brokers. *Mons. D'Olive*, 1606.
Farewell, *fripper*, farewell, petty broker. *Ibid.*

†FRIPPERY. An old-clothes shop. *Friperie*, Fr.

Look, what a wardrobe here is for thee!
Cal. Let it alone, thou fool, it is trash.
Trin. O ho, monster; we know what belongs to a *frippery*.
Temp., iv, 1.

So Massinger:

Enter Luke, with shoes, garters, fans, and roses.
G. Here he comes, sweating all over;
He shews like a walking *frippery*. *City Madam*, i, 1.
Hast thou forsworn all thy friends i' the Old Jewry?
or dost thou think us all Jews that inhabit there?
yet if thou dost, come over and but see our *frippery*,
change an old shirt for a whole smock with us.
B. Jons. Ev. Man in his H., i, 2.

†FRISCOL. A curvet.

And all, my Jone, shalt thou alone,
At thy commandment have;
If thou wilt let me *friscoles* vet
In place where ich doe crave.
Howell's Arbor of Amitie, 1568.

But he is rare for *friscols*; nay, what's worse,
He treads a measure like a miller's horse.

Bold's Poems, 1664, p. 136.
And saying so, he gave two or three *friskles* in the air with very great signs of contentment, and presently went to Dorotea.

History of Don Quixote, 1675, f. 74

†FRISK. To idle away.

The first inducing thee to shew thine abilities among the ladies, where, if not advis'd, thou art drawn in beyond a retreat, or at least to *frisk* away much of thy time and estate.
A Cap., &c.

FRITH. A high wood. So explained in Drayton's notes to his Polyolbion. The origin is supposed to be Welch, in which language it has other senses. See Todd.

To lead the rural routs about the goodly lawns,
As over holt and heath, as thorough *frith* and fell.
Book xi, p. 862.

FRITH, MARY. The real name of a woman, much celebrated under the denomination of *Moll*, or *Mall*, *Cut-purse*. She is the heroine of the

old play by Middleton, entitled the *Roaring Girl*; and from her fame it is more likely that she is alluded to by Butler, than Mary Carlton, whom Dr. Grey supposes to be the person, in his note on this line:

As Joan of France, or English Mall. Hud., l. ii, 369.

Mary Carlton was, indeed, also famous in her day, though in a much less degree. A modern editor of *Hudibras* adopts Granger's idea and description of *Mary Frith*: "She assumed the vices and attire of both sexes, and distinguished herself as a prostitute and a procuress, a fortune-teller, a pick-pocket, a thief, and a receiver of stolen goods. She had the honour of robbing no less a personage than general Fairfax, upon Hounslow Heath; for which exploit she was sent to Newgate, but she had acquired sufficient wealth in her calling to purchase her liberty. She defrauded the gallows, and died peaceably of a dropsy, in the 75th year of her age." There is a portrait of *Mall*, in man's attire, prefixed to her life, 12mo, 1662, under which are the following lines:

See here the president o' the pilfering trade,
Mercury's second, Venus' only maid.
Doublet and breeches, in an un'form dress,
This female humorist, a kickshaw mess:
Here's no attraction that your fancy greets,
But if her features please not, read her feats.

Nat Field, in his play called *Amends for the Ladies*, has exhibited some of the merry pranks of *Mall Cutpurse*. *Baldwyn's edit.*, 1819. See also Granger, vol. ii, p. 408, 8vo.

Her portrait is copied from the original woodcut, in Dodsley's *Old Plays*, in the title of the *Roaring Girl*, vol. vi, p. 1. Dr. Nash, in his notes on *Hudibras*, adheres to *Mary Carlton*, though he refers also to Granger.

†FRIZADO. Frieze cloth. See next article.

Our cottons, penistones, *frizadoes*, base,
Our sundry sorts of frizes, blackes and grayes.
And linnen drapers but for transportation
Could hardly canvase out their occupation.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

FRIZE, or FRIEZE. A sort of coarse warm cloth, probably (as Dr. Johnson suggests) made first in Friesland.

Wales was famous for this, as well as for flannel. See FLANNEL.

Am I ridden with a Welch goat too? shall I have a concomb of frize? 'tis time I were choak'd with a piece of toasted cheese. *Merr. W. W.*, v, 5.
But indeed my invention comes from my pate, as birdlime does from frize, it plucks out brains and all.

Othell., ii, 1.

In the play of King Edw. I, printed in 1509, one of the stage directions is, "Enter Lluellin, alias prince of Wales, &c., with swords and bucklers, and frieze jerkins."

I do not know that the word is yet disused.

†FRIZEL. A small curl.

Now under the shadow of the eyebrows, then amidst the little frizels of a faire haire; otherwhiles within little dimples, that sweet smiles often frame, in a faire cheek. *The Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.
Women's long haire is com. That which busbeth out, cesaries, or the bush those which runne together in one place, feakes those which are pretely involved together, frizled. those which are full of circles, curled. *Lomatius on Peasants*, 1608.

†FRIZLING-IRON. A curling-iron.

A frizzling iron, that women and men use about the curling of their haire, or which in old time was used to part the haire, and drawe them out in length.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1808, p. 146.

FRO, the same as *from*. Used chiefly before an *m*, for the sake of the sound. At the end of a verse, *him fro* may be found, instead of *from him*, for the sake of a rhyme.

Was afterward, I know not how, convoid,

And fro me hid.

Sprins. F. Q., I, ii, 24.

Far be it from your thought, and fro my will.

Ibid., I, iii, 28.

Still used in the phrase *to and fro*, and in that only.

†FRO. A frow, or woman. Dutch.

Ancilla. Chambriere, meschine. A maidservant: a milkin fro. *Nomenclator*.

Pedisequa. Une chambriere. A waiting maid: a young fro. *Ibid.*

FROES, for frows, the Dutch word for women.

Buxom as Bacchus' froes, revelling, dancing,
Telling the musick's numbers with their feet.

B. & Pl. Wit. at sev. Weap., act v, p. 321.

†FROISE. A sort of pancake with slices of bacon in it; what the French now call an *omelette au lard*.

With a few slices of bacon, a froise was presently made, and served in with great pomp and magnificence.

Comical History of Francion, 1655.

Some are so tender nosed as to smell out a knave, as far as another man shall do broil'd herrings, or a bacon froise; and some again shall make no more ado of telling a lye than a porter doth of a farthing custard.

Poor Robin, 1715.

To make a *froise* appear like rashers of bacon.—Take of fine flower half a peck, mingle one half by its self with water and butter, and to the other add milk wherein turnsole had been steeped, with a little of the powder of lake; and having cut them out into slices, fix a slice of the one to a slice of the other, at your discretion; and when they are fryed gently, or rather

baked, they will deceive the most curious as to the sight of them. *Closet of Rarities*, 1706.

†**FROLICK**. Joyful; gamesome.

Shepherd why creepe we in this lowly vaine,
As though our muse no store at all affordes,
Whilst others vaunt it with the *frolicke* trayne.
Drayton's Shepherd's Garland, 1593.

FROM. Away from; rather implying distance than contrariety, which Johnson gives as its meaning.

For any thing so overdone is *from* the purpose of playing, whose end, &c. *Ham.*, iii, 2.

Do not believe,
That *from* the sense of all civility,
I thus would play and trifle with your reverence.
Oth., i, 1.

Did you draw bonds to forfeit, sign to break?
Or must we read you quite *from* what you speak.
B. Jons. Underwoods, vol. vi, p. 398, Whalley.
If now the phrase of him that speaks shall flow
In sound quite *from* his fortune. *Ibid.*, vol. vii, p. 173.

This last is a translation of "Si dicentis erunt fortunis *absona* dicta."

N.B. The elegy from which the former of these two quotations is taken, stands in some editions of Donne's Works as his, and marked as Elegy 17th.

†**FRONDENT**. Covered with leaves.

I, Phœbus tree, still *frondent*, flourishing,
Nor bald, nor grialed, verdant as the spring.
Owen's Epigrams.

FRONTAL. A piece of armour put upon the forehead of a horse. Also various things similarly applied.

Like unto this doo they arme their horses too; about his legges they tie bootes, and cover his head with *frontals* of steele. *Underdown's Heliodorus*, sign. Q 6.

FRONTIER is said anciently to have meant *forehead*, which seems, indeed, to be proved by the following quotation:

Then on the edges of their bolster'd hair, which standeth crested round their *frontiers*, and hanxeth over their faces. *Stubbs's Anatomy of Abuses*.

But this does not seem to explain the passage of Shakespeare, for the sake of which it has been adduced:

And majesty could never yet endure
The moody *frontier* of a servant brow.
1 Hen. IV, i, 3.

"The moody forehead of a servant brow," is not sense. Surely it may be better interpreted, "the moody border," that is, outline, "of a servant brow." Or it may be considered as a term borrowed from fortification, in which frontier means an outwork. It will then mean the moody or threatening *outwork*; in which sense the word occurs in the same play:

Of pallisadoes, *frontiers*, parapets. *Ibid.*, ii, 3.
A forte not placed where it was needful might skantly be accounted for *frontier*. *Ives's Fortific.*

†**FRONTISPIECE**. A façade, or front.

Nature, thou wert o'rseen to put so mean
A *frontispeece* to such a building.

Cartwright's Lady Errants, 1651.

†**FRONTLESS**. Shameless, impudent.

But thee, thou *frontless* man,
We follow. *Chapm. II.*, 159.

FRONTLET. A forehead band, part of the female dress of elder times. *Frontal*, French. They were worn to make the forehead smooth.

Forsoth, women have many lottes,
And they be masked in many nettes;
As *frontlets*, *syllets*, *partlettes*, &c.

Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 64.

Hoods, *frontlets*, wires, cauls, curling irons, periwigs, &c. *Lyly's Mydas*.

Metaphorically for look, or appearance of the forehead:

How now, daughter, what makes that *frontlet* on?
Methinks you are too much of late i' the frown.

Lear, i, 4.

†**FROOF**. The handle of an augur?

And as you have seen
A shipwright bore a naval beam; he oft
Thrusts at the augur's *froofe*; works still aloft;
And at the shank help others. *Chapm. Odys.*, ix.

FRORY. Frosty. The same as *frore*.

Her up between his rugged hands he rear'd,
And with his *frory* lips full softly kist.
While the cold ysicles from his rough beard
Dropped adown upon her ivory breast.

Spens. F. Q., III, viii, 35.

Also frothy:

While she was young she us'd with tender hand
The foaming steed with *froary* bit to steer.
Fairf. Tasso, ii, 45.

†**FROST**. "Farewell, frost," was an old proverbial phrase, intimating indifference, and not uncommon in our ancient writers. Ray gives among his proverbs, "Farewell, frost; nothing got, nor nothing lost."

Morr. Nay, and you feede this veyne, sir, fare you well.
Falk. Why, *farewell*, *frost*.

Play of Sir Thomas More, p. 52.

And so, *farewell frost*, my fortune naught me cost.
Mother Bombie, 1632.

To **FROTE**. To rub. *Frotter*, French.

Let a man sweat once a week in a hot house, and be well rubbed and *froted*.

B. Jons. Ev. Man out of H., iv, 3.

Then fell downe the maid in a swoon for feare; so as he was fain to *frote* hir, and put a sop into hir mouth.

Reg. Scol's Disc. of Witcher., V 1.

Come, sir, what say you extempore now to your bill of an hundred pound? a sweet debt for *froating* your doublets.

Middlet. Trick to catch the O. One, F3, repr., p. 194.

Chaucer uses this word.

†She smelles, she kisseth, and her corps
She loves excedyngly;
She tufts her heare, she *froles* her face,
She idle loves to be.

Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

FROTERER. Rubber, a person who rubs another; from *frote*. A page says of his offices to a gallant,

I curl his periwig, paint his cheeks, perfume his breath, I am his *froterer*, or rubber in a hot house.
Marston's What — — —

FROUNCE, s. A fringe, plait, or similar ornament of dress. In modern language, a flounce.

To FROUNCE. To curl, or rather to friz, as the hair is done in dressing; from *froncer*, to twist or wrinkle, French. I suspect that *flounce*, now used, is only a corruption of this.

Some *frounce* their curled heare in courtly guise,
Some prancke their ruffes. *Spens. P. Q.*, l. iv, 14.
With dressing, braiding, *frouncing*, flow'ring.

Drayt. Nymf., ii.

It is similarly used by Milton in the *Penseroso*, v. 123. In more antiquated language it had the signification of wrinkled, which is nearer the French original. Thus Moth, the antiquary, in the Ordinary:

His visage foul y-frowned, with glowing eyn.
O. Pl., x, 309.

So, in Chaucer, *frounceless* is *without wrinkle*.

†By Phidias art thou fishes seest
Engraven feat and trim;
Put water to them, and they will
Whip, skip, frisk, *frounce*, and swim.

Kendall's Floures of Epigrammes, 1577.

†**FROWARD.** Wayward.

One day, her vanity pressing her to desire a neck-lace of bigger pearles than those she had, she resolved to make recourse to her ordinary flatteries; but something had put my master in so *froward* a humour, that he repuls'd her with such terms as she deserv'd.

History of Francion, 1655.

†**FROWING.** That renders rank.

Gather not roses in a wet and *frowing* houre, they'll lose their sweets then, trust mee they will, sir.

Suckling's Aglaure, 1638.

†**FROWISH.** Rank, or rancid.

He that is ranck or *frowish* in savour, hircosus.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 286.

†**FROWNING-CLOTH.** A frontlet?

The next day I comming to the gallery, where shee was solitarily walking with her *frowning cloth*, as sicke lately on the sullens.

Lylie's Euphues and his England.

FROWY. A word of uncertain derivation, which seems simply to mean mossy in the two following instances. I cannot think, with Dr. Johnson, that the familiar word *frowzy* is in any degree a substitute for it. In this first passage it might be put for *frory*:

Proteus is shepheard of the seas of yore,
And hath the charge of Neptune's mighty heard,
An aged sire, with head all *frowy* hore,
And sprinkled frost upon his dewy beard.

Spens. P. Q., III, viii, 30.

But if they (the sheep) with thy goats should yede,

They soon might be corrupted;

Or like not of the *frowy* fede (on the mountains),

Or with the weeds be glatted.

Spens. Shep. Kal., July, 109.

To FRUMP. To mock, or treat contemptuously. [Perhaps best ex-

pressed by, to snub.] Minshew, who is followed by Skinner and others, derives it from the Dutch, *frumpelen*, or *krumpelen*, to curl up the nose in contempt.

†Hee fawneth upon them his master favoureth, and *frumpeth* those his mistresse frownes on.

Man in the Moone, 1609.

†Walkes all day musing in his mournfull dumpes,
Whilist Love his page but priyly him *frumps*.

The Newe Metamorphosis, MS. temp. Jac. I.

†The fourth and last ranke is impudent, overthwart, stubborne, and withall unlearned, those I meane, who having broken loose over-soone from the grammer schoole, run to and fro in all corners of cities studying for scoffes and *frumping* flouts, not for meet pleas to helpe any cause.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†Their judges such as have learned Philistions or *Æsops frumping* scoffes or fables.

Ibid.

†**FRUMP.** A contemptuous speech, or piece of conduct.

Lucilla, not ashamed to confesse her follie, answered him with this *frump*.

Euphues, B 2.

Eld. Lov. Lady Guinever, what news with you?

Abig. Pray leave these *frumps*, sir, and receive this letter.

B. & Fl. Scornf. Lady, act v, p. 348.

†And blush not at the *frumps* of some,

Ne feare at others frowne;

More rich thou art in threadbare coate,

Then some in silken gowne.

Seven Sobs of a Sorrowfull Soule, 1615.

†But yet, me thinkes, he gives thee but a *frump*,
In telling how thou kist a wenches rumpe.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†Goe farre off from dounge, let them prate and gabble as long as they will, never take pepper in the nose for their deeds or misdeeds, nor yet for their *frumps* and simflams, seeing one that is infamous can defame none but themselves.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†Lynus to give to me a frightfull *frump*,

Said that my writings savourd of the pump.

Harington's Epigrams, 1633.

†Som of thy sons prove bastards, sordid, base,

Who having suck'd thee throw dirt in thy face;

When they have squeez'd thy nipples and chast papps,
They dash thee on the nose with *frumps* and rapps.

Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

To FRUSH. To bruise, or dash violently to pieces. *Froisser*, French. An uncommon word, unknown to the first commentators of Shakespeare, but fully exemplified by the latter. It was technical in some things, as in carving; and in war, to the battering of armour to pieces.

Stand, stand, thou Greek—I like thy armour well;

I'll *frush* it, and unlock the rivets all,

But I'll be master of it.

Tro. and Cr., v, 7.

Rinaldo's armour *frush'd* and hack'd they had

Of pierced, and with blood beameared new.

Fairf. Tasso, viii, 48.

Hector assayed Achilles, and gave him so many strokes, that he al to-*frusht* and brake his helme.

Cant. Destr. of Troy, O o l, 5th ed.

Smote him so coragiously with his swerde, that he *frussh'd* al his helme.

Guy of Warw., bl. let.

High cedars are *frushed* with tempests, when lower shrubs are not touched with the wind.

Hinde's Pliosto Libidinoso, ed. 1606.

Breaking a spear was also called *frushing* it:

I can bestride a bounding genet still,
And with mine arms to-frush a sturdie lance.
D. Belchier's See me and see me not.

To *frush* a chicken, was the same as to *break up* or *carve* a chicken; it is used in old books of cookery and carving.

To *frush* the feathers of an arrow, was to set them upright, which appears, from the following passage, to have been done to prepare them for use; probably to make them fly steadily:

Lord, how hastily the soldiers buckled their helmets,
how quickly the archers bent their bows, and
frushed their feathers, how readily the bilmen shook
their billes, and proved their staves.
Hollinsh., vol. ii, B r r 6.

†FRUSTRATELY. In vain.

Great Tuscan dames, as she (their towns part by,
Wight her their daughter-in-law, but *frustrately*.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

†FRUTAGE. A confection of fruit.

Upon this chariot was finely and artificially devised a
sumptuous covered table, decked with all sortes of
exquisite delicacies and dainties, of *patisserie, frutages,*
and confections. *British Bibliographer, iv, 315.*

†FRUTRY. Anything producing fruit.

He sowde and planted in his proper grange
(Upon some savage stock) some *frutry* strange.
De Buriar.

To FUB, or FUB OFF. To put off, to deceive. *Fuppen*, German. If this be the true derivation, *fub* is more correct than *fob*, which has entirely supplanted it. Shakespeare has it both ways.

I have been *fubb'd off* and *fubb'd off* from this day to
that day, that it is a shame to be thought on.
Hen. IV, ii, 1.

Why Doll, why Doll, I say!—my letter *fubb'd* too,
And no access without I mend my manners!
B. & F. Mons. Thomas, ii, 2.

FUCUS. Paint. A Latin word, adopted by our early writers to signify the colours used by ladies, to improve their complexions.

Livia. How do I look to-day?
Eud. Excellent clear, believe it. This same *fucus*
Was well laid on.

Livia. Methinks, 'tis here not white.
Eud. Lend me your scarlet, lady, 'tis the sun
Hath giv'n some little taint unto the ceruse, &c.
B. Jons. Sejanus, ii, 1.

'Till you preferred me to your aunt, the lady,
I knew no ivory teeth, no caps of hair,
No Mercury water, *fucus*, or perfumes.
Rem Alley, O. Pl., v, 412.

With all his waters, powders, *fucuses*,
To make thy lovely corpse sophisticated.
B. & F. Woman Hater, iii, 3.

†FUDDLE. Drink.

And so, said I, we nipp'd our *fuddle*,
As women in the straw do candle,
'Till every man had drown'd his noddle.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1705.

†To FUDDLE. To drink hard.

Ev'ry thing *fuddles*; then that I,
Is't any reason shou'd be dry?

Well; I will be content to thirst,
But too much drink shall make me first.
Poems by Various Writers, 1711.

†FUELLER. Apparently the servant whose duty it was to light fires.

Vain *fuellers*! they think (who doth not know it)
Their lights above 't, because their walk's below it.
Wilson's Life of James I.

FUGH. A strange spelling of the word *fugue*, meaning a species of musical composition.

She (*Elio*) is never better in her *Q*, than when she
apes the nightingale, especially in their *fugue*, for then
you would think them both stark mad, while they
follow one another so close at the heels, and yet can
never overtake each other.

Strange Metam. in Cens. Lit., vii, 286.

To FULFIL. To fill up entirely, to make full; literally, to *fill full*.

With many staples,
And corresponsive and *fulfilling* bolts.
Tro. and Cr., Prologue.
Then Scipio (that saw his ships through-gall'd
And by the foe *fulfill'd* with fire and blood.)
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 298.

So in our Liturgy, "That we may be
fulfilled with thy grace."

†FULIGINOUS. Smoky, or sooty.

Only such exercise as may refine, and keep the spirits
active, and digest the grosser and *fuliginous* matter,
strengthens the nerves of a kingdom, or republick.
Wilson's Life of James I.

FULLAM, or FULHAM. The cant term for some kinds of false dice. There were *high fullams* and *low fullams*. Probably from being *full*, or loaded, with some heavy metal on one side, so as to produce a bias, which would make them come *high* or *low*, as they were wanted. It has been conjectured that they were made at *Fulham*, but I have seen no proof of it; nor is it very likely that gambling should have flourished in so quiet a village: nor would such a manufacture be publicly avowed.

Let vultures gripe thy gait for gourd, and *fullam*
holds,
And *high* and *low* beguile the rich and poor.

Mov. W. W., i, 3.
Who? he serve? ha! he keeps *high men* and *low men*,
he! he has a fair living at *Fulham*.

B. Jons. Every Man out of H., iii, 6.
The "fair living at *Fulham*," is evidently a mere quibble, because the man lived by these *fullams*.

D'Oli. How many pronouns be there? *Dig.* Faith,
my lord, there are more, but I have learned but three
sorts—the Gourd (gourd), the *Fulham*, and the Stop-
water-tree; which are all demonstratives, for here they
be.
Mons. D'Olive, sign. F 3.
Sic. Give me some bales of dice. What are these?
Jons. Those are called *high fullams*, those *low fullams*.
Nobody and Somebody, sign. G 3.

See GOURDS.

†FULL-BAGGED. Rich.

Thus have I brought to end a worke of paine,
I wish it may requite me with some gaine;
For well I wote, the dangers where I ventered,
No full-bag'd man would ever durst have entered.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

FULLMART, FULIMART, or FOU-MART. A polecat. Bewick describes the polecat under the name *foumart*; Chambers also acknowledges it as a provincial word for that animal. The authority of Ben Jonson is decisive. Of his personage Pol-martin, the lady says,

Was ever such a *fulmart* for an huisher
To a great worshipful lady, as myself!
Who, when I heard his name first *Martin Polecat*,
A stinking name, and not to be pronounced
In any lady's presence, without a reverence,
My very heart e'en yearn'd. *Tale of a Tub, i, 4.*

Skinner says he had only seen the word in Isaac Walton. The passage is this:

With gins to betray the very vermin of the earth. As
namely, the fitchet, the *fulmart*, the ferret, the polecat, &c.
Compl. Angl., p. i, ch. 1.

Hence some have supposed it the *stoat*, as polecat is here mentioned also; but Walton appears to have been mistaken in that point.

†**FUMISH.** Cross-tempered.

Anger hath certaine priviledges, or if you will, notes of discovery: not to believe our friends, to be rash in attempts, to have the cheekes inflamed, to use quickness with the hands, to have an unbridled tongue, to be *fumish* and overthwart for small causes, and to admit of no reason. *Rich Cabinet Furnished with Varieties of Excellent Discriptions, 1616.*

FUMITER. The herb fumitory, or *fumaria officinalis* of Linnæus; in the class diadelphia, and order hexandria. An officinal plant. Shakespeare calls it rank, because it grows freely and luxuriantly among corn, where it is a troublesome weed.

Alack, 'tis he; why, he was met even now
As mad as the vex'd sea, singing aloud;
Crown'd with rank *fumiter*, and furrow weeds,
With harlocks, hemlock, &c. *Lear, iv, 4.*

Shakespeare uses also the proper name, *fumitory*:

Her fallow leas,
The darnel, hemlock, and rank *fumitory*,
Doth root upon. *Hen. V, v, 2.*

The French name is *fumeterre*; the old Latin of the shops, *fumus terræ*.

†**FUMOUS.** Creating steam, or wind.

He must abstaine from garlick, onions, mustard, and such like *fumous* things.

Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

†**FURDLE.** To draw or roll up.

The captaines have layd by their bastinadoes,
Lieutenants put to silence their bravadoes.
The colours *furdled* up, the drum is mute,
The serjants ranks and files doth not dispute.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**FURIBUNDAL.** Furious.

O Muses, may a woman poore, and blinde,
A lyon-draggon, or a bull-beare binde?
Is't possible for puling wench to tame
The *furibundall* champion of fame?
G. Harvey, 1593.

†**FURMENTY, FURMITY, or FRUMITY.** Still a favorite dish in the north, consisting of hulled wheat boiled in milk and seasoned. It was especially a Christmas dish.

Potage ou gasteau fait de farine de fourment. *Furmenty* pottage. *Nomenclator, 1685.*

Athera. Sorbituncula pulticulae liquidæ similis ex zee tenuissimo polline. Gruell made of milke and wheate, *furmentis*. *Ibid.*

Christmas is come and now the smell
Of roast beef does exceeding well;
With mutton pasty, and minc'd-pie,
Pork, plumb-broth, veal, and *furmenty*;
Pig, goose, and rabbets, and strong beer,
All these things are good Christmas cheer.
Poor Robin, 1707.

But yet mistake not, for I think,
Good beer at Christmas time to drink,
Good victuals also should take place;
Which to the winter adds a grace.
Plumb-pudding and good *furmenty*,
Fine pasty, goose, and Christmas pie.
For breakfast, beer and cheese and toast,
For dinner victuals boild and roast;
At evening with good ale or beer,
Conclude the night, the month, the year.

Ibid., 1735.

To make *furmenty*.—Take a quart of sweet cream, 2 or 3 sprigs of mace, and a nutmeg cut in half, put it into your cream, so let it boil, then take your French-barley or rice, being first washed clean in fair water three times and picked clean, then boil it in sweet milk till it be tender, then put it into your cream, and boil it well, and when it hath boiled a good while, take the yolks of 6 or seven eggs, beat them very well, to thicken on a soft fire, boil it, and stir it, for it will quickly burn; when you think it is boiled enough, sweeten it to your tast, and so serve it in with rose-water and musk-sugar, in the same manner you make it with wheat.

A True Gentlewoman's Delight, 1676, p. 17.

To **FURNACE.** To send forth fumes or smoke like a furnace.

There is a Frenchman his companion, one
An eminent monsieur, that, it seems, much loves
A Gallian girl at home; he *furnaces*
The thick sighs from him. *Cymb., i, 7.*
Furnaceth the universall sighes and complaints of
this transposed world.

Chapman, Pref. to Shield of Homer.

Cited by Mr. Steevens.

FURNIMENT. Furniture, decoration.

Fornimento, Italian.

Lo where they spyde, with speedie whirling pace,
One in a charet of strange *furniment*.

Spens. F. Q., IV, iii, 38.

To **FUST.** To grow fusty, musty, or mouldy. Fusty and musty seem always to have been indiscriminately used, and are so still. Cotgrave has *fusté*, French, in the same sense; but I cannot find such a word in any French dictionary, ancient or modern.

Sure, he that made us with such large discourse
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and god-like reason
To fust in us unus'd.

Hamlet, iv, 4

His blownen ware
Of fustled hops, now lost for lack of sale.
Hall, Sat., iv, 5.

FUSTILARIAN. A cant term of contempt, a fusty stinking fellow; *fusty* itself is used in the same contemptuous way. See below.

Away, you scallion! you rampallian! you fustilarian!
I'll tickle your catastrophes.
3 Hen. IV, ii, 1.

There is no probability in the conjecture of Mr. Steevens, that it is derived from *fustis*.

FUSTILUGS. A very fat person; so said to mean in the Exmoor dialect. Sherwood also translates it in French by "*Coche, femme bien grosse*;" otherwise I should have derived it from *fusty* and *lugs*, i. e., musty ears; implying a person dirty and ill-savoured up to the ears.

You may daily see such *fustilugs* walking in the streets,
like so many tuns, each moving upon two pottlepoles.
Jonas, 1639, cited by Todd.

FUSTY. Musty or mouldy.

Hector shall have a great catch if he knock out either
of your brains; 'a were as good crack a *fusty* nut with
no kernel.
Tro. & Cr., ii, 1.

Dirty, musty, ill-smelling:

Where the dull tribunes,
That with the *fusty* plebeians hate thine honours,
Shall say, against their hearts, "We thank the gods
Our Rome hath such a soldier."
Coriol., i, 9.

†**FUTILOUS.** Idle, silly.

I received your answer to that *futulous* pamphlet, with
your desire of my opinion touching it.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1640.

†**FUTURELY.** This adverb is used by Chapman, Hom. Epig., iv.

To FYLE. Contracted from *to defile*. See to **FILE**.

But few of them would *fyle* their hands with any
labour.
North's Plut., p. 376.
These *fyled* hands did wipe, did wrap, did rock, and
lay ye soft.
Warner's Alb. Engl., iii, 16, p. 78.

FYST. A corruption of *foist*, which was a jocular term for a windy discharge of the most offensive kind.

Marry, *fyst* o' your kindness. I thought as much.
Eastward Ho!, O. Pl., iv, 270.

Coles acknowledges it, and has *to fyst*, *vissio*; which in his Latin part he renders *to fissile*. Also *fysting cur*; and in Sherwood's English Dictionary, subjoined to Cotgrave, *fysting curs*, and other offenders of the same class, are fully illustrated. This confirms the interpretation of **FOISTING HOUND**.

FYTCHOCK. A term of contempt, the same as *fitchew*, or polecat; which Isaac Walton calls *fitchat*; Topsell and others, *fitch*; from *fisse*, Dutch.

Farewel, *fytchock*.

B. and Ft. Scourf. Lady, act v, p. 350.
Said to an old waiting maid, who has before been called cat, and several other contemptuous names.

G.

GABERDINE. A coarse cloak or mantle. *Gavardina*, Spanish. Cotgrave thus explains it: "*Galleverdine* (which he gives as a French word), a *gaberdine*, a long coat or cassock of course (i. e., coarse), and, for the most part, motley or party-coloured stuffe." *Gavardina* is not Italian, though given as such by Skinner, and others. It is Spanish, and not *gabardina*; though *b* and *v* are often interchangeable. Nor is *galleverdine* French, that I can find, on any authority but that of Cotgrave.

You call me misbeliever, cut-throat, dog,
And spit upon my Jewish *gaberdine*.

Mer. of Ven., i, 3.

Caliban's grotesque dress is also called by this name:

Alas! the storm is come again; my best way is to
creep under his *gaberdine*.
Temp., ii, 2.

So the dress of the banditti, in the Goblins:

Under your *gaberdines* wear pistols all.

O. Pl., x, 176.

†With whom besides he changed a *gaberdine*,
Thick-lined and soft; which still he made his shift
When he would dress him 'gainst the horrid drift
Of tempest.
Chapman, Odys., xiv, 740.

GAD, from the Saxon, *gaad*. A goad, or sharp point of metal.

And, come, I will go get a leaf of brass,
And with a *gad* of steel will write these words,
And lay it by.
Tit. And., iv, 1.

"Upon the *gad*," in Lear, seems to be the same as upon the spur:

Kent banished thus! and France in choler parted!
And the king gone to-night! subscribed his power!
Confin'd to exhibition! all this done
Upon the *gad*.
Lear, i, 2.

In the following passage, *gad* is evidently a kind of slender spear:

Their horsemen are with jacks for most part clad,
Their horses are both swift of course and strong,
They run on horseback with a slender *gad*,
And like a spear, but that it is more long.
Harr. Arist., x, 78.

In a receipt which occurs in the Haven of Health, we are directed to "heat a *gad* of steele or iron glowing hot in the fire," and quench it in the composition. Chap. 194, p. 178. In Phillippe's New World of Words, "a *gad* of

steel" is explained to be "a small piece of steel to heat in the fire, and quench in any liquor." It is sufficiently obvious that *gad-fly* is composed of this word, quasi *goad-fly*. Probably, therefore, *to gad*, and *gadding*, originate from being on the spur, to go about.

†GAFFER. An old man. See GAMMER.

They that buy must sell, or else they have a bad bargain on't, but do according to his conscience. My *gaffer* only said, he would inform himself as well as he could against next election, and keep a good conscience.
Dame Huddle's Letter, 1710.

GAFFLE. A part of the cross-bow used in bending it. It moved in a part called the rack.

My cross-bow in my hand, my *gaffe* on my rack,
To bend it when I please, or when I please to slack.
Drayl., Muses' Elpis, p. 1492.

Cotgrave renders *gaffe* into French by *pied de biche*, and *bandage d'arbalète*. The *gaffe* was the lever by which the bow was drawn. Coles Latinizes it by "balistæ flexor." The artificial steel spurs put upon fighting cocks are also called *gaffes*, or *gaffs*.

†GAFFLET. A steel spur placed on the leg of a cock for fighting.

There is always a continued noise amongst the spectators, in laying wagers upon every blow each cock gives; who, by the way, I must tell you, wear steel spurs, (call'd I think, *gafflets*) for their surer exertion.
Journey through England, 1724.

†GAG-TOOTH. A projecting tooth.

The poets were ill advised that fained him to be a leane, *gag-toothed* beldame.

Nash, Pierce Penitence, 1602.

I, here is a fellow judicious that carried the deadly stroke in his pen, whose muse was armed with a *gag-tooth*, and his pen possess'd with Hercules furies.
The Returns from Perseus, 1606.

GAGE. A pledge, French. Hence the glove or gauntlet thrown down in challenges was called a *gage*; because, by throwing it, the challenger pledged himself to meet the person who should take it up. It is, therefore, in allusion to it as a manual ornament, that Shakespeare makes Aumerle thus speak of it:

There is my *gage*, the manual seal of death,
That marks thee out for hell. *Rich. II.*, iv, 1.

It is twice in the same play called *honour's pawn*:

If guilty dread hath left thee so much strength
As to take up my *honour's pawn*, then stoop. *i.*, 1.

There is my *honour's pawn*,

Engage it to the trial if thou dar'st. *iv.*, 1.

To lay to *gage*, means to leave in pawn:

For learned Collin lays his pipes to *gage*,

And is to sayris gone a pilgrimage.

Drayl. Skop. Garland, p. 1293.

It's so, this pattern of the worn-out age,
Pawn'd honest looks, but laid no words to *gage*.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece, Suppl., i. 160.

To GAGE. To pledge, or put in pledge.

But my chief care
Is to come fairly off from the great debts
Wherein my time, something too prodigal,
Hath left me *gag'd*. *Mer. Fem.*, i. 1.
That men of your nobility and power
Did *gage* themselves in an unjust behalf.
1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

This is in general erroneously printed '*gage*', as if it were an abridgement of engage; which it is not. Also used for to *gauge*, or measure:

Nay, but I bar to-night; you shall not *gage* me
By what we do to-night. *Mer. Fem.*, ii. 2.

And to lay as a wager:

Against the which a modest competent
Was *gaged* by our king. *Henr.*, i. 1.

I'll *gage* my life that strumpet, out of craft.

Marston, Dutch Courtesan, G 4.

GAIBESEEN. A sort of jocular word, in signification the same as gay-looking; "gay to be seen."

Now lykewyse what taie you to courtiers?

These minion *gaibeseen* gentlemen.

Sir Tho. Chaloner's Merits, Q 2, b.

In Spenser we have it in two words:

That goodly idol, now so *gay* becom,

Shall doff her fashions borrow'd fair attire.

Sonnet xxvii.

†GAIN. Went; perhaps gained, i. e., reached.

He drew his arrow to the head,
And drew it with might and main;
And strut in the twinkling of an eye,
To the Frenchman's heart the arrow *gain*.

Ballad of Robin Hood, the noble Fisherman.

GAIN, rather arbitrarily prefixed to words, had often the force of a negative, and was merely a contraction of *against*, as will appear in several words here following.

To GAINCOPE. Ray gives this as a south or east country word, and explains it, "To go across a field the nearest way, to meet with something." Perhaps from *cutting* and *gain*; a *gainful coupe*, or cut. I find it used by a quaint writer, who, perhaps, belonged to those parts.

Some indeed there have been, of a more heretical strain,
who striving to *gaincope* these ambages, by venturing
on a new discovery, have made their voyage in half
the time. *Joh. Bobotham to the Reader*, in *Comenius's*
Jenna Lang, ed. 1659.

GAINFUL has been interpreted *wayward*, but I find no authority for that sense, either as a provincial term, or in other authors. If it was a Staffordshire phrase, Mr. Sympson, who gave that meaning, ought to have said so. It seems rather to signify encroaching, apt to *gain* upon

any indulgence given. This suits both the context and the analogy of composition. It has only been noticed in this passage:

You'll find him *gainful*, but be sure you curb him,
And get him fairly, if you can, t' his lodging.

B. & Ft. Pilgrim, iv, 4.

I confess I have not seen it used in this sense elsewhere. Mr. Monck Mason fancied that the ordinary sense of lucrative might answer, explaining it thus: You will find him a profitable patient, but you must curb him notwithstanding. But this by no means agrees with the general tendency of the speech. It might do, indeed, could nothing better be made of it; but I prefer the sense here given. I thought once that the above-mentioned force of *gain* in compounds might explain it, but have given up that notion.

GAINGIVING. A misgiving, a giving against; that is, an internal feeling or prognostic of evil.

But thou wouldst not think how ill all's here about my heart: but it is no matter. *Hor.* Nay, good my lord. *Ham.* It is but foolery; but it is such a kind of *gaingiving* as would, perhaps, trouble a woman.

Ham., v, 2.

No other example has been found.

To GAINSTAND, a word of similar construction. To stand against.

Love proved himself valiant, that durst, with the sword of reverent duty, *gainstand* the force of so many enraged desires.

Sidney.

Mr. Todd quotes also Knight's Tr. of Truth for it.

†But there is nothing more certaine then this, that many men reposing too much trust in the strength of their bodies, and so being carelesse in *gainstanding* and resisting the beginnings of maladies (which their dissolute order of life hath begotten and ingendred) have bene yoked by old age before the course of their yeares did require it.

Barrrough's Method of Physick, ed. 1624.

To GAINSTRIVE, *v. a.* To strive against. Similarly formed.

In his strong arms he stifly him embraste,
Who, him *gainstriving*, nought at all prevail'd,
For all his pow'r was utterly defaste.

Spens. F. Q., II, iv, 14.

The fates *gainstrive* us not.

Grimould, cited by Todd.

Also as a neuter verb, *F. Q.*, IV, vii, 12.

GAISON. Scarce; for **GEASON**, *q. v.*

This white falcon rare and *gaison*,
This bird shineth so bright.

Prog. of Eliz., vol. i.

Verses on the Coron. of Anne Boleyn, p. 10.

GAIT. Manner of going. It is here used metaphorically, for proceeding in a business; which is uncommon.

We have here writ
To Norway, uncle of young Fortinbras—
* * * * *
to suppress

His further *gait* herein.

Ham., i, 2.

To go one's *gait*, in country language, to pass along. *Gang your gait* is still used in the north of England, and in Scotland.

Good gentleman, *go your gait*, and let poor volk pass.

Lear, iv, 6.

In *Midsummer Night's Dream* we have to *take his gate*, for take his way, or to go; where it is erroneously printed *gate*. As Shakespeare's orthography was to be corrected, it ought to have been made uniform.

With this field-dew consecrate,

Ev'ry fairy take his *gait*,

And each several chamber bless,

Through this palace, with sweet peace.

v, 2.

GALAGE. A clown's coarse shoe; from *galloche*, a shoe with a wooden sole, old French, which itself is supposed to be from *gallica*, a kind of shoe mentioned by Cicero, Philip., ii, 30, and A. Gellius, xiii, 21. If so, the word has returned to the country whence it first was taken; but I doubt much of that derivation; for, by the passages referred to in the above authors, it seems more likely that the *gallica* was a luxurious covering, than one so very coarse as the *galloche*. Perhaps the *caliga*, or military strong boot of the Romans, from which *Caligula* was named, may be a better origin for it. The word *galloche* is now naturalised among us for a kind of clog, worn over the shoes.

My heart-blood is nigh well from I feel,
And my *galage* grown fast to my heel.

Spens. Shep. Kal., Feb., 243.

For they been like foul wagmoires overgrast,
That if any *galage* once sticketh fast,
The more to wind it out thou dost swink,
Thou mought aye deeper and deeper sink.

Ibid., Sept., 130.

The old commentator, E. K., explains it, "A startup, or clownish shooe." Chaucer has *galoche*.

†A *galatch* or pattens which women used in time past, crepida. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 211.

GALATHE. The name of Hector's horse, in the old metrical romances on the subject of the Trojan war, in which the real manners of Homer's heroes were quite disregarded.

There is a thousand Hectors in the field;

Now here he fights on Galathe his horse,

And there lacks work.

Tro. and Cr., v, 4.

The affectation of giving high-sounding names to the horses of the heroes of romance is noticed by Warton, in his observations on the *Faery Queen*, vol. i, p. 292; and he quotes Cervantes, whose admirable ridicule sets the matter in a clear light:

I should be glad to know, afflicted madam, what is the name of that same horse? His name, answered the afflicted, is not like that of Bellerophon's horse, which was called *Pegasus*, nor does it resemble that which distinguished the horse of Alexander the Great, *Bucephalus*, nor that of Orlando Furioso, whose name was *Brighadore*; nor *Bayardo*, which belonged to Reynaldo de Montalvan, nor *Frontino*, that appertained to Rugero, nor *Bootes*, nor *Periton*, the horse of the sun, nor is he called *Orvina*, like that steed on which the unfortunate Rodrigo, last king of the Goths, engaged in that battle where he lost his crown and life. I will lay a wager, cried Sancho, that as he is not distinguished by any of those famous names of horses so well known, so neither have they given him the name of my master's horse, *Rocinante*.

Don Quix., iii, 8.

Their swords and spears had also names. See **MORGLAY**.

†**GALEOT**. More properly *galiot*, a small ship.

A. Oh, now all begins to pass between the galeot, and the mariner: and well! *Passenger of Samarcand*.

GALINGALE, or **GALANGALE**. The aromatic root of the rush *cyperus*, used as a drug, or as a seasoning for dishes; from *galangue*, French. See *Galanga*, in Bomare's Dict. d'Hist. Naturelle. "Les Indiens en assaisonnent leurs alimens." It is hot, bitter, and acrid, and though formerly employed in medicine here, is now disused. In India it is still in use as a spice. There is an English species. See Sowerby, Engl. Bot., pl. 1309.

My spice box, gentlemen,
And put in some of this, the matter's ended;
Dredge you a dish of plovers, there's the art out;
Or in a *galingale*, a little does it.

B. & Pl. Bloody Brother, ii, 2.

Gerard gives an account of two sorts, both foreign, p. 33.

▲ **GALL**. A sarcasm, or severe joke; a galling stroke.

Foot! Truth's a dog that must to kennel: he must be whipp'd out, when the lady Brach may stand by the fire and stink. *Lear*. A pestilent gall to me.

Lear, i, 4.

Also a sore, a place rubbed or galled: Enough, you rubbed the galls on the gentle.

Merr for Mag., p. 463.

To **GALL AT**. Apparently, to say galling, sarcastic things to a person.

I have seen you galling and galling at this gentleman twice or thrice. *Hon.* 7, v, 1.

†**GALLANTISE**. Gallantry.

Gray-headed senate, and youth's gallantries.

De Barlas.

†**GALLEMELLA**. Apparently a personage in the old May games.

Fry, Long Meg of Westminster would have been ashamed to disgrace her Sunday best with her Saturday witt. She knew some rules of decorum; and although she were a lusty bounding rump, somewhat like *Gallmella* or *Macho Marian*, yet was she not such a rotund rump, or such a dissolute gillian flurrie, as this.

Harvey, Peter's Superstition, 1808.

GALLIAN, for *Gallie*, or French. A word, I believe, peculiar to the following lines:

An eminent monsieur, that, it seems, much loves
A Gallian girl at home. *Cymb.*, i, 7.

GALLIARD. A lively, leaping, nimble French dance; from *gaillard*, gay. Commonly joined with the Spanish *pavise*. See **PAVAN**. [It is said to have been introduced into England about the year 1541.]

What is thy excellence in a galliard, knight? *Mr And.*
Faith I can cut a caper. *Fuel. N.*, i, 2.
And bids you be advis'd, there's nought in France
That can be with a nimble galliard won. *Hon.* 7, i, 2.
The end of these men is not peace.—Woe is me, they
do but dance a galliard over the mouth of hell, that
seems now covered over with the green ends of
pleasure the higher they leap, the more desperate
is their lighting. *Sp. Hall's Works*, p. 446.

It is thus described by Sir J. Davies:

But, for more diverse and more pleasing show,
A swift and wandering dance he did invent,
With passages uncertain, to and fro,
Yet with a certain answer and command
To the quick music of the instrument.
Five was the number of the music's feet,
Which still the dance did with *five paces* meet.
A gallant dance, that lively doth bewray
A spirit and a virtue masculine,
Impatient that her house on earth should stay,
Since she herself is fiery and divine;
Oft doth she make her body upward flie,
With lofty turns and caprioles in the air,
Which with the lusty tunes accordeth fair.

Poem on Dancing, St. 67, 68.

†Our galliardies are so carious, that they are not for my dancing, for they are so full of tricks and tomes, that he which hath no more but the plain minuet, is no better acquainted than a variegated

Rich's his Farewell to Military Profession, 1681.

See **CINQUE-PAVE**.

GALLIASS, or **GALLEASSE**. A large galley; a vessel of the same construction as a galley, but larger and heavier. *Galeassa*, Italian; *galleasson*, French.

Gremio, 'tis known my father hath no less
Than three great argosies, besides two galliasses,
And twelve tight galleys. *Sam. 54r.*, ii, 1.

According to the explanation given in Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, the masts of a *galleasse* were three, which could not be lowered like those in a galley; and the number of seats for rowers was thirty-two. He cites Addison's *Travels*:

The Venetians pretend they could not out, in men of

great necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred galleys, and ten galliasses.

GALLIGASKINS. See **GALLY-GASKINS.**

GALLIMAWFERY. A confused heterogeneous jumble; from *galimafrée*, a sort of ragout or mixed hash of different meats. Menage says of this word, and *galimatias*, "Ils sont cousins germains, mais je ne say pas leur généalogie." Minshew, without much attention to the analogy of derivation in the French language, says, "It may come of some meats made or fried in galleys, or among galleyslaves, which use to chop livers, entrails of beasts, guts, or such like, for their sustenance in the galleys; and sometime killed cats, &c., as my selfe have scene at sundry places beyond seas, where I have travelled; or the meat of the Gauls, which use much chopped livers, &c." He seems to have considered it as a *galley maw fry*, that is, a fry made for the maws or mouths in the galleys. But Mr. Lemon, whom Greek only will satisfy, adopts Skinner's hint of "alludit *κώλον* intestinum et *μαρρύα*," which, he adds, comes from *μαρρύω*, or *μαρρύνω*; but this is mere stuff.

They have a dance which the wenches say is a *gallimawfery* of gambols, because they are not in't.

Winter's T., iv, 2.

Cook. They are two That give a part of the seasoning. Post. I conceive The way of your *galli-mawfery*.

B. Jon. Neptune's Tr., vol vi, 161.

Thus with sayings, not with meat, he maketh a *gallimawfery*. *Alas. and Camp.*, O. Pl., ii, 94.

Pistol is made to use it ludicrously for a wife, perhaps implying that she was an odd mixture of different qualities:

He loves thy *gallimawfery*, Ford, perpend.

Mer. W. W., ii, 1.

†Coblers, tinkers, fenceers, none except them, but they mingled them all on one *gallimawfery* of glory.

Nash, Pierce Penniless, 1692.

GALLO-BELGICUS. *Mercurius Gallo-Belgicus*, erroneously said to be the first newspaper printed in England, but in fact a history of the times, something similar to an Annual Register. It was written in Latin, and published at Cologne, with this title: "*Mercurii Gallo-belgici, sive rerum in Gallia et Belgio potissimum, Hispania quoque, Italia, Anglia, Germa-*

nia, Polonia, vicinisque locis, ab anno 1588 ad Martium anni 1594 gestarum Nuncii." The first volume was printed in octavo, 1598; from which year to about 1605, it was published annually; and from thence to the time of its conclusion, which is uncertain, it appeared in half-yearly volumes. *Chalmers's Life of Riddiman*. The half-yearly publication is alluded to by Earle:

He (an old college butler) doubles the pains of *Gallo-belgicus*, for his books go out once a quarter, and they are much in the same nature, brief notes and sums of affairs, and are out of request as soon.

Microcosmographia, § xvii, Blin's edition, p. 50, and note.

This *Mercurius* had a very ill fame for lying; for which reason Hall, in his description of Lavernia, or Terra Impostorum, gives him a magnificent palace there:

Struxit sibi hic edem profectò elegantes *Mercurius Gallo-Belgicus*; nec adhuc procul cardinalis quidam historicus amplissima jecit castelli augustissimi fundamenta.

Mundus alter et idem, iv, 6.

His imitator, Healde, calls the district Lyers-bury Plaine, and thus renders the passage:

Mercurius Gallo-belgicus has built himself a delicate house in the country; and there is a certaine cardinal (an historian) that hath layd the foundations of a mighty and spacious castle in these quarters.

Discov. of a New World, p. 334.

Of the cardinal, the margin says, "If he doe meane *Baronius*, hee is not farre amisse, many suppose;" and this was probably the intention of Hall.

Cleveland, in his *Character of a London Diurnal*, thus speaks of it:

The original sinner of this kind was Dutch, *Gallo-belgicus*, the protoplast, and the modern *Mercurius* but *Hans-en-Kelders*.

It is often mentioned and alluded to in the plays and poems of the Shakespearian age. It should appear, by the following quotations, that it was written by a captain:

It shall be the ghost of some lying stationer,
A spirit shall look as butter would not melt
In's mouth. A new *Mercurius Gallo-Belgicus*.
Cor. O there's a captain was rare at it.
Foro. No'er think of him.

The captain wrote a full hand gallop, and
Wasted indeed more harmless paper than
Ever did laxative physick, yet will I
Make you t' outscribe him, and set down what
You please, the world shall better believe you.

B. & Pl. Fair Maid of the Inn, act iv.

Again:

I have another business, too,
'Cause I mean to leave Italy, and bury myself in
Those northern parts, the low countries. Foro. What's that, sir?

Ped. Marry, I would fain make nine days to the week,

For the more ample benefit of the captain. *Ibid.*

'Tis believ'd

And told for news, with as much confidence

As if 'twere writ in *Gallo-belgicus*.

The Heir, O. Pl., viii, 112.

The sery nuntius, sly *Mercurius*,

Is stoln from heav'n to *Gallo-belgicus*.

Distichs on the Seven Planets, in *Wits Recreations*, sign. X 6.

Ben Jonson probably alluded to a certain inflation of phrase employed in that publication, and not yet disused when he wrote the *Poetaster*.

And if at any time you chance to meet

Some *Gallo-Belgick* phrase, you shall not straight

Back your poor verse to give it entertainment,

But let it pass.

Act v, sc. 3.

The gazette is mentioned with it in Ben Jonson's *Epigrams*:

They carry in their pockets Tacitus,

And the Gazette, or *Gallo-Belgicus*.

Epig. 92.

A successor of this Mercury, called *Mercurius Britannicus*, is mentioned in the *Staple of News*, of Ben Jonson, act i, sc. 5. Hence the current name of *Mercuries*, for newspapers.

To GALLOW. To frighten; from the Saxon *agælan*, or *agælwán*. In the corrupted form of *to gally*, it is still current in the west of England.

Alas, sir, are you here? things that love night

Love not such nights as these; the wrathful skies

Gallow the very wanderers of the night,

And make them keep their caves.

Lear, iii, 2.

Spenser uses *gallow-tree*, for gallows, *F. Q.*, II, v, 26; V, iv, 22, &c., which might well be supposed to mean *tree of terror*, or terrible tree, though it is usual to derive it otherwise.

GALLOWGLASSES. Heavy-armed foot soldiers of Ireland, and the western isles: the lighter armed troops were called kernes.

Jacula nimirum peditum levis armaturæ quos kernos vocant, nec non secures et lorice ferreæ peditum illorum gravioris armaturæ, quos *galloglassios* appellant.

Waræi Ant. Hibern., cap. vi.

The merciless Macdonnell

from the western isles

Of kernes and *gallow-glasses* is supplied. *Macb.*, i, 2.

The duke of York is newly come from Ireland,

And with a puissant and a mighty power,

Of *gallow-glasses*, and stout kernes,

Is marching hitherward in proud array.

2 Hen. VI, iv, 9.

And let the bards within that Irish isle,

To whom my muse with fiery wings shall pass,

Call back the stiff-neck'd rebels from exile,

And mollify the slaught'ring *galli-glass*.

Drayton, Idea xxv, p. 1269.

Of the fourth degree is a *galloglasse*, using a kind of pollax for his weapon.

Holinsh. Hist. of Irel., sign. D 4.

To morrow comes O Kane with *gallinglasse*,

And Teague Mageunies with his light foot kerne.

Hist. of Capt. Stukely, sign. D 3.

In the following passage this name is given to a race of Picts:

We ought, they said, to tame the *Gallowglasses*,

The raging Scythian Pict, that did them spoile,

If we would reape our tribute of their toile.

Mirror for Mag., *Severus*, p. 166.

†**GALLY-BREECHES.** Wide, loose breeches. The same as **GALLY-GASKINS**, q. v.

They pull in peeces fast

Their *gally-breeches* all arowe.

Gaulfrido and Barnardo le Vayne, 1570.

GALLY-FOIST. A long barge, with many oars; composed of *galley* and *foist*. The latter being made from *fuste*, which Cotgrave thus explains: "*Fuste*, f. a *foist*; a light gally that hath about 16 or 18 oares on a side, and two rowers to an oare."

There's an old lawyer

Trim'd up like a *gally-foist*, what would he do with

her? *B. & Fl. Wife for a Month*, act v, p. 337.

Cit. He has perform'd such a matter, wench, that if I live next year I'll have him captain of the *gallyfoist*, or I'll want my will.

B. & Fl. Knight of Burn. Pest., act. v.

Captain of a gallyfoist was sometimes used as a contemptuous term, especially to a captain. See O. Pl., xi, 380.

Often applied specifically to the city barge in which the Lord Mayor of London goes in state to Westminster:

Rogues, hell-hounds, stentors, out of my doors, you sons of noise and tumult, begot on an ill May-day, or when the *gally-foist* is afloat to Westminster.

B. Jons. Epicæne, iv, 2.

He was pompously received into London, with little less than a Roman triumph;—the Lord Mayor's show was nothing to it; there wanted nothing but the *galley-foist*, and then all had been complete.

Letter from a Spy at Oxford, quoted on

Hudibr., III, iii, v. 310.

†*Mas.* Yes, the next day after Simon and Jude

I dare, when all your liveries go a feasting

By water with your *gally-foist* and pot-guns,

And canvas whales to Westminster.

Shirley's Honoria and Mammon, 1659.

GALLY-GASKINS, or, if the derivation be right, **GALLO-GASCOINS**, being a kind of trowsers first worn by the Gallic Gascons, i. e., the inhabitants of Gascony, probably the seafaring people, in the ports of that country. *Gascons*, I doubt not, is right; but *Gally* seems still to want accounting for, being of too learned an origin, in this etymology, for our sailors to recur to. Perhaps they were first observed to be used on that coast by sailors (not slaves) in galleys. The simple word *gaskins* is used by Shakespeare:

I am resolved on two points. *Mar.* That, if one break, the other will hold; or if both break, your gaskins will fall. *Twist. N., i, 6.*

Many words, when about to become obsolete, are preserved by burlesque usage, which has been the case with this. Phillips has given it new life, by applying it to breeches, in the *Splendid Shilling*. It is used in the *Widow*, attributed to Jonson, Fletcher, and Middleton:

Beggary will prove the sponge.

2d Swift. Sponges in thy gascogne,
Thy gally-gascogne there. *O. Pl., xii, 293.*
Of the vesture of salvation make some of us babies
and apes comets, others straight trusses and divell's
breeches, some gally-gascogne, or a shipman's hose.
Pierce Penitence.

The corresponding word in Colgrave is *Greguesques*, on which see Menage. Coles has "Galligaskins, *braccæ laxæ*."

†My gelligaskins, that have long withstood
The winter's fury and incroaching frosts,
By time subdued, (what will not time subdue!)
An horrid chasm disclose. *Phillips.*

†GALPE. To gape wide.

Next, mynd thy grave continually,
Which galpes, thee to devour
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1677.

GAMALIEL RATSEY. A personage mentioned by Ben Jonson, of whom the following account is taken from a note by Mr. Steevens on *Love's Labour Lost*: "*Gamaliel Ratsey* was a famous highwayman, who always robbed in a mask. I once had in my possession a pamphlet containing his life and exploits. In the title-page of it he is represented with this ugly vizor on his face." On the books of the Stationers' Company, May 2, 1605, this book is entered thus: "A book called the lyfe and death of *Gamaliel Ratsey*, and several of his companions who were executed at Bedford." Again: "Twoo balletts of *Gamaliel Ratsey*, and several of his companions who were executed at Bedford." Again: "Ratsey's Ghost, or the second part of his life, with the rest of his mad pranks," &c. Act iv, sc. 1.

He is thus introduced by Ben Jonson:

Have all thy tricks, &c. &c.
Told in red letters; and a face cut for thee,
Worse than *Gamaliel Ratsey's*. *Dickens, i, 1.*

In allusion to this frightful vizor, he is called by Harvey, *Gamaliel Hobgoblin*. Mr. Gifford, in his note on

this passage, quotes some curious Latin verses on *Gamaliel*.

†GAMASHES. Loose drawers worn outside the legs over the other clothing.

Daccus is all bedawb'd with golden lace,
Hose, doublet, jerkin; and gamashes too.
Darrel, Scourge of Polly, 1611.

GAMBESON, s. A kind of proof coat for the body. So it is explained, and rightly, by Strutt, in the Glossary to his *Queen Hoo Hall*; but I have not met the word in old writers. The word is French, and is fully explained by Menage in *Gamboison*, and by Du Cange in *Gambeso*, who quotes this line:

Pectora tot corlis, tot gambesonibus armant.

It was a stuffed and quilted jacket, both to prevent the armour from hurting the body, and to check the progress of a weapon. Blount, I believe, was wrong in explaining it, "a long horseman's coat, that covered part of the legs; from the French *gambe*, or *jumbe*, a leg." *Blount's Tenures, by Beckwith, p. 77.*

GAMBREL, or GAMBRIL. A stick placed by butchers between the shoulders of a sheep newly killed, to keep the carcase open, by pinioning the fore legs back.

Spied two of them hung out at a stall, with a gambrel
thrust from shoulder to shoulder, like a sheep that
was new flayed. *Chapm. Mon. D'Oyl., act iii, end.*

To GAMBRIL. To extend with a stick, in the manner above described.

Lay by your scorn and pride, they're scurvy qualities,
And meet me, or I'll box you while I have you,
And carry you gambrel'd thither like a mutton.
Fletcher. Nice Valour, iv, 1.

GAME, CRIED. See AIM, TO CRY.

†GAME-GALL. A satirical retort.

Shortly after this quipping game-gall, &c.
Holmes's Chron., 1677.

GAMES, ANCIENT. A curious list of them appears in one of Sir John Harrington's Epigrams:

I heard one make a pretty observation,
How games have in the court turn'd with the fashion.
The first game was the best, when free from crime,
The courtly gamesters all were in their prime.
The second game was past, untill with posting
They paid so fast, 'twas time to leave their boasting.
Then thirdly follow'd keening of the man,
A game without civility or law,
An odious game, and yet in court oft seen,
A sawy knave to trump both king and queen.
Then follow'd lodam, hand to hand or quarter,
At which some maids so ill did keep the quarter,
That unexpected in a short shode,
They could not cleanly bear away their load.

Now noddie follow'd next, as well it might,
Although it should have gone before by right.
At which I saw, I name not any body,
One never had the knave, yet laid for noddie.
The last game now in use is *bankrupt*,
Which will be plaid at still, I stand in doubt,
Untill Lavolta turne the wheele of time,
And make it come about againe to *prime*.

Ep., B. iv, 13.

Another list is in an old book of French and English dialogues. Most of the games in both lists will be found under their names.

They played at *cardes*, at *cent*, at *primeros*, at *trumps*, at *dice*, at *tables*, at *lurch*, at *draughts*, at *perforce*, at *pleasant*, at *blowing* [I suppose *blow-point*], at *queen's game*, at *chesses*.

Brondell's French Garden, 1605, sign. P.

He afterwards gives some games, not of cards or dice, but social sports:

The maydens did play at [cross] *purposes*, at *sales*, to *thinke*, at *wonders*, at *states*, at *vertues*, at *answers*.

GAMESTER. A kind of familiar term for a debauched person of either sex.

'Tis a catalogue

Of all the *gamesters* in the court and city,
Which lord lies with that lady, and what gallant
Sports with that merchant's wife.

B. and Fl. False One, i, 1.

She's impudent, my lord,

And was a common *gamester* to the camp.

All's W., v, 3.

See also Spanish Curate, i, 1.

I would endure a rough, harsh Jupiter,
Or ten such thund'ring *gamesters*, and refrain
To laugh at them 'till they are gone.

B. Jons. Catiline, ii, 2.

Also a jocular term of familiarity, a *merry gamester*, as a merry fellow:

You are a *merry gamester*,

My lord Sands.

Hen. VIII, i, 4.

†**GAMME.** To jam?

Now it fortun'd that this fellow was executed on a winters afternoone towards night, and being hanged, the chaine was shorter then the halter, by reason whereof he was not strangled, but by the *gamming* of the chaine which could not slip close to his necke, he hanged in great torments under the jawes.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

GAMMER. An old wife; correlative with gaffer, and probably made from the Saxon *gemed*, *commater*, as gaffer from *gefera*, *socius*. The derivations from godfather and god-mother, &c., seem to me much less probable. The word is abundantly exemplified in Gammer Gurton's Needle, O. Pl., vol. ii. Gaffer is still used in burlesque language.

†And monkey faces, yawns, and stammers,
Delude the pious dames and *gammers*,
To think their mumbling guides precaton
So full of heav'nly inspiration.

Hudibras Redivivus, Part 6, 1706.

†**GAMMOT.** A lancet.

An instrument serving to cut out the rootes of ulcers or sores: it is called the incision knife, or *gammot*.

Nomenclator.

To **GANCH.** To punish by that cruel

mode practised in Turkey, of suspending a criminal on a hook by the ribs till he dies; from *ganciare*, to hook, Italian.

Their formes of putting to death (besides such as are common els-where) are impaling upon stakes, *ganching*, which is to be let fall from on high upon hookes, and there to hang untill they die by the anguish of their wounds, or more miserable famine.

Sandys's Travels, p. 62.

Dr. Johnson had the word, but no instance of it; only an allusion to the mode of punishment, from a Latin poem. Mr. Todd has found it in Dryden, whom he cites.

†**GANDERGLAS.** Perhaps ragwort, called in some parts *gandergoose*, which may be a modern corruption of the older word.

Purple narcissus like the morning rayes,
Pale *ganderglas*, and azor culverkayes.

Lauson's Secrets of Angling, 1652.

†**GANGRELL.** A tall fellow.

Long herry, long homme, long comme une perche, treslong. A long *gangrell*: a slim: a long tall fellow that hath no making to his height. *Nomenclator.*

†**GANG-TEETH.** Projecting teeth.

The little children were never so affrayd of hell mouth in the old plaies painted with great *gang teeth*, staring eyes, and a foule bottle nose, as the poore devils are skared with the hel mouth of a priest.

Declaration of Popish Impostures, 1603.

In sign that this is sooth,

I bite it with my *gang-tooth*. *Stoo him Bayes, 1673.*

†**GANG-TIDE.** Rogation week.

At fasts-eve pass-puffes; *gang-tide* gaites did alie masses bring. *Warner's Albions England, 1592.*

GANZAS. Geese, in Spanish. Put by Butler for anything wildly extravagant, because the romance of the Man in the Moon feigned that don Gonzales was carried thither by *ganzas*, or geese.

They are but idle dreams and fancies,
And savour strongly of the *ganzas*.

Hudibr., II, iii, 781.

Nor of the *ganzas* which did soon
Transport don Diego to the moon.

Cleveland on Flying.

†**GAPE-SEED.** A burlesque expression, sufficiently explained by the following examples.

Whilst others they do make repair
To Smithfield to Bartholomew Fair,
To see Jack Pudding act his tricks,
Whilst cut-purse he his pocket picks;
And by that means 'tis plainly clear,
They for their *gapes-seed* do pay dear.

Poor Robin, 1694.

This will be a busy month both with the farmers in the country, and the Harlequins and Jack-Puddings in Bartholomew Fair; and these, tho' they pretend to be thought fools, will not be the only fools there, nor to be compar'd with those who, in an eager pursuit after diversion, stand with their eyes and their mouths open, to take in a cargo of *gape-seed*, while some a little too nimble for them pick their pockets.

Ibid., 1735.

†**GAR.** See **GARRE.**

Can. But not with him by my faith, and your leave,
Is't we be married. Prithvir Scavia, gar him wash his
face: he'll scare some bodie's hairns cleo.

Broom's Northern Lass.

GARB. An heraldic term for a sheaf of corn; "a corruption of the French word *gerbe*, which signifies a sheaf of any kind of corn." *Porny.*

Great Beekham's fertile globe what tongues hath not
extoll'd.

As though to her alone belong'd the garb of gold.

Dryd. Pol., iii, p. 393.

Explained in the margin, "the sheaf."

†**GARBEL.** Anything sifted, or from which the coarse parts have been taken.

Averdepois weight is by customs (yet confirmed also by statute), and thereby are weighed all kind of grocers wares, physical drugs, butter, cheese, flesh, wax, pitch, tarre, tallow, wools, hemp, flax, yron, Steele, lead, and all other commodities not before named (as it seemeth,) but especially every thing which beareth the name of *garbel*, and whereof mouth a refuse or waste. *Dalton's Country Justice, 1690.*

GARBOIL. A tumult, uproar, or commotion. *Garbouille, French.*

Look here, and at thy sov'reign leisure, read

The *garboile* she wra'h'd. *Ant. & Cl., i, 2.*

Her *garboile*, Caesar,

Made out of her impatience — *Id.*

Did you too much disquiet. *Id., ii, 2.*

With Charles and with Orlando to remain,

And them to serve, while these *garboyles* do last.

Harringt. Aristo, 1212, 68.

And with a pale-ax dasheth out his brains,

While he's demanding what the *garboile* means.

Dryd. Battle of Agin., Works, p. 71.

†**GAR-CROW.** A scare-crow.

She tript it like a barren doe,

And strutted like a *gar-crow*.

Choyce Drollery, 1664, p. 67.

GARD. See **GUARD.**

▲ **GARDEN-HOUSE**, now called a summer-house. Gardens in the suburbs of London, with buildings of this kind in them, were formerly much in fashion, and often used as places of clandestine meeting and intrigue. This practice is described in Stubbs's *Anatomic of Abuses*, and alluded to by several dramatic writers:

In the fields and suburbs of the cities, they have gardens either palled or walled round about very high, with their harbours and bowers fit for the purpose. And lest they might be espied in these open places, they have their banquetting houses with galleries, turrets, and what not, therein sumptuously erected, wherein they may (and doubtless do) many of them play the filthy persons, &c. *Stubbs, p. 67.*
Now, God thank you, sweet lady, if you have any friend, or garden-house, where you may employ a poor gentleman as your friend, I am yours to command in all secret service.

London Prodigal, v, 1; Suppl. to Sh., ii, 617.

Four wall, she's cutt'd forth by her own sex

To be betray'd to man, who in some garden-house,

Or remote walk, taking his hateful time,

Blinds darkness on her eyes, surprises her.

Mayor of Quind., O. Pl., xi, 120.

Total least imitate the ancient wise citizens of this city, who used carefully to provide their wives gardens near the town, to plant, to graft in, as occasion served, only to keep them from idleness. *All Fools, O. Pl., iv, 181.*

Thy old wife sell andryens to the court,
Be countenanced by the duns, and wears a hood,
Nay keep my garden-house, she call her mother,
Thou father. *B. & F. Martial Maid, iii, 1.*
This is no garden-house, in my conscience she went
forth with no dishonest intent.

B. & F. Women Hater, act ii, p. 232.

The word summer-house was, however, not unknown. See Beaumont and Fletcher's *Honest Man's Fortune*, act iii, p. 410.

In *Londina Illustrata* is a print of sir Paul Pindar's lodge, or garden-house, now in Half-moon-alley, Bishopsgate-street.

†In the means while their wives are jovial;
They onto the tongues of nightingales, lambentines,
Potato pees, pick'd oysters, marrowbones,
And drinks the purest wine that they can gette;
They have their garden-houses; will bee sicks;
Then comes the doctor with his cluster pipe,
And makes them well; their husbands heades sits still.

Play of Women.

GARDIANCE. Defence, guarding.

I got it nobly in the king's defence, and in the guardi-
ance of my faire queene's right.

Chapman's Hum. Day's Mirth, v, 2.

†**GARGEL, or GARGOIL.** The image on the spouts of buildings, an old architectural term.

Gargyle of mens figure, telamonum, atlantes, *gargyle* of
womens figure, curistides vel statue mulieres.

Withall's Dictionary, ed. 1603, p. 106.

But rather to be douted whether any such person was
ever banish'd there, as ye surmised, experience in
semblable cases hotly tryed owte by Derfelgaderu,
Conoch, and such other Welsh gods, antique *gargyle*
of ydoltry. *Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 208.*

GARISH. Splendid, shining, magnificent. Skinner says, "Nescio an ab A. S. *gearwian*, *præparare*, *apparare*." Mr. Lemon wrote it *gairish*, that he might derive it from the Greek *γαιω*.

That all the world shall be in love with night,
And pay no worship to the *garish* sun.

Rom. and Jul., iii, 2.

What fables are men to build a *garish* tomb,
Only to save the carcass whilst it rots.

Honest W., O. Pl., iii, 382.

But thou must make in *garish* gardenie,
To suit a fool's farfetched liverie.

Hail's Satires, iii, 1.

There is clope covert by some brook,
Where no profane eye may look,
Hide me from day's *garish* eye.

Milton, Penecene, 126.

GARLAND. A name long current for a collection of ballads. Dr. Percy, in the conclusion of his *Essay on the Ancient Minstrel*, thus speaks of collections of this kind: "Towards the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, the genuine old minstrelsy seems to have been extinct, and thenceforth the ballads that were produced were wholly of the latter (i. e., more correct, but bordering on the insipid)

kind, and these came forth in such abundance, that in the reign of James I they began to be collected into little miscellanies, under the name of *garlands*, and at length to be written purposely for such collections." p. xxxix. In the note on this passage, the quaint titles of many of these are enumerated, from the Pepysian and other libraries. They are in 12mo, and in black letter, viz.: 1. *A Crowne Garland of Goulden Roses* gathered out of England's Royall Garden, &c.; by Richard Johnson. 1612. [Bodl. Libr.] 2. *The Golden Garland of Princely Delight*. 3. *The Garland of Good-will*; by T. D. 1631. 4. *The Royal Garland of Love and Delight*; by T. D. &c. *Robin Hood's Garland* is still well known.

No, no, man; these are out of ballads;
She has all the *Garland of Good-will* by heart.

Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 375.

G. Oh sweet man!

Thou art the very honeycomb of honesty.

P. *The Garland of Goodwill*.

Ford's Broken Heart, iv, 2.

Qu. whether the former line is also a title of some such collection.

†To GARLAND. To crown with a garland.

Oh Elphin, Elphin, though thou hence be gone,
In spite of death yet shalt thou live for aye,
Thy poesie is *garlanded* with baye.

Drayton's Shepherds Garland, 1593.

†GARLICK. The name of a jig or farce which seems to have been very popular at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

Player. That shows your more learning, sir. But, I pray you, is that small matter done I entrusted you for?
Haddit. A small matter! You'll find it worth Meg of Westminster, although it be but a bare jig.

Player. O, lord! sir, I wish it had but half the taste of *garlick*.

Haddit. *Garlick* stinks to this; if it prove that you have not more than e'er *garlick* had, say I am a boaster of my own works; disgrace me on the open stage, and bob me off with ne'er a penny.

The Hog hath lost his Pearl.

And for his action he eclipseth quite

The jig of *garlick* or the punk's delight.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†GARNARD. A granary.

A *garnard* to keepe corne in, granarium.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 156.

†GARNEP. A small mat.

A *garnep* to bee laide under the pot upon the table to save the table-cloth clean, basis.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 176.

†GARNERIE. A granary.

Sir Simon Eyre, draper, maior, he built Leaden Hall for a *garnerie* for the citie, and gave five thousand markes to charitable uses.

Taylor's Workes.

To GARRE. To cause, or make; said to be from the Icelandic *gierra*.

So matter did she make of nought
To stirre up strife, and *garre* them disagree.

Spens. P. Q., II, v, 19.

Tell me, good Hobbinsol, what *gars* thee greet.

Ibid., *Ecl.*, 4, *Apr.*, v, 1.

It is Scotch also. See Jamieson, who, with his usual diligence, has collected the whole store of etymological knowledge or conjecture upon it.

GARRET. A court jester or fool, contemporary with Archy, in union with whom he is often mentioned.

As when salt Archy or *Garret* doth provoke them.

Bp. Corbet, Poems, p. 66.

Whose wit consists

In Archy's bobs, and *Garret's* sawcy jests.

Unpub. Poem of Heylin, quoted by Mr. Chalmers in the *Poets*, vol. v, p. 57.

See ARCHY.

GARTERS, their significance. It was the regular amorous etiquette, in the reign of Elizabeth, for a man, professing himself deeply in love, to assume certain outward marks of negligence in his dress, as if too much occupied by his passion to attend to such trifles; or driven by despondency to a forgetfulness of all outward appearance. His *garters*, in particular, were not to be tied up. The detail, however, will be best seen by the following passages:

Then there is none of my uncle's marks upon you: he taught me how to know a man in love. — Then your hose should be *ungarter'd*, your bonnet unbanded, your sleeve unbuttoned, your shoe untied, and every thing about you denoting a careless desolation.

As you like it, iii, 2.

Shall I defy hatbands, and tread *garters* and shoe-strings under my feet? I must; I am now liegeman to Cupid, and have read all these informations in his book of statutes.

Heywood's Fair Maid of the Exchange.

I was once like thee,

A sigher, melancholy humorist,

Crosser of arms, a goer without *garters*,

A hatband hater, and a busk-point wearer.

A pleasant Comedy how to know a g. Wife, &c.

†GARVAGE. For garbage.

Intestina. *ἐντερα*, *ἐγκοιλια*, *ἐνδωα*, *χορδαί*, Aureli. *ἐγκαρα*. Boyaux, les entrailles. The guts and *garvage*.

Nomenclator.

GASCOYNES. The same as gaskins, or galligaskins.

Much in my *gascoynes*, more in my round house [r. hose].

Lyly's Mother Bombie, iv, 2.

Give you joy, sir,

Of your son's *gaskoyne-bride*; you'll be a grandfather shortly,

To a fine crew of roaring sons and daughters.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 117.

The *gascoyne bride* was Moll Cutpurse, who was dressed like a man.

†When sir Rowland Russet-coat, their dad, goes wagging everie day in his round *gascoynes* of white

cotton, and hath much ado (poore pennie-father) to keepe his unthrifit elbowes in reparations.

Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

GASHFUL. Horrid, frightful; for *gastful*, from *gast*. Certainly not from *gash*, which would not make sense in either of the passages cited by Mr. Todd.

Nor prodigal upbanding of thine eyes,
Whose *gashful* balls do seem to pelt the skies.

Quarles's Jonah, H 2.

Come, death, and welcome; which spoke comes in a *gashful*, horrid, meagre, terrible, ugly shape. *Phoberoom, phoberotaton.*

Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 69.

Neither the eyes of a person praying, nor the bony figure of death, could be full of gashes. In the latter passage, it is evidently only one of many synonyms, accumulated for effect.

To GAST. To frighten; of the same origin as ghost, &c. *Gast*, Saxon.

Or whether *gasted* by the noise I made,
Full suddenly he fled. *Lear, ii, 1.*

Also as a participle:

I made thee flie, and quickly leave thy hold,
Thou never wast in all thy life so *gast*.

Mirr. Mag., p. 120.

Aghast is well known.

To GASTER. Another form of the same word.

Either the sight of the lady has *gaster'd* him, or else he's drunk.

B and Fl. Wit at sev. Weapons, act ii, p. 277.

And with these they adrad and *gaster* sencelesse old women, witlesse children, &c.

Declarat. of Popish Impost., sign. S 4.

†If they run at him with a spit red hote, they *gas'er* him so sore, that his dame shall go her selfe, if she will, he will come no more there.

Gifford's Dialogue on Witches, 1603.

GASTNESS, for ghastriness.

Look you pale, mistress?

Do you perceive the *gastness* of her eye? *Othel., v, 1.*

So the folios have it; the quartos read *jeastures*.

†**GASTRIMARGISM.** The love of good eating.

Be not addicted to this foule vice of *gastrimargism* and belly-chear, like Smyndyrides, who when he rid a suiter to Clystienes his daughter, caried with him a thousand cooks, as many toulers, and so many fishers.

Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

†**GATEHOUSE.** The prison was usually in the strong tower over the town gates.

The *gatehouse* for a prison was ordain'd,
When in this land the third king Edward reign'd;
Good lodging roomes and diet it affords,
But I had rather lye at home on boords.

Taylor's Workes, 1603.

†**GATE-ROW.** A lane; a street.

To dwell heere in our neighbourhood or *gate-row*, being therto driven through very povertie.

Terence, MS. trans. 1619.

†**GATHER.**

I *gather* myselfe togyther as a man doth whan he intendeth to shewe his strength, *je me acuevile*.

Palegrave.

See Ord. and Reg., p. 297.

†**GATHERER.** The man who took the money at the entrance to the theatres.

Argentarius coactor in lap. vet. qui pecuniam colligit. Receveur. A collector, *gatherer*, or receiver of money. *Nomenclator, 1685.*

There is one Jhon Russell, that by youre apoyntment was made a *gatherer* with us. *Collier's Alseyn Papers.*

GAUDE, or GAWD. A toy, a gewgaw, a piece of festive finery; from *gaudeo*, Latin, though Skinner is inclined to derive it from the Dutch *goud*, gold. See much discussion of the etymology in Todd's Johnson.

And stoln th' impression of her fantasy,
With bracelets of thy hair, rings, *gawds*, conceits,
Knacks, trifles, nose-gays, sweetmeats.

Mids. N. Dr., i, 1.

Seems to me now

As the remembrance of an idie *gawd*

Which in my childhood I did dote upon.

Ibid., iv, 1.

Clothed she was in a fool's coat and cap
Of rich imbroider'd silks, and in her lap
A sort of paper puppets, *gawds*, and toys,
Trifles scarce good enough for girls and boys.

Drayt. Moonc., vol. ii, p. 476.

Love, still a baby, plays with *gawdes* and toys.

Drayt., Idea xxii, p. 1266.

The proud day,

Attended with the pleasures of the world,

Is all too wanton, and too full of *gawds*,

To give me audience.

K. John, iii, 8.

See Todd's Illustr. of Chaucer, Glossary.

To GAUDE. To sport, or keep festival; from the substantive.

For he was sporting in *gauding* with his familiars.

North's Plut., p. 562.

To jest:

Beware how they contrive their holyday talke, by waste wordes issuing forth their delicate mouths in carping, *gauding*, and jesting at young gentlemen.

Palace of Pleasure, vol. i, fol. 60

Hence Warburton reads *gaude* in the following passage, which, it must be owned, much improves the sense of the subsequent line:

Go to a gossip's feast, and *gaude* with me,
After so long grief such nativity.

Com. of Errors, v, 1.

The original reading, however, is *go* with me, which being sense, the alteration, though very specious, seems too great to be made without authority. Shakespeare has *gawded* for adorned, as the word *gaudy* still signifies:

Our veil'd dames

Commit the war of white and damask in
Their nicely *gawded* cheeks, to the wanton spoil
Of Phoebus' burning kisses.

Coriol., ii, 1.

GAUDERY. Finery, gaiety.

But thou can'st maske in garish *gauderie*.

Hall's Sat., iii, 1.

Then did I love the May flow'rs *gaudery*, blind to the living beauties that dispose the joyes of life.

Harringt. Nuga Antiq., ii, p. 80

†Let some debauched tutor
Be procur'd, who can with specious fucuses daub over
Vice, and represent it to him, trickt up with its allur-
ing gauderies,
And make him think it worthy his best endeavors.
The Unfortunate Usurper, 1663.

†GAUDY. Gay; festive.

I have good cause to set the cocke on the hope, and
make gaudye chere. *Palsgrave's Acolastus*, 1540.

GAUDY DAY or NIGHT. A time of
festivity and rejoicing. The expres-
sion is yet fully retained in the Uni-
versity of Oxford.

Come,
Let's have one other gaudy night; call to me
All my sad captains; fill our bowls; once more
Let's mock the midnight bell. *Ant. & Cl.*, iii, 11.

A foolish utensil of state,
Which, like old plate upon a gaudy day,
's brought forth to make a show, and that is all.
Goblins, O. Pl., x, 143.

Blount, in his Glossographia, speaks
of a foolish derivation of the word
from a judge *Gaudy*, said to have
been the institutor of such days. But
such days were held in all times, and
did not want a judge to invent them.

†GAVEL, or GAVIL. A sheaf of corn.
Fr.

And as fields that have been long time cloyed
With catching weather, when their corn lies on the
gavill heap,
Are with a constant north wind dried.

Chapm. II., xxi.

†GAVELOCK. A kind of spear.

Thr. Donax, come thou hither into the midst of the
host with thy *gavelocke*. Simalio, goe you forth into
the left wing of the battell: and thou, Syriacus, into
the right. *Terence in English*, 1614.

†GAULLY. A term applied to vacant
spots where nothing grows.

Baylie. I see in some meddows *gaully* places, where
litle or no gras-e at all groweth, by reason (as I take
it,) of the too long standing of the water, for such
places are commonly low where the water standeth,
not having vent to passe away

Norden's Surveiors Dialogue, 1610.

GAUNT. The vulgar English spelling
and pronunciation of the name of
Ghent, in Flanders.

Britain so may of her Gudwall vaunt,
Who first the Flemings taught, whose feast is held at
Gaunt. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xxiv, p. 1129.

The fourth son of Edward III was
born at that place, in 1340, and
therefore was always called John of
Gaunt. In the opening of the play of
Richard II he is styled,

Old *John of Gaunt*, time-honour'd Lancaster.

In the same piece Shakespeare makes
him pun abundantly on this local
appellation, and the adjective *gaunt*,
thin, bony.

Oh how that name befits my composition!

Old *Gaunt* indeed, and *gaunt* in being old, &c. *Ibid.*

The adjective hardly wants illustrating,

having been used by Dryden and
later poets.

The city of Ghent was still called
Gaunt by Heylin, in his *Cosmo-*
graphy, 1703:

Gaunt, in Latine called *Gandavum*.—In this town were
born John duke of Lancaster, commonly called *John*
of Gaunt, and Charles the fifth, emperor. P. 319.

In Moll's *Atlas Geographicus*, 1713,
it is changed to *Ghent*.

GAWK, or GOWK. A cuckoo, or a
fool. Scotch, in both senses. See
Jamieson, who gives good reasons,
from etymology, why the latter sense
was the original one. It is still cur-
rent in the northern counties of
England. In both places also, it is a
name for an *April fool*. See Brand's
Popul. Ant., vol. i, p. 121, 4to.

GAY, s. A print, or picture; still cur-
rent in Norfolk in the same sense. It
clearly has this meaning in the passage
from L'Estrange, given by Todd.

Look upon precepts in emblems, as they do upon *gays*
and pictures. *L'Estrange*.

Also here:

I must needs own Jacob Tonson's ingenuity to be
greater than the translators, who in the inscription to
the fine *gay*, in the front of the book, calls it very
honestly, Dryden's *Virgil*.

Milbourne's Notes on Dryd., p. 4.

[In the following passage it means
anything gaudy.]

†The time for this amorous appointment being expired,
my lover came to our house, *attired* (I think I might
say *tired*) with a suit covered all over with very rich
gold lace; for, though the king had forbid his subjects
those superfluities, he, who was a stranger, took
pleasure in such *gays*, on purpose to be the more
noted by wearing cloathes out of the common mode.

Comicall History of Francion, 1655.

†At GAZE. Staring.

The court at Whitehall, the parliament, and city,
took the alarm, mustering up their old fears, every
man standing *at gaze*, as if some new prodigie had
seized them. *Wilson's James I.*

†GAZE-HOUND.

See'st thou the *gaze-hound*! how with glance severe
From the close herd he marks the destin'd deer.
Steele's Miscellanies.

GAZET. A small Venetian coin, the
original price of a newspaper; whence
the now current name of *Gazette*.

What monstrous and most painful circumstance
Is here to get some three or four *gazets*,
Some three-pence in the whole, for that 'twill come to.

B. Jons. Fox, ii, 2.

Since you have said the word I am content,
But will not go a *gazet* less.

Massing. Maid of Hon., iii, 1.

Also *Guardian*, i, 1.

I have seene at least a thousand or fiftene hundred
people there [at St. Stephen's, Venice]; If you will
have a stoole it will cost you a *gazet*, which is almost
a penny. *Coryat*, vol. ii, p. 15, repr

To GEALE. To freeze, jelly, or clot;

the simple form of to *congeal*. *Gelo*, Latin.

We found the duke my father *gealde* in blood.
Revenge's Trag., sign. I l.

Speaking of the formation of pearls in the shell:

It forms little grains or seeds within it, which cleave to its sides, then grow hard, and *geal*, as it were.

Pathenia Sacra, p. 190, quoted by Todd.

GEANCE. See JAUNCE.

GEAR, or GEER. Matter, subject, or business in general; often applied to dress also. Saxon.

But I will remedy this *geer* ere long,
Or sell my title for a glorious *grave*.

2 Hen. VI., iii, 1.

Will this *geer* ne'er be mended? *Tro. & Cr.*, i, 1.

This latter appears to have been something of a proverbial expression, as it occurs verbatim in the old interlude of King Darius, 1565.

Here's goodly *geer*. *Rom. & Jul.*, ii, 4.

It must here be objected again to the modern editors of Shakespeare, that, having altered the orthography of the author, to render his language more easy to the reader, they do not give it uniformly. This word, for instance, is sometimes printed *gear*, and sometimes *geer*. It ought always to be *gear*.

To cheer his guests, whom he had stayd that night,
And make their welcome to them well appeare;
That to sir Calidore was easie *geere*.

Sp. P. Q., VI, iii, 6.

But this was not for a little while, nor in a *geere* of favour that should continue for a time, but this helde out fortie yeares together. *North's Plut.*, p. 178.

See to COTTON.

GEASON. Rare, uncommon, unusual. Of uncertain origin, but marked in some old dictionaries, and in Ray, as an Essex word.

The ladie heark'ning to his sensefull speech,
Found nothing that he said unmeet or *geason*.

Spens. P. Q., VI, iv, 37.

Such as this age, in which all good is *geason*,
And all that humble is and mean, debac'd.

Spens. Fictions of the World's Vanity, Stans. 1.

Neither is that *geason*, seeing for the most part it is proper to all those of sharpe capacities.

Euphuus, sign. C 4, b.

Graffes of such a stocke are very *geason* in these days.

Gascogne's Works, sign. C 2.

†Hee hangs by reason that he wanted reason.

Good men are scarce, and honest men are *geason*.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†Still oysters and fresh-herrings are in season,

But strawberries, cherries, and green pease are *geason*.

Poor Robin, 1718.

GECK. A fool. Capel says, from *ghizzo*, Italian; but it is rather Teutonic, as Dr. Jamieson suggests.

Kept in a dark house, visited by the priest,
And made the most notorious *geck*, and gull,
That e'er invention play'd on. *Twist. N.*, v, 1.

In the following passage it seems rather to mean a jest, or subject of ridicule:

To taint his noble heart and brain
With needless jealousy;
And to become the *geck* and scorn
Of others' villany.

Cymb., v, 4.

In these also, cited by Mr. Steevens from the Scottish dialect, it means rather a *trick*:

Thocht he be auld, my joy, what rock?
When he is gone give him ane *geck*,
And take another by the neck.

Again:

The curie that hecht sa weill to trait you,
I think sall get ane *geck*.

Ano serie excellent and delectabili Treatise, intituled Philotus, etc., 1603.

Dr. Jamieson has it in the sense of an object of derision, a taunt, or gibe; and derives it from the Teutonic *geck*, *jocus*.

†GEIRE. An old name for a vulture.

A vulture or *geire*, vultur.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 30.

To GELD. To castrate; but anciently used also for the operation by which females are rendered barren, and in dogs called to *spay*.

Thus Antigonus, in the Winter's Tale, threatens to *geld* his three daughters. Act ii.

This is sufficiently proved by the term, not yet obsolete, of a *sow-gelder*.

†GELID. Cold. Lat. *gelidus*.

The lukewarm blood of this dear lamb, being spilt,
To rubies turn'd, whereof her poets were built;
And what dropp'd down in a kind *gelid* gore,
Did turn rich sapphires, and did pave her floor.

Quarles's Emblems

No showre but 'twixt your lids, nor *gelid* snow,
But what your whiter chaster breast doth ow,
Whilset winds in chains colder your sorrow blow.

Lovelace's Lucretia, 1640.

†GELLUPE. Jelly.

Jusculum coactum. Gelatine. Gelley, or *gellupe*.

Nomenclator.

GELOFER, or GILLIFLOWER. The variegated gilliflowers, being considered as a product of art, were popularly called *Nature's bastards*. Perdita exactly assigns this reason:

For I have heard it said
There is an art, which, in their piousness, shares
With great creating nature. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 3.

She had said before,

The fairest flowers o' the season
Are our carnations, and streak'd gilliflowers,
Which some call *Nature's bastards*. *Ibid.*

Hence, in another play, after much jesting on the names of flowers, a young maiden declares against that kind:

R. You have fair roses, have you not?
J. Yea, sir, roses; but no *gilliflowers*.
New Wonder, Anc. Dr., v, 285.

See GILLOFER.

GELT. Unexplained, I think, in the following passage of Spenser. Church and Upton say that it means a castrated animal. But why should Amoret be so compared, or why should loss of wits be attributed to such an animal?

Which, when as fearfull Amoret perceived,
She staid not th' utmost end thereof to try,
But, like a ghastly *gelt*, whose wits are reaved,
Ran forth in hast with hideous outcry.

Spens. F. Q., IV, vii, 81.

The word certainly had the meaning assigned, but it does not apply in this place.

GEMEL. A twin, or pair of anything; from *gemellus*, Latin. A term used in several arts, for things arranged in pairs. Thus in heraldry, *gemelles* are explained, "the bearing of bars by pairs or couples in a coat of arms."

Kersey.

It is by others termed a fesse between two *gemels*. And that is as farr from the marke as the other; for a *gemel* ever goeth by paires, or couples, and not to be separated.

R. Holme, Academy of Armory, &c., I, iii, 77.

Drayton borrows the word from that science to signify couplets in poetry:

The quadrin doth never double; or, to use a word of heraldry, never bringeth forth *gemells*.

Preface to Baron's Wars, vol. i, p. 85.

In the following passage it seems to be used to signify pairs of hinges:

Far under it a cave, whose entrance streight
Clos'd with a stone-wrought dore of no mean weight,
Yet from itself the *gemels* beaten [qu. bearen?] so
That little strength could thrust it to and fro.

Browne, British Past., B. ii, song 3, p. 109.

All this serves to strengthen that admirable conjecture of Warburton, which Johnson so justly pronounced to be ingenious enough to deserve to be true. He proposed *gemel* for *jewel*, in the following passage; and, indeed, the context seems almost to demand it. The accusation against Warburton of coining the word, is fully exposed by the above passages.

Herm. Methinks I see these things with parted eye,
When ev'ry thing seems double.

Hel. So, methinks,

And I [i. e., I also] have found Demetrius like a *gemel*,
Mine own, and not mine own. *Mids. N. Dr.*, iv, 1.

Shakespeare might have in mind the *gemel* Antipholis, in his own Comedy of Errors, whom Adriana found her own, and not her own. *Jewel* hardly makes sense. The MS. might, per-

haps, have it *jemel*, which would make the mistake very easy.

This is certainly the word which was also corrupted into *gimmel*, *gimmow*, *gimbal*, &c., as applied to double rings.

See GIMMAL.

GEMINY. A pair. *Gemini*, Latin.

Or else you had look'd through the grate, like a *geminy* of baboons. *Mor. W. W.*, ii, 2.

Probably intended as an allusion to the sign Gemini in the zodiac.

[*O gemini*, as an exclamation, is found in the 17th cent.]

†*O gemony!* neighbour, what a blisse is
This, that we have 'mongst us Uliesses?

Homer a la Mode, 1665.

†GENERABLE has a second meaning, not given by Todd, viz., genial, contributory to propagation.

Thou queen of heav'n, commandress of the deep,
Lady of lakes, regent of woods and deer,
A lamp dispelling irksome night; the source
Of generable moisture. *Primus Trees*.

The GENERAL. The people at large.

And even so

The general, subject to a well-wish'd king,
Quit their own part, and in obsequious fondness
Crowd to his presence. *Meas. for Meas.*, ii, 4.

The confirmation of this true reading is owing to the sagacity of Mr. Malone, who supported it by this passage of Clarendon: "As rather to be consented to than that *the general* should suffer." B. v, p. 530, 8vo.

It is very odd that the commentators should have puzzled themselves about the next word, *subject*, which is evidently put, as in common usage, for *subjected*, or *being subject*. See, if any further satisfaction be wanting, Johnson, *Subject*, *adj.*, No. 2.

The general is similarly used here:

For the success,

Although particular, shall give a scantling
Of good or bad unto the general. *Tro. and Cr.*, i, 3.

That is, "Will give a small share of advantage or hurt to the people at large."

Again:

For the play, I remember, pleas'd not the millions;
'twas caviare to the general. *Hamlet*, ii, 2.

In another passage, Shakespeare has the singular expression of *the general gender*, for the common sort of people:

The other motive,

Why to a public count I might not go,
Is the great love the general gender bear him.

Ibid., iv, 7.

By some writers *the generality* is used in the same sense:

From whence it comes, that those tyrants who have the generality to friend, and the great ones their enemies, are in the more safetie.

Machiavel on Livy, by R. Dacres, b. i, ch. 40.

†GENERAL. Common; public.

She's *generall*, she's free, she's liberall
Of hand and purse, she's open unto all,
She is no miserable hidebound wretch,
To please her friend at any time shee'l stretch;
At once she can speake true and lye, or either,
And is at home, abroad, and altogether.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

GENEROUS. Of noble birth or rank.

The primitive sense of the word, and the first noticed by Dr. Johnson, but not illustrated by him with any examples, nor now very commonly used. Mr. Todd has added two quotations, one from Othello, as below.

Twice have the trumpets sounded;
The *generous* and gravest citizens
Have heut the gates, and very near upon
The duke is entering. *Meas. for Meas., iv, 6.*
Your dinner, and the *generous* islanders
By you invited, do attend your presence.

Othello, iii, 3.

GENEVA WEAVER. Weavers have been celebrated for their love of psalmody, which is satisfactorily accounted for. See WEAVER. The people of Geneva were celebrated puritans; and among them the weavers particularly excelled as psalm-modists. A baboon is asked,

What can you do for the town of Geneva, sirrah?
[He holds up his hands, instead of praying.]
Con. Sure this baboon is a great puritan.

Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 487.

Who does he look like in that dress?

Newc. Hum! why

Like a Geneva weaver in black, who left
The loom, and entered into th' ministry,
For conscience sake. *City Match, O. Pl., ix, 370.*

The persecution of Protestants in the Netherlands brought the weavers of that country into England, and these, being Calvinists, were joined by their brethren from Geneva.

†GENIAL. Cheerful; festive. (Lat.)

Whilst they on *genial*
Couches, with golden frames supported, feast.
Aeneas his Descent into Hell, 1661.

†GENIO. Genius.

But by reason of humane nature, wee have daily experience, that as humours and *genioes*, so affections and judgement, which oftentimes is vassall to them, and every other thing else, doth vary and alter.

The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

GENOWAIE. A Genoese.

Ambrose Grimani, a *Genowaie*, lying in garrison in the isle and city of Chio. *Grimeston's Goulart, G g 1.*

GENT, for noble, genteel, of good rank. French.

Well worthy impe! said then the lady *gent*,
And pupil fitt for such a tutor's hand.

Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 6.

He lov'd, as was his lot, a lady *gent*,
That him again lov'd in the least degree,
For she was proud, and of too high intent.

Ibid., St. 27.

Such a monument,
The sun through all the world sees none more *gent*.
Sir Tho. Herbert's Travels, p. 65.

†Through a faire Forrest as I went,
Upon a sommer's day,
I met a woodman quaint and *gent*,
Yet in a strange aray. *England's Helicon, 1614.*
†Pot. Who is't that calls?
Mo. A knight most *gent*.
Pot. What is your pleasure sir?

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†GENTILESSE. Gentility. Fr.

Her yeares advancing her to the use of reason, there was a pretty emulation among them, who should render her mistress of most *gentillesse*, and teach her the most witty and subtile discourses, to serve her upon all occasions. *History of Francion, 1655.*

GENTLE, *adj.* Liberal, free; of rank to receive knighthood, whether he has it or not. *Eques* is thus defined by Rich. Jhones, an old herald: "A gentleman that professeth honor, vertue, and armes, or any of them." *Honor and Armes, b. v, p. 2.* He afterwards sets down ten qualifications which a gentleman ought to have. Briefly thus: 1. A good constitution; 2. A handsome person; 3. A bold aspect; 4. Sobriety and discretion; 5. Obedience to command; 6. Vigilance and patience; 7. Faith and loyalty; 8. Constancy and resolution; 9. Charity; 10. Good luck or fortune. It would be happy if all, who now call themselves gentlemen, were so well qualified.

Make not too rash a trial of him, for
He's *gentle*, and not fearful. *Temp., i, 2.*

That is, of liberal rank, and therefore bold.

Clerk-like, experienc'd, which no less adorns
Our gentry, than our parents' noble names,
In [i. e., by] whose success we are *gentle*.

Wint. Tale, i, 2.

He said he was *gentle*, but unfortunate.

Cymb., iv, 2.

I am as *gentle* as yourself, as freeborn.

B. & Fl. Love's Pilgr., ii, 1.

GENTLE, *s.* A gentleman. Occurs frequently in the old ballads, "Listen, *gentles* all, to me." But Shakespeare also has it.

Away! the *gentles* are at their game,
So we will to our recreation. *Love's L. L., iv, 2.*
Where is my lovely bride?

How does my father? *Gentles*, methinks you frown.
Tem. Shr., iii, 2.

See Todd.

To GENTLE, *v.* To make free, or place in the rank of a gentleman.

For he to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother; be he ne'er so vile,
This day shall gentle his condition. *Henry V., iv, 2.*

†And all this raking toyle, and carke and care,
Is for his clownish first borne senné and heyre,
Who must be *gentled* by his ill got pelfe;
Though he, to get it, got the divell himselfe.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†GENTLE-CRAFT. The craft of shoe-making.

And since that, one of the *gentle craft*, who took me infinitely for the excellent guift he had in tickling a lady's heel.

The Wizard, a Play, 1640, MS.

An old ballad on the gentle-craft commences thus :

Of craft, and crafts-men, more or less,
The *gentle-craft* I must commend;
Whose deeds declare their faithfulness,
And hearty love unto their friend,
The *gentle-craft* in midst of strife,
Yields comfort to a careful life.

GENTLEMAN-USHER. Originally a state officer, attendant upon queens, and other persons of high rank, as, in Henry VIII, Griffith is gentleman-usher to queen Catherine; afterwards a private affectation of state, assumed by persons of distinction, or those who pretended to be so, and particularly ladies. He was then only a sort of upper servant, out of livery, whose office was to hand his lady to her coach, and to walk before her bare-headed (see BARE), though in later times she leaned upon his arm. As much as curiosity can require concerning this custom, may be found in Ben Jonson's comedy of *The Devil is an Ass*, where Ambler figures as gentleman-usher to lady Taile-bush; and in the *Tale of a Tub*, where my lady Tub is served by Martin Polecat in the same capacity, having changed his name to Pol-Martin.

To have it sound like a *gentleman* in an office.

Act i, sc. 6.

A whole length picture of this curious appendage of pride is given in Lenton's *Leasures* (1631), which being, as I apprehend, a scarce book, I shall insert nearly the whole of it :

A *gentleman-usher* is a spruce fellow, belonging to a gay lady, whose footstep in times of yore his lady followed, for he went before. But now hee is growne so familiar with her that they goe arme and arme.—His greatest vexation is going upon sleevelesse arranda, to know whether some lady slept well last night, or how her physick work'd i' th' morning, things that savour not well with him; the reason that oftentimes hee goes but to the next taverne, and then very discreetly brings her home a tale of a tubbe. He is forced to stand *bare*, which would urge him to impatience, but for the hope of being covered, or rather the delight hee takes in shewing his new-crisp't hayre, which his barber hath caus'd to stand like a print *hedge*, in equal proportion. He hath one commendation amongst the rest (a neat carver), and will quaintly administer a trencher in due season. His wages is

not much, unless his quality exceeds; but his vailes are great; insomuch that he totally possesseth the gentlewoman, and commands the chambermaid to starch him into the bargaine. The smallness of his legs bewrayes his profession, and feeds much upon veale to encrease his calfe. His greatest ease is, he may lye long in bed, and when hee's up, may call for his breakfast, and goe without it. A twelvemonth hath almost worne out his habit, which his annual pension will scarcely supply. Yet if his lady likes the carriage of him, shee increaseth his annuity. And though shee saves it out o' th' kitchen, she'll fill up her closet.

Char. 31.

The jest about veal, bad as it is, was probably copied from the mock receipts at the end of Overbury's Characters :

For restoring gentlemen-ushers' legs.—If any *gentleman-usher* have the consumption in his legs, let him feede lustily upon veale, two months in the spring-time, and forbear all manner of mutton, and hee shall increase in the calfe.

Under "all manner of mutton," LACED MUTTON is probably meant to be comprised, q. v.

The *Tatler* speaks of a young mercer, become a gentleman, and anxious to support the character, who complains to him,

Though I was the most pert creature in the world, when I was foreman, and could hand a woman of the first quality to her coach as well as her own *gentleman usher*, I am now quite out of my way.

No. 66.

GENTRY, for gentility, complaisance.

If it will please you

To shew us so much *gentry* and good-will
As to expend your time with us awhile.

Hamlet, ii, 2.

†You're not quite

Free of the gentry till y' have marr'd one man
And made another: when one fury hath
Cryd quit with t'other, and your lust repair'd
What anger hath destroyd, the titles yours,
Till then you do but stand for 't.

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

GEORGE, ST. The well-known and long-established patron of England. The following injunction, from an old art of war concerning the use of his name in onsets, is curious :

Item, that all souldiers entering into battaile, assault, skirmish, or other faction of armes, shall have for their common cry and word, *St. George, forward*, or, upon them *St. George*, whereby the souldier is much comforted, and the enemye dismaied, by calling to minde the ancient valour of England, which with that name has so often been victorious, &c. Cited by Warton

in a Note on *Rich. III*, act v, sc. 3.

See also O. Pl., ii, 372; iii, 20.

The combat of this saint on horseback with a dragon has been very long established as a subject for sign painting :

St. George that swing'd the dragon, and e'er since
Sits on his horseback at mine hostess' door,
Teach us some fence.

K. John, ii, 1.

But I find an allusion to a slanderous sign at Kingston, on which St. George was represented as on foot, and flying from the attack of the dragon's tail :

To-morrow morning we shall have you look
For all your great words, like *St. George at Kingston*,
Running a foot-back from the furious dragon,
That with her angrie tail belabours him
For being lazie. *B. & Fl. Woman's Prize*, i, 3.

This was a most disgraceful representation of the favorite saint, and, till we have it further explained, we cannot but wonder that it should have been tolerated. Some unexplained custom is also alluded to in the mention of *blue coats* on St. George's day. From the two passages relative to it, I think we may conclude that some festive ceremony was carried on at St. Paul's on St. George's day annually; that the court attended; that the *blue coats*, or attendants, of the courtiers, were employed and authorised to keep order, and drive out refractory persons; and that on this occasion it was proper for a knight to officiate as a *blue coat* to some personage of higher rank. The passages are these:

By Dis, I will be knight,
Wear a blue coat on great *St. George's day*,
And with my fellows drive you all from Paul's
For this attempt. *Ram Alley*, O. Pl., v, 486.
With 's coram nomine keeping greater sway
Than a court blow-coat on *St. George's day*.
Runne and a great Cast, Epigr. 33.

More explanation, however, is certainly wanting. The legendary history of this noble English or Cappadocian knight and saint may be read in the once popular History of the Seven Champions of Christendom, compiled by Richard Johnson, in the reign of James I. But the more authentic account is in Heylin's elaborate and less marvellous History of St. George, 4to, 1633. See also Bradley's Clavis Calendaria, vol. i, p. 307. The history is sketched in several old ballads.

†GEORGE-A-GREEN. Or George of the Green, one of the popular heroes of the old ballad poetry, not unfrequently alluded to. He is represented as holding the office of pinner, or pindar, of Wakefield, in Yorkshire, and as defeating all antagonists with the quarter-staff. R. Greene made this hero the subject of a play, which appeared in 1599.

Yet he'll be thought or seen
So good as *George-a-green*;

And calls his blouze, his queen,
And speaks in language keen.

Wills Recreations, 1654.

I sometimes have known when an answer hath been
brought enough to divide the most intimate friends,
which when 'twas inquir'd into prov'd no more to the
mind of the party that sent it, then *George-a-Green*
to the man in the moon. *A Cap, &c.*, p. 115.

†GEORGY.

Here he picks out and culls the men on horse-back,
and by slight of hand, with wonderful celerity, dis-
mounts their *Georgies*.

Head's Proteus Redivivus, 1675.

†GERGON. Jargon; chattering.

They being all coltish and full of ragery,
And full of *gergon* as is a flecken pye.

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†GER-LAUGHTER. Coarse laughter.

Use them as grave counsellors smiles, not as rude
hobbinolds *ger-laughters*, who thinke they are never
merry except they cast the house out of the windowes
with extreame securitie.

Melton's Sixfold Politician, 1609.

GERMAN. A brother. *Germanus*, Latin.

And, sluggish *german*, doest thy forces slake,
To aftersend his foe that him may overtake.

Spens. P. Q., I, v, 10.

So Spenser in other places:

Which when his *german* saw, the stony sears
Ran to his hart, and all his sence dismayd.

P. Q., II, viii, 46.

You will have coursers for cousins, and gennets for
germans. *Othello*, i, 1.

†GERMAN. A master of fence very famous about the year 1600, called the German or the German fencer. He is frequently alluded to by writers of the time.

GERMAN CLOCK. The Germans, as they were the first inventors of clocks, have always been famous for the manufacture of them. But the German clocks alluded to by our early dramatists were, probably, those cheap wooden clocks, which are still imported from the same parts; the movements of which are of necessity imperfect, yet are often loaded with fantastic ornaments, and moving figures.

A woman that is like a *German clock*,
Still a repairing; ever out of frame;
And never going aright; being a watch,
But being watch'd that it may still go right.

Love's L. L., iii, 1.

The following is also said of woman:

Being ready [i. e., drest] she consists of hundred pieces,
Much like your *German clock*, and near ally'd,
Both are so nice they cannot go for pride;
Beside a greater fault, but too well known,
They'll strike to ten, when they should stop at one.

A Mad World, O. Pl., v, 366.

She takes herself asunder still when she goes to bed,
into some twenty boxes; and about next day at noon
is put together again, like a great *German clock*; and
so comes forth, and rings a tedious larum to the whole
house, and then is quiet again for an hour, but for her
quarters.

B. Jona. Epicene, iv, 2.

For my good toothless countess let us try
To win that old eremite thing, that like

An image in a German clock doth move,
Not walk. *Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 225.*

German watches were also in use:

Here, take my German watch, hang't up in sight,
That I may see her hang in English for't.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 77.

Dutch watches lay under the same imputation as German clocks, and perhaps might be only another name for the same thing. We see, in the first passage from Shakespeare, that a clock is called also a watch; and the wooden clocks are still more frequently called Dutch than German. A real watch could not well require such constant repairing:

You are not daily mending like Dutch watches,
And plastering like old walls.
B. & Pl. Wit without Money, act iii, p. 310.

Another comparison of a maid to a clock may be here inserted, from its relation to some above cited:

Maids are clocks,
The greatest wheel they show, goes slowest to us,
And makes us hang on tedious hopes; the lesser
Which are conceal'd, being often oyl'd with wishes,
Flee like deers, and never leave that motion
Till the tongue strikes. *Ibid., iv, p. 334.*

GERMAN, HIGH; probably a tall German, shown for a sight.

A name which I'd tear out
From the high German's throat, if it lay lieger there
To dispatch privy slanders against me.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 52.

See also p. 39.

I do not agree with the editor, that the same person is meant by the German "who escaped out of Wood-street." The high German must have been some man generally known for strength or size; that the same person should also have had a very narrow escape from Wood-street, is possible to be sure, but very improbable. Perhaps the high German was the famous fencer, whose feats are thus recorded:

Since the German fencer cudgelled most of our English fencers, now about 5 months past.
Orde's Almanack, publ. 1618, p. 6.

High German may, however, be only in opposition to low German, or Dutch; as, for a long time, high German quack doctors were in repute.

GERMANE, or GERMAN, *adj.*; from *german*, a brother. Related to, allied, connected with.

Not he alone shall suffer what wit can make heavy,
and vengeance bitter; but those that are *germans* to him,
though removed fifty times, shall all come under the hangman.
Wint. T., iv, 3.
The phrase would be more *germane* to the matter, if

we could carry a cushion by our sides; I would it might be hangers till then. *Hamlet, v, 2.*

GERMIN, or rather GERMEN. A seed, or bud; from *germen*, Latin.

Though the treasure
Of nature's *germins* tangle all together
Ev'n a till destruction sickness, answer me.
Mech., iv, 1.

Crack nature's moulds, all *germins* spill at once,
That make ingratul man. *Leam, ii, 2.*

I know not of any other authority for this word. In the first folio of Shakespeare, it is spelt *germaine* in both instances.

To GERNE, *v.* To yawn. Sometimes written *girn*, and therefore taken for a corruption of *grin*, having the same letters: but in the following passage the wide opening of the jaws is plainly marked:

His face was ugly and his countenance stern,
That could have fray'd one with the very sight,
And gaped like a gulfe, when he did *gerne*.
Spens. P. Q., v, xii, 15.

From the Saxon *geornian*, or *geornen*, *oscitare*. Yet *girn*, for *grin*, is still used in Scotch, and some other dialects.

A GERNE, *s.* A yawn, probably, but not certainly, in this passage:

Even so the duke frowne for all this carrou'd world;
Oh, that *gerne* kills, it kills.
Ant. & Melida, Anc. Dr., ii, 154.

GERRE. Quarrelling: evidently from the French, *guerre*. I have not found it, except in the following passage, and therefore consider it only as an affectation of the author:

Wherein is the cause of theyre wrangelyngs and *gerre*,
but onely in the undiscrete election and choyce of
theyre wyves. *R. Paynell, in Cons. Lat., ix, 26.*

GEST. "A lodging or stage for rest in a progress or journey." *Kersey*. In the time of royal progresses, the king's stages, as we may see by the journals of them in the herald's office, were called his *gests*, from the old French word *giste*, *diversorium*. *Warburton*. Blount, in his *Glossographia*, writes it *gists*, and explains it as above. Strype says that Cranmer entreated Cecil,

To let him have the new-resolved-upon *gests*, from that time to the end, that he might from time to time know where the king was.

Memorials of Cranm., p. 233.

Hence we see that the table of the *gests* limited not only the places, but the time of staying at each; on which depends the propriety of the following expression of Shakespeare:

When at Bohemia
You take my lord, I'll give you my commission
To let him there a month, behind the *gest*
Prefixed for his parting. *Winter's T.*, i, 2.
It [the court] remov'd last to the shop of a millener.
The *gests* are so set down, because you ride.

Docker's Match me in London.
Mr. Todd observes, that Hammond
seems to have used *gestes* in this
sense.

2. A *gest* also meant an action; *gestum*. Undoubtedly derived, as Warton observed, *Hist. Poet.*, iii, 18, from the popular books entitled *Gesta Romanorum*, and the like, which contained narratives of remarkable adventures. Whence also, with a little change of sense, the word *jest* might possibly be formed; being first a story, related for amusement, of some fact; and, by degrees, any kind of entertaining discourse, till it became synonymous with *joke*, and the verb *to jest*. Other derivatives were formed from it. This, at least, is full as probable as *to jest*, from *gesticular*; since gesticulation is a very accidental and subordinate part of jesting.

And goodly gan discourse of many a noble *gest*.
Spens. F. Q., i, x, 15.
They were two knights of peerless puissance,
And famous far abroad for warlike *gest*.

Ibid., ii, ii, 16.
The *gests* of kings, great captains, and sad wars,
What number best can fit, Homer declares.

B. Jon. Transl. of Art of P., vol. vii, 171.
The chief and principall is the land, honour, and
glory of the immortal gods (I speak now in phrase
of the Gentiles). Secondly, the worthy *gests* of noble
princes. *Pultenham*, i, 10.

3. Also gesture, or carriage of body:

Fortly his person was, and much increast
Through his heroicke grace, and honourable *gest*.
Spens. F. Q., iii, ii, 24.

Him needed not instruct which way were best
Himselfe to fashion likest Florimell,
No how to speake, no how to use his *gest*,
For he in counterfeissance did excell.
Ibid., iii, viii, 8.

†GESTNING. Lodging; entertainment.

Then sayd she, Judith, now is time, go to it,
And save thy people. Nay, I will not do it.
I will, I will not. Go, fear not again:
Wilt thou the sacred *gestning* then prophane?
Not it prophane; but holier it shall stand,
When holy felke are helped by my hand.

De Bortas.
GET-PENNY. A theatrical term for a
performance that turned out very
profitable. We still use the word
catch-penny, but only for things not
worth the penny that they catch.
Get-penny was more respectable, and
probably used by tradesmen also.

But the Gunpowder Plot,—there was a *get-penny*! 1

have presented that to an eighteen or twenty pence
audience, nine times in an afternoon.

B. Jon. Borth. Fair, v, 1.
When the famous fable of Whittington and his puss
shall be forgotten, thou and thy acts become the
posies for hospitals, when thy name shall be written
upon conduits, and thy deeds play'd i' thy lifetime by
the best company of actors, and be called their *get-*
penny. *Eastward Ho*, O. Fl., iv, 167.

†GEULE-GAME. "A yew-game or
geule game, gambade." *Howell, Lex.*
Tetr., 1660.

To GHESSE. So Spenser writes to
guess, the etymology being *ghissen*,
Dutch. Some, therefore, have con-
tended for this spelling.

It seem'd a second Paradise I *ghesse*,
So lavishly enricht with nature's treasures.
Spens. F. Q., iv, x, 23.

See Johnson and Todd in loc. *Guess*,
however, has been too long settled to
be altered.

†Phy. Madam, my innocence will plead my pardon; I
could
Not *ghesse* for whom my lord intended it.
The Last Lady, a Tragic-Comedy, 1633.

GHITTERN. See GITTERN.

GHOST. A dead person. Whoever was
the author of the second part of
Henry VI certainly meant to describe
the common appearance of a corpse
after a natural death, in these lines:

Off have I seen a timely-parted *ghost*,
Of ashy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless,
Being all descended to the labouring heart, &c.
2 Hen. VI, iii, 2.

But, he goes on to say, the appear-
ance of the duke of Gloucester's
corpse (then before them) is quite
different from one *timely-parted*, or
dying in due course of time, as it ex-
hibits every possible mark of violence.
Mr. Malone has shown that *ghost* is
similarly used for a dead body, in the
same play from which this was taken:

Sweet father, to thy murder'd *ghost* I swear.

Addressing the corpse before him.
Spenser has employed it to signify a
person:

No knight so rude, I ween,
As to doen outrage to a sleeping *ghost*.
P. Q., ii, viii, 26.

Thus a person is sometimes called a
soul. A similar passage occurs in
Fletcher's *Purple Island*:

Whose leaden eyes sunk deep in swimming head,
And joyless look, like some pale ashy *spright*,
Seem'd as he now were dying, or now dead.
B. vii, St. 19.

To GHOST, v. To haunt as a ghost.

Since Julius Caesar,
Who at Philipp the good Brutus ghosted,
Then saw you labouring for him.
Ant. and Cleop., ii, 2.

Uncommon as this verb is, it has been found in a prose writer:

Ask not, with him in the poet, *Larva hunc, intemperie, insanique agitant senem?* What madnesses ghosts this old man, but what madness ghosts us all? For we are *ad unum omnes*, all mad.

Burt. Anat. of Mel., p. 22, Introd.

GIAMBEUX. Boots; an old French word, very probably supposed by Warton to be borrowed by Spenser from Chaucer's Rime of Sir Topas, where it occurs at v. 3380. Old French, *gambeux*.

That a large purple streame adown their *giambeux* fallies.
F. Q., II, vi, 29.

GIANTS OF GUILDHALL. Of these *sublime* personages Pennant says: "Facing the entrance are two tremendous figures, by some named *Gog* and *Magog*, by Stowe an ancient Briton and Saxon. I leave to others the important decision." One of them was called *Gogmagog* (the patron, I presume, of the *Gogmagog* Hills near Cambridge), and his name, divided, now serves for both; the other *Corinæus*, the hero and giant of Cornwall, from whom that county was named. They are thus mentioned in some old verses, printed on a broad sheet, 1660:

And such stout *Coronæus* was, from whom
Cornwal's first honor, and her name doth come.
For though he sheweth not so great, nor tall
In his dimensions set forth at *Guildhall*,
Know 'tis a poet only can define
A gyant's posture in a gyant's line.

And thus attended by his direful dog,
The gyant was (God bless us) *Gogmagog*.

British Bibliogr., iv, p. 277.

▲ **GIB, or a GIB CAT.** A male cat. An expression exactly analogous to that of a *Jack-ass*, the one being formerly called *Gib*, or *Gilbert*, as commonly as the other Jack. *Tom-cat* is now the usual term, and for a similar reason. *Tibert* is said to be old French for *Gilbert*, and appears as the name of the cat, in the old story-book of Reynard the Fox. Chaucer, in the Romaunt of the Rose, gives "*Gibbe*, our cat," as the translation of "*Thibert le cas*," v. 6204. From *Tibert*, *Tib* also was a common name for a cat. *Gibbe*, our cat, is an important personage in the old play of Gammer Gurton's Needle. In Sherwood's English Dictionary, subjoined to Cotgrave's, we have "A gibbe

(or old male cat), *Matou*." It was certainly a name not bestowed upon a cat early in life, as we may be assured by the melancholy character ascribed to it, in Shakespeare's allusion. It did not mean, as some have imagined, a castrated cat, because one of the supposed offences against Gammer Gurton was the reducing *Gib* improperly to that state.

But ca'st thou not tell in faith, Diccon, why she frowns
or whereat,

Hath no man stolen her ducks, or hencen, or gelded
Gyb her cat. *Gam. Gurt.*, O. Pl., ii, 10.

'Sblood, I am as melancholy as a *gib cat* or a lugg'd
bear. *1 Hen. IV.*, i, 2.

For who that's but a queen, fair, sober, wise,

Would from a paddock, from a bat, a *gib*,

Such dear concernings hide? *Hamlet*, iii, 4.

But afore I will endure such another half day with
him, I'll be drawn with a good *gib-cat*, through the
great pond at home, as his uncle Hodge was.

B. Jons. Barth. Fair, i, 4.

It is improperly applied to a female by Beaumont and Fletcher:

Bring out the cat-bounds, I'll make you take a tree,
whore, then with my tiller bring down your *gib-ship*,
and then have you cas'd and hung up i' the warren.

B. and Fl. Scornful Lady, v, p. 342.

Hence the anonymous editor of Marston's *Parasitaster* (Anc. Dr., vol. ii, p. 381) argues for its meaning a *spayed* female cat; but all authorities are against him. Coles has "*Gib*, a contraction of *Gilbert*;" and immediately after, "*a Gib-cat, catus, felis mas*." Wilkins, in his Index to the Philosophical Language, has "*gib* (male) cat." As to gelded being used for spayed, he is right. See GELD.

Nothing can be more erroneous than the explanation adopted in Cens. Lit., viii, p. 232.

Gibb'd cat, which appears in some passages, is only a foolish corruption of the right form, *gib-cat*:

Yes, and swell like a couple of *gibb'd cats*, met both
by chance i' the dark, in an old garret.

Match at Mids., O. Pl., vii, 369.

To **GIBBER.** Probably made from to *jabber*, by a common corrupt reduplication similar to *fiddle-faddle*, *gibble-gabble*, *shill-I-shall-I*, &c.; and if so, more properly written *jibber*. If it were spoken with the *g* hard, we might be inclined to form it from the same original as *gibberish*; but the different sound of the first letter indicates a different root. *Gibberish* is conjectured by Johnson to be formed

from the jargon of *Geber*, as an alchemist; which, considering the great prevalence of that affected science, and the early ridicule thrown on it, is not improbable. Good specimens of such jargon may be seen in Ben Jonson's *Alchemist*, ii, 3 & 5. Junius and Minshew refer *gibberish* to the jargon of the gipsies; but the deduction seems too anomalous to be allowed.

The graven stood tenacious, and the sheeted dead
Did squeak and gibber in the streets of Rome.

Hamlet, i, 1.

To GIBBET. To hang; usually on a gallows, but also to hang on or upon anything.

Here's Wart, you see what a ragged appearance it is:
he shall charge you and discharge you with the motion
of a pewterer's hammer; come off and on swifter
than he that gibbets on the brewer's bucket.

3 Hen. IV, iii, 2.

This alludes to the manner of carrying a barrel, by putting it on a sling, which is thus described by R. Holme:

The slings are a strong, thick, yet short pole, set
above a yard and a half long: to the middle is fixed a
strong plate with a hole, in which is put a hook;—
on this hook is [are] fastened two other short chains,
with broad-pointed hooks, with them clasping the ends
of the barrels above the heads, the barrel is lifted up,
and borne by two men in any place, as is shewed
Chap. v, No. 146.

Acad. of Armory, B. III, chap. vii, § 151.

Most people who live in London have seen the operation, in taking a barrel from the dray, which is exactly represented by Holme's figure. It is evident, that to hang or *gibbet* a barrel on the pole, in this manner, must be done by a quick movement, so as to attach both hooks at once.

To *gibbet*, in the sense of to hang on a gibbet, is still a term in common use.

To GIBE. To jest. This, and other words of the same derivation, are not yet obsolete, but appear to be in imminent danger of becoming so. They have been little used since the time of Dryden, or that of the *Spectator*, and are put into some of the glossaries to Spenser, as requiring explanation. The derivation is supposed to be the old French *gaber*.

GIBERALTER seems to be used as a cant appellation of jocularity; but the host, who uses it, so often disfigures his words, that we cannot be sure of what he means.

Let me cling to your flanks, my nimble giberallers.

Merry Doo, O. Fl., v, 209.

The name of the fortress, Gibraltar, could not then be popularly known.

GIDDED, by the context should mean *hunted*, unless we suppose it put for *giddied*, made giddy by terror:

In heat they runne, and midst their race they stalle,

As giddied run. *Dehman in Merv. for Mag.*, p. 628.

GIEFT. Gift. This singular spelling of the word in Spenser may be considered only as an expedient to make it look better as a rhyme to *theft* and *left*. Many peculiarities of this author may be traced to the same origin.

Therefore these two, her eldest sons, she sent
To seek for succour of this Indian giest.

F. Q., v, 2, 14.

†To GIG. To spin round?

No wonder they'll confesse no loss of men;

For Rupert knocks 'em, till they gig again.

They fear the giblets of his train, they fear

Even his dog, that four leg'd cavalier.

Clarendon's Poems, 1651.

†GIGGUMBOB. Perhaps a boat.

Talkibens to the fleet de's rove

To fetch a geggumbob for Jove.

Homer's Iliad Burling's d, 1728.

GIGLET, GIGLOT, or GIGLE. A wanton wench. Junius produces a number of words from the Anglo-Saxon, to which it may have affinity; as *gagol*, *gagel*, &c., all meaning *lascivious*; yet his editor, Lye, doubts whether it be not derived from *gigge*, which, he says, Chaucer has used for a mistress (Tyrwhitt has noticed it), or from *giggle*. It may be observed, that Sherwood has a *giggle*, or *gigglet*; and Cotgrave, under *Gadrouillette*, puts a minx, *gigle*, *firt*, &c.

Let him speak no more: away with those giglets too,
and with the other confederate companion.

Mrs. for Mow, v, 1.

But — with a proud, majestic, high scorn,

He answer'd thus: Young Talbot was not born

To be the pillage of a giglet wench. *1 Hen. IV*, v, 1.

Fortune is called a *giglet* in *Cymb.*, iii, 1; and Jonson applies the same term to the same goddess:

And I be brought to do

A peevish giglet riles! perhaps the thought

And shame of that made Fortune turn her face.

Sejanus, act v, p. 328.

If this be

The recompence of striving to preserve

A wanton giglet honest, very shortly

'Twill make all mankind jokers.

Manning. Fatal Downy, act iii.

GIGLET-WISE. Like a wanton.

That thou wilt gad by night in giglet-wise,

And thine armed foot to seek thy shame.

Farf. Thane, vi, 72.

By GIGS. A corrupt cant oath, perhaps still farther depraved from *by gile*

Chad a foule turne now of late, chill tell it you, by
gigs. *Gammer Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 51.*

To GILD. Though there is no real resemblance between the colour of blood and that of gold, it is certain that to *gild with blood* was an expression not uncommon in the sixteenth century; and other phrases are found which have reference to the same comparison. At this we shall not be surprised, if we recollect that gold was popularly and very generally styled *red*. See some instances under RUDDOCK, RED.

If he do bleed,
I'll *gild* the faces of the grooms withal,
For it must seem their *guilt*. *Macb., ii, 2.*

With similar ideas, Macbeth is afterwards made to say,

Here lay Duncan,
His silver skin lac'd with his *golden blood*.
Ibid., sc. 8.

The poor pun, in the former passage, is not so easy to be defended as explained. If not meant for a quibble, the jingle should have been avoided.

Their armours that march'd hence so silver-bright,
Hither return all *gilt* with *Frenchmen's blood*.
K. John, ii, 2.

We have *gilt* our Greekish arms
With blood of our own nation.
Heywood's Iron Age, part 2d.

2. *Gilt*, or *gilded*, was also a current expression for drunk. This sense might possibly be drawn from a jocular allusion to the grand elixir, or *aurum potable* of the chymists. Shakespeare, at least, has combined the two notions:

And Trinculo is reeling ripe; where should they
Find this grand liquor that hath *gilded* them.
Tempest, v, 1.

Beaumont and Fletcher use it also:

Duke. Is she not drunk too?
Wh. A little *gilded* o'er, sir. Old sack, old sack, boys.
Chances, iv, 3.

The same authors compare old sack to the philosopher's stone:

Old reverend sack, which, for ought that I can read
yet,
Was that philosopher's stone the wise king Ptolemus
Did all his wonders by. *Mons. Thomas, act iii.*

GILDED PUDDLE. We find this expression in Shakespeare, concerning which the commentators are silent. I conceive it to be an epithet formed upon a minute observation of a common phenomenon. On all puddles where there is much mixture of urine, as in stable-yards, &c., there is formed a film, which reflects all the prismatic

colours, and very principally yellow, and other tinges of a golden hue:

Thou didst drink
The stale of horses, and the *gilded puddle*
Which beasts would cough at. *Ant. & Cl., i, 4.*

The matter of historical fact Shakespeare drew from his old friend North, who says,

And therefore it was a wonderfull example to the
souldiers, to see Antonius, that was brought up in all
fineness and superfluity, so easily to *drinke puddle*
water, and to eat wild frutes and rootes.

North's Plut., p. 978, ed. of 1596.

†GILES'S POUND, ST. The exact site of this pound, which occupied a space of thirty feet, was the broad space where St. Giles's High-street, Tottenham Court-road, and Oxford-street meet. The vicinity of this spot was proverbial for its profligacy; thus, in an old song:

At Newgate steps Jack Chance was found,
And bred up near St. Giles's Pound.

†GILL-BURNT-TAIL. A popular name for the ignis fatuus.

An *ignis fatuus*, an exhalation, and *Gillion* a burnt
taile, or Will with the wispe.

Gayton's Festivous Notes, 1654, p. 268.

Also, in p. 97.

Will with the wispe, or *Gyl burnt tayle*.

GILL-FLIRT; from *gill*, and *flirt*. *Gill* was a current and familiar term for a female. As in the proverb, "Every Jack must have his *Gill*," and, "A good Jack makes a good *Gill*." Ray says it ought to be written *Jyll*, being a familiar substitute for *Julia*, or *Juliana*. *Proverbs*, p. 124. *Gill*, however, may be safely written; for from *Juliana* was derived the popular name *Gillian*, as well as *Gillet* from *Julietta*; either of which would supply the abbreviation *Gill*. In Coles's Dictionary we have, "*Gillian* [a woman's name], *Juliana*." And afterwards, "*Gillet* [a woman's name], *Julietta*, *Ægidia*." *Gillian* is among the maids whom E. Dromio calls for at the door, in the Comedy of Errors: Maud, Bridget, Marian, Cicely, *Gillian*, Ginn!

Com. of E., iii, 1.

And by the right of war, like *Gills*,
Condemn'd to distaffs, horns, and wheels.

Hudibr., II, ii, v. 709.

Flirt had the same meaning as at present.

See FLIRT-GILL.

†'Tis fine that I must be displac'd

By you, she cries then, good mistress *Gill-flurt*;

Gill-flurt? enrag'd, crys t'other, Why ye dirt-

ty piece of impudence, ye ill-bred thief,

I scorn your terms, good mistress Thimble-man's wife.

Satyr against Hypocrites, 1659.

†*Jac.* Not one word of all this—I was a telling him, how some young husseys would use a reverend old gentleman to their husband; a parcel of mad wild *gillfirts*, that like nothing but boys and beans, and powder and paint, and fool and feather.

The World in the Moon, 1697.

†**GILLIAN OF BRENTFORD.** See **BRENTFORD.** It may be observed that Julian of Brentford's Testament, mentioned there, is not, as Nares supposed, a ballad, but a very curious tract in prose, of which there is a copy in the Bodleian Library.

Have me to bed, good sweet mistress Honeysuckle. I doubt that old hag, *Gillian of Brentford*, has bewitched me.

Westward Hoe, 1607.

GILLOFER, or GELOFER. The old name for the whole class of carnations, pinks, and sweetwilliams; from the French *girofle*, which is itself corrupted from the Latin *cariophyllum*. See an ample account of them in Lyte's Dodoens, pp. 172—175. In Langham's Garden of Health they are called *galofers*. See p. 281. Our modern word, *gillyflower*, is corrupted from this. See *Stocke Gillofer*, in Lyte's Dodoens, p. 168. They were called *stock*, from being kept both summer and winter.

Here spring the goodly *gelofers*,
Some white, some red, in showe,
Here prettie pinks with jagged leaves,
On rugged rootes do growe.
The John so sweete in showe and smell
Distincte by colours twaine,
About the borders of their beds
In seemlie sight remaine.

Plat's Flowers, &c., in *Cens. Lit.*, viii, 8.

In the Winter's Tale, folio edition, it is twice written *gilly-vor* (act iv, sc. 4). This is a step of the progress to *gillyflower*, which the modern editions substitute. The *John*, or *sweet-John*, was a species of *gelofer*. *Johnson's Gerard*, p. 597, ed. 1636. See **JOHN, SWEET.**

†**GILLORE.** Plenty. See **GALORE.**

They all with a shout made the elements ring,
So soon as the office was o'er,
To feasting they went, with true merriment,
And tippled strong liquors *gillors*.

Ballad of Robin Hood and Little John.

GILLY-VOR. See **GILLOFER.**

GILT. Gold, or gilding. A common subject for a quibble, with the word *guilt*.

Have for the *gilt* of France (O guilt indeed!)
Confirm'd conspiracy with fearful France.

Hen. V. Cho. to act ii.

Redeem from broking pawn the blemish'd crown,
Wipe off the dust that hides our scepter's *gilt*,
And make high majesty look like itself.

Rich. II., ii, 1.

Iron of Naples, hid with English *gilt*.

3 Hen. VI., ii, 2.

Tho' guilt condemns, 'tis *gilt* must make us glad.

A Mad World, &c., O. Pl., v, 333.

I can at court,

If I would, show my *gilt* i' th' presence.

City Match, O. Pl., ix, 350.

†**GILTS.** A cant term for a class of thieves.

For that purpose he maintains as strict a correspondence with *gills* and lifters as a mountebank with applauding midwives and recommending nurses; and if at any time, to keep up his credit with the rabble, he discovers anything, 'tis done by the same occult hermetic learning, heretofore profest by the renowned Moll Cutpurse.

Character of a Quack Astrologer, 1673.

GIMBOL seems to be equivalent, in the following passage, to our present word *gimcrack*. I cannot, with Skinner, derive it from *engine*. More probably a corruption of **GIMMAL**, q. v.

But whether it were that the rebell his powder faylde him, or some *gimbol* or other was out of frame, &c.

Holingsh. Hist. of Ireland, G 3, col. 2.

GIMMAL, or GEMMOW. A sort of double ring, curiously constructed. "*Gimmel*, annulus gemellus." *Coles*. Some derive it from *gemellus*. Also, any nicely formed machinery. So *gimmals* are used here:

I think by some odd *gimmals* or device
Their arms are set, like clocks, still to strike on,
Else they could ne'er hold out so, as they do.

1 Hen. VI., i, 2.

My acts are like the motional *gymmals*

Fix'd in a watch.

Fow Breaker, 1636.

A *gimmel bit*, therefore, should be a bit in which two parts or links were united, as in the *gimmel ring*:

And in their pale dull mouths the *gimmel bit*
Lies foul with chew'd grass, still and motionless.

Hen. V., iv, 2.

Gimmel rings certainly had links within each other. Thus, in a stage direction:

Enter Anamnestes his page, in a grave sattin sute, purple buskins, &c.—a *gimmel ring* with one link hanging.

Lingua, O. Pl., v, 155.

Hub. Sure I should know that *gimmel*!

Jac. 'Tis certain he.—I had forgot my ring too.

B. and Fl. Beggar's Bush, iv, 2.

Some ingenious remarks on *gimmel rings* occur in the *Archæologia*, vol. xiv, p. 7; where it is proposed to read, in *Midsum. N. D.*, act iv, sc. 1,

And I have found Demetrius like a *gimmel*,
Mine own, and not mine own.

If Warburton's conjecture of *gemell* were not almost certain, this might be adopted. The original reading, as I mentioned above, is *jewel*, which the last editor has endeavoured to confirm. *Gimmel rings*, though originally double, were by a further refinement made triple, or even more compli-

cated; yet the name remained unchanged. So Herrick:

Thou sent'st to me a true-love knot; but I
Return a ring of *jimmals*, to imply
Thy love had one knot, mine a *triple* tie.

Hesper., p. 901.

The form of double, triple, and even quadruple *jimmals*, may be seen in the plate to Holme's Acad., b. iii, Nos. 45 and 47, where he tells us that Morgan, in his Sphere of Gentry, has spoken of "triple *gimbal* rings, born by the name of hawberke." This was, evidently, because the hawberk was formed of rings linked into each other.

GIMMER, s. A gimcrack, a curious contrivance or machinery. Another corrupted form of the word *gemel*, or *gemmel*; a *gemel*, or double ring, being considered as an ingenious contrivance.

Who knows not how the famous Kentish idol moved her eyes and hands, by those secret *gimmers* which now every puppet play can imitate.

Bp. Hall, quoted by Todd.

See other instances in Todd's Johnson.

To GIN, for to begin. Usually supposed to be a contraction of *begin*, but shown by Mr. Todd to be the original word, from *gynnan*, Saxon.

As whence the sun *gins* his reflexion,
Shipwrecking storms, and direful thunders break.

Macb., i, 2.

Alas, good man, I see thou *ginst* to rave.

Drayt. Sheph. Garland.

So it was in the early editions; the later have

Thou now *beginst* to rave. *Workes*, p. 1420.

It is very common in all old writers, and is used through all the tenses, which can no longer be thought extraordinary, now it is known to have been the primitive form.

†**GIN**. Given. *Whiting*, 1638.

GING. Generally used for a sportive or frolicksome party; probably a mere corruption of *gang*.

When as a nymph, one of the merry *ging*,
Seeing she no way could be won to sing,
Come, come, quoth she, &c.

Dr. Muses' Elysium Nymph., 3, p. 1473.

But now the nymphs prefer
The shepherd ten times more,
And all the *ging* goes on his side;
Their minion him they make,
To him themselves they all apply,

And all his party take. *Ibid.*, p. 1479.

Here's such a merry *ging*, I could find in my heart to
sail to the world's end with such company.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 104.

Bless me, quoth Cloth-breeches, what a *ging* was
hoore gathered together! no doubt bell is broke loose.

Greene's Quip, &c., *Harl. Misc.*, v, 408.

†**GINNY**. Crafty, calculated to entrap? These fellows with their *ginny* phreases and Italianate discourses so set afire the braving thoughts of our young gentlewomen.

Nixon's Scourge of Corruption, 1615.

†**GIPSISM**. The circumstance of being a gipsy; gipsyism.

Are then the Sybils dead? what is become
Of the loud oracles? are the augures dumb?
Live not the Magi that so oft reveal'd
Natures intents? is *gipsisme* quite repeal'd?
Is friar Bacon nothing but a name?
Or is all witchcraft brain'd with doctor Lamb?

Randolph's Poems, 1643.

GIPTIAN, s. A gipsy. This has the appearance of being an intermediate state of the word between *Egyptian* and *gipsy*; but, perhaps, is only an attempt to approach a little nearer to the etymology.

How now, *Giptian*? All a-mort, knave, for want of company?

Promos and Cassandra, P. I, ii, 6.

Also, in the stage direction to that scene, "Two hucksters, one woman, one like a *Giptian*, the rest poore roges."

We have a *Gyptian* in Harrington's Ariosto, with this description:

Rough grisly beard, eyes staring, visage wan,
All parcht, and sunneburnd, and deform'd in sight,
In fine he lookt (to make a true description)
In face like death, in culler like a *Gyptian*.

B. xxix, st. 58.

Spenser has *Gipsen*:

Certes, said he, I mean me to disguise
In some strange habit, after uncouth wise,
Or like a pilgrim, or a lymiter,
Or like a *Gipsen*, or a juggeler.

Moeth. Hubb's Tale, v, 83.

To GIRD, v. act. and neut. To cut as with a switch; from *gyrd*, *virga*, Saxon. More recently, to cut or lash with wit, to reproach. Chaucer has it in the sense of cutting more severely:

And to thise cherles two he gan to preye
To alen him, and "to *girden* of his head."

Monk's Tale, v, 14463.

That is "to cut off his head."

We find it also in lord Surrey's Poems:

In death my lyfe I do preserve,
As one through *gyrd* with many a wounde.

Old 4to, sign. B 2, reprint ed., p. 145.

That is, "cut through."

And in Romeus and Juliet:

These said her ruthlesse hand through *gyrd* her
valiant hart.

Suppl. to Sh., vol. i, p. 344.

The metaphorical sense appears in the following instances:

Brw. Being mov'd, he will not spare to *gird* the gods.

Sic. Be-mock the modest moon. *Coriol.*, i, 1.

Men of all sorts take a pride to *gird* at me.

2 Hen. IV., i, 2.

I myself am afraid lest my wit should wax warm, and then it must needs consume some hard head, with fine and pretty jests. I am sometimes in such a vein, that for want of some dull pate to work on, I begin to *gird* myself. *Alex. and Campaspe*, O. Pl., ii, 113.

His life is a perpetual satyr, and he is still *girding* the age's vanity, when this very anger shews he too much esteems it. *Harle's Microc.*, Char. 6.

It is used by North as if it meant to spring or bound :

But his page gave his horse such a lash with his whippe, that he made him so to *gird* forward, as the very points of the darts came hard by the horse tayle. *Plut.*, p. 520.

In the usual sense of to bind round, it is from *gyrdan*, or *gyrdel*.

A GIRD, *s.*, from the verb. A cut, a sarcasm, a stroke of satire.

I thank thee for that *gird*, good Tranio.

Tam. Shr., v, 2.

Sweet king! (—the bishop hath a kindly *gird*)

For shame, my lord of Winchester, relent.

1 Hen. VI, iii, 1.

The maiden nipt thus by the nose,

Straight blusht as red as fire,

And, with his *girds* displeased, thus

She answer'd him in ire.

Kendal's Poems, 1577, sign. K 7.

For as I am readie to satisfie the reasonable, so I have a *gird* in store for the railer.

T. Lodge, Fig for Momus, Pref.

†Supposing it a very vertuous thing,

To be an arrant knave in libelling.

Forsooth these screech-owles would be cal'd the wits,

Whose flashes flye abroad by *girds* and fits;

Who doe their mangy muses magnifie.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

GIRDER. A jester, or satirist; from the above.

Why, what's a quip? *Manes*. We great *girders* call it a short saying of a sharp wit, with a bitter sense in a sweet word. *Alex. and Campaspe*, O. Pl., ii, 113.

GIRDLE. Shakespeare has several times used to *girdle*, for to enclose or embrace. See Todd.

†GIRDLE. Phrase.

The king, knocking at the door, the maid went and opnd the door. The king asked her if Budwaies was stirring. The maid, staring him in the face, saying, What, plaine Budwaies! have you nere an *M. under your girdle*." *Great Britains Honycombe*, 1712, MS.

GIRDLER. A maker of girdles. There is a Girdler's Company in the city of London, incorporated in 1499, and confirmed in 1516. Girdlers' hall is spoken of by Stowe in Basinghall ward, p. 227, ed. 1599.

Talk with the *girdler*, or the milliner,

He can inform you of a kind of men

That first undid the profits of those trades,

By bringing up the form of carrying

Their Morglays in their hands.

B. & Fl. Hon. Man's F., i, 1.

The folios read *milner* and *mill'ner*.

Milner meant a miller, but it should be *milliner*, at full length, for sense and metre. The *girdlers* sold sword belts, and the milliners ribands and tassels, which were not wanted when the swords were carried in the hand.

GIRDLESTEAD; from *girdle*, and *stead*. The place of the girdle; that is, the waist.

Excellent easily: divide yourself in two halves, just by the *girdlestead*, send one half with your lady, and keep t'other to yourself. *Eastw. Hoe*, O. Pl., iv, 242. Some short, scarcely reaching to the *girdle-stead*, or waste, some to the knee.

Stubbs's Anatomie of Abuses, p. 54.

Why should thy sweete love-locke hang dangling downe, Kissing thy *girdle-stead* with falling pride?

Affectionate Shepherd, 4to, 1594, sign. C 2.

And in his bellies rimme was sheath'd, beneath his *girdle-stead*.

Chapm. Homer, p. 74.

†The reines reach from the loynes to the buttockes, and doe properly belong to the part belowe the waste, or *girdle-steede*. The buttockes are that fleshy part which serveth us for the use of sitting.

Lomatius on Painting, 1598.

GIRN. A corruption of *grin*; a form still used in Scotland, and in the northern counties of England.

This is at least a *girn* of fortune, if

Not a fair smile.

Wits, O. Pl., viii, 490.

Accordingly we find it in Burns's Poems, who says of a rope, that

It makes guid fellows *girn* and gape,

Wi' chokin dread.

Works, p. 107.

Latimer, however, clearly employs *girling* for grinning, in the sense of laughing :

I have heard say, that in some places they goe with the corces *girling* and flearing, as though they went to a beare-baiting, which thing no doubt is naught.

Sermons, fol. 220, b.

See GERNE.

†GIRSE. A girth?

As sadlers for their elks haire to stuffe their saddles,

And *girses*, and a thousand fidle fadles.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

By GIS, GISSE, JYSSE, or JIS. An oath; doubtless a corrupt abbreviation of *by Jesus*; but, I should imagine, rather from the word itself, than, as Dr. Ridley supposes, from the initials I. H. S. inscribed on altars, books, &c.

By *gis*, and by St. Charity,

Alack, and fie for shame.

Hamlet, iv, 5.

By *gys*, master, cham not sick, but yet chave a disease.

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 51.

Lyke as many great lordes there be, who set so muche by them, as scant they can eat their meate, or hyde a minute without them, by *jysse*, a little better than they are wont to doo, these, &c.

Praise of Folie, tr. by Chaloner, sign. G 2.

By *jis*, sonne, I account the cheere good which main- taineth health, and the servants honest, whome I finde faithfull

Euph. and his Engl., sign. C 1, b.

†I, be *gis*, twold be trim wether,

And if it were not for this mist.

Marriage of Will and Wisdom.

†GISPIN. A leathern pot for liquor.

In this great disaster,

Raymond, the soldiers, mariners, and master

Lost heart and heed to rule; then up starts Jones,

Calls for six *gispins*, drinks them off at once.

Legend of Captain Jones, 1630.

GIST. See GEST.

GITE. A gown; supposed by Skinner to be from *giste*, French, a bed, because some lie down in their gowns! It is used by Chaucer, and marked by Mr. Tyrwhitt as of French original.

When Phœbus rose he left his golden weed,
And donn'd a *gite* in deepest purple dy'd.

Fairf. Tasso, xiii, 54.

Percase my strange attire, my glittering golden *gite*,
Doth either make you marvel thus, or move you with
delite.

Gascoigne's Workes, sign. C 6, b.

A stately nimph, a dame of heavenly kinde,
Whose glittering *gite* so glimmed in mine eyes,
As yet I note what proper *hew* it bare.

Gascoigne, Phylomene, Induct.

In the following passage it seems to be used metaphorically for splendour:

As doth the day light settle in the west,
So dim is David's glory, and his *gite*.

David and Bethsabe, Orig. of Engl. Drama, ii, 158.

†No blasing beauty bright hath set my heart on fire,
No ticing talke, no gorgeous *gyte*, tormenteth my
desire.

Gascoigne's Works.

GITTERN, or GHITTERNE, s. A cittern. Coles (Engl. Dict.) says, a small sort of cittern. In fact, it is only a variation or corruption of *cittern*. The Italian was *cetera* (from *cithara*, Lat.), or *chitarra*, which the Spaniards made *guitarra*, whence our *guitar*. There seems to have been no material difference between these instruments, except in the carved head of the gittern, which may be considered as only an old fashion. Ben Jonson ludicrously introduces cittern and gittern as different; but possibly without accuracy, in so loose a composition:

For grant that most barbers can play o' the cittern,
Is it requisite a lawyer should plead to a *ghittern*?

Vision of Delight, a Masque, vol. vi, p. 22.

Ply the *gittern*, scowr the crowd.

Drayt. Nymphal., 8, p. 1512.

But as they were in the midst of those unfained
ceremonies, a *gitterne* ill played on — made them
look, &c.

Pembr. Arc., b. ii, p. 203.

See **CITTERNE**. Also Hawkins's Hist. Mus., vol. iv, p. 113.

GIUST. So Spenser writes *joust*, a tournament; from *giostra*, Italian. Too often corruptly written *just*.

Full jolly knight he seem'd, and faire did sitt,
As one for knightly *giusts* and fierce encounters fitt.

F. Q., I, i, 1.

Also in the Shepherd's Kalendar:

And sing of bloody Mars, of wars, of *giusts*.

October, v. 39.

So also he writes the verb to *giust*.

†To **GIVE**. In the sense of to misgive.
Clin. I will looke to that. But I cannot tell indeede
how my minde *gives* me, that all is not well.

Terence in English, 1614.

To give at, to attack.

Since that the olde poet perceiveth he cannot with-

hold our poet from his endevours, and put him to
silence, he goeth about by taunts to terrifie him from
writing. And thus *he gives at him*.

Terence in English, 1614.

To give back, to retire.

The ground besprinkled was with blood,
Tarquin began to faint;
For he *gave back*, and bore his shield
So low, he did repent.

Ballad of King Arthur.

To give in, to yield.

Women in shape and beauty men excede:

Here I *give in*, I doe confesse 't indeede.

The Newe Metamorphosis, MS. temp. Jac. I.

To **GIVE THE DAY**. To wish a good day to.

Sweetly she came, and with a modest blush,
Gave him the day, and then accosted thus.

Browne, Brit. Past., I, ii, p. 44.

To **GIVE THE DOR**, or the **GLEEK**.

Similar expressions for to pass a jest upon. See **DOR**, and **GLEEK**.

†**GLACE**. Perhaps a misprint for *grace*.

Wheare, with halter aboute my neck, or ladder set,
Turne the ladder, they cride, none other *glace* to get.

Heywood's Spider and Fly, 1556.

GLADE. An open track in a wood, particularly made for placing nets for woodcocks.

We in England are wont to make great *glades* through
the woods, and hang nets across them; and so the
woodcocks shooting through the *glades*, as their
nature is, strike against the nets, and are entangled
in them.

Willughby, Ornith., 13.

Bradley, in his Family Dictionary, says that woodcocks are easily taken in nets spread along the forests, "or else in *glades*." All the old dictionaries have "to make a *glade* in a wood, *colluco*." Mr. Monck Mason very properly conjectures that we should read *glade* in the following passage of Beaumont and Fletcher, where the printed editions have *glode*, in that sense an unheard of word. See his Remarks, p. 196.

Bless me, what thing is this? two pinnacles
Upon her pate! Is't not a *glade* to catch woodcocks?

Wildg. Chase, v, 4.

For *glade*, as still used in poetry, see Johnson.

†To **GLADISH**. To bark. Fr. *glatir*.

Who from all parts with speed assembled weare
About the generalls tent, his will to hear:

As doth the hounds about their hunt at morne

Com *gladishing* at hearing of his horne. *Du Bartas*.

†To **GLARE**. To stare.

"One as melancholic as a cat," answered Mockso,
"and *glared* upon me as if he would have looked
through me."

Man in the Moone, 1609.

†**GLARE**. Mire; mud.

Eight monthes the winter dures;

The *glare* it is so great,

As it is May before he turne

His ground to sowe his wheate.

Turberville's Ep. and Sonnettes, 1569.

†GLART. Fleam.

For the party that is incombred in the breast with any kind of fleame or *glart*.—Take the powder of betonie, and drinke it with warme water, it voideth and purgeth the fleame wondrously, and doth away the *glart* or fleame.

GLASS. A looking-glass, hanging from the girdle, was long a fashionable female ornament. Stubbs speaks with coarse anger of this insignificant custom:

They must have their *looking-glasses* carried with them wheresoever they go; and good reason, for else how could they see the devil in them.

Anatomie of Abuses.

I would not have a lady
That wears a *glass* about her.

Ladies Privilege, 1640.

In Massinger's *City Madam*, act i, sc. 1, lady Rich, her daughters, and Millescent, come in with *looking-glasses at their girdles*.

I confess all, I reply'd,
And the *glass* hangs by her side,
And the girdle 'bout her waist, &c.

B. Jons. Descript. of a Lady, vol. vi, p. 376.

How his [the man's] pocket-combe
To spruce his peruke, and her [the woman's] *girdle-glasse*

To order her black patches, came together.

R. Brome's New Acad., iv, p. 85.

Notwithstanding all this, nothing can be more certain than that this custom is *not* referred to by the speaker in the passage of *Love's Labour Lost*, where Dr. Johnson originally brought it forward. The princess there evidently means to call the forester her *glass*, for having honestly, as she chooses to say, represented her person:

Here, good my *glass*, take this [money] for telling true.

iv, 1.

Now "good my *glass*," is the same as "my good *glass*;" as "good my lord, or my liege," for "my good lord, or liege."

To GLASS, v. To view as in a glass.

Then take a shield I have of diamonds bright,
And hold the same before the warrior's face,
That he may *glass* therein his garments light,
His wanton, soft attire, and view his case.

Fairfax, Tasso, xiv, 77.

See also Sidney, as quoted by Todd. Shakespeare seems to have used *to glass*, for to enclose in glass:

As jewels in crystals for some prince to buy,
Who tending their own worth, from whence they were *glass'd*,

Did point out to buy them, along as you past.

Love's L. L., ii, 1.

GLASS, BROKEN BY POISON. It was formerly a current notion that fine glass, such as that of Venice, the only crystal glass originally made, would break if poison were put into

it. To this opinion Massinger alludes:

Here crystal *glasses*—

this pure metal
So innocent is and faithful to the mistress,
Or master, that possesses it, that rather
Than hold one drop that's venomous, of itself
It flies in pieces, and deludes the traitor.

Massing. Renegado, i, 3.

Hereby was signified, that as *glasse* by nature holdeth no poyson—so a faithful counsellor holdeth no treason.

Ferrez and Porrez, Dumb Show, act ii; *O. Pl.*, i, 123.

This is among the errors noticed by Brown:

And though it be said that poyson will break a *Venice-glass*, yet have we not met with any of that nature. Were there a truth herein, it were the best preservative for princes and persons exalted to such fears; and surely far better than divers now in use

B. vii, ch. 17.

Fine or *Venice* glass was first made in England in queen Elizabeth's reign. See Stowe.

GLAVE, GLEAVE, or GLAIVE. A broad sword. *Glaive*, old French.

Not surely arm'd in steel or iron strong,
But each a *glave* had pendent by his side.

Fairf. Tasso, i, 50.

I'll speak nothing but guns, and *glaves*, and staves, &c.

Lingua, O. Pl., v, 144.

It sometimes meant also a kind of halberd, such as is figured in the note to Johnson and Steevens's *Shakespeare*, vol. v, p. 542. This kind was, perhaps, intended in these passages:

A heavy case
When force to force is knit, and sword and *gleave*
In civil broil make kin and countrymen
Slaughter themselves in others.

Edw. III, O. Pl., ii, 380.

With bills and *glaves* from prison was I led.

Churchy. Challenge, p. 44.

Spenser has employed it to signify a club:

And laying both his hands upon his *glave*,
With dreadful strokes let drive at him so sore
As forst him flie abacke.

F. Q., IV, vii, 28.

In St. 25, he had said that his weapon was a "craggy club."

†What iron instrument? said the advocat, it possibly might be a spade. No, sir, said the countryman, it was a *gleave*, being unwilling to use the name of sword or whittle.

History of Francion, 1655.

To GLAVER. To flatter. *Gliwan*, Saxon; also Welch.

Beare not a flattering tongue to *glaver* anie.

Affectionate Sheph., 1594, sign. D 4.

Having a tongue as nimble as his needle, with servile patches of *glavering* flattery to stitch up, &c.

Antonio and Mellida, sign. A 3, b.

O *glavering* flatterie,

How potent art thou!

Marston's What you will, D 3.

For commonly in all dissimulations
Th' excess of *glavering* doth the guile detect.

Mirror for Mag., p. 406.

In the following, and several other passages, it means *leering*, *ogling*; that is, flattering by looks of tenderness:

Do you hear, stiff-toe? give him warning, admonition
to forsake his sawcy *glavering* grace, and his guggle
eye. *B. Jons. Postaster*, iii, 4.

When grand Mæcenas casts a *glavering* eye
On the cold present of a poesy.

Hall's Satires, V, 1, p. 85, repr. ed.

Ha! now he *glavers* with his fawning snows.

Marst. Scourge, Sat. 6th.

For shame, leave running to some satrapas,
Leave *glavering* on him in the peopled presse;
Holding him on as he through Paul's doth walke,
With nodds and legs, and odd superfluous talke.

Marston's Satires, 1, p. 137, repr. ed.

†Howbeit of his owne nature suspicious he was, and of
a base and faint heart; and smiling also after a bitter
sort; yea and *glavering* otherwhiles upon a man to do
him harme. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

†For this, as also your other endowments, my pen
might worthily fill whole pages; but your splendid
vertues can easily be their own heraulds, to him forth
their own armory; and to extoll in presence is more
glavering and poetical, than true loving and pathological.

Optick Glasses of Humors, 1639.

†So expert divers call aloud,
Pray mind your pockets, to the crowd;
And by such subtile *glav'ring* means,
Prevent distrust of their designs;
But if your eyes a'n't quick of motion,
They'll play the rogue, that gave the caution.

Hudibras Redivivus, part. 1708.

GLAVERER. A flatterer.

These *glaverers* gone, myself to rest I laid.

Mirror for Mag., p. 407.

GLAZE-WORM, or GLASS-WORM. A
glow-worm.

Doest thou not know that a perfect friend should be
like the *glaze-worm*, which shineth most bright in the
darke? *Euphues*, sign. 14.

Moufet, in his chapter de Cicindela,
says: "Anglis gloworme, shine-
worme, *glassworme*, quasi splendescen-
tem vermem vocares."

GLEADE, GLEDE, or GLEED. Burning
coal, flame, fire, or heat; from *gled*,
Saxon. It is in Chaucer.

My eyes with tears against the fire striving,
Whose scorching *gleed* my heart to cinders turneth.

Drayt. Idea, 40.

Hot burning coals doth to his mouth present,

Which he to handle simply doth not stick,

This little fool, this retchless innocent,

The burning *gleed* with his soft tongue doth lick.

Ibid., *Birth of Moses*, p. 1569.

Assure yoursele the heate is colde which in your
hand you fele,

Compar'd to quick sparkes and glowing furious *gleade*,
As from your bewties pleasant eyne love caused to
proccade.

Romeus and Juliet, Suppl. to Sh., i, p. 285.

Faire Ilium fall in burning red *gleades* downe.

Mirror for Mag., Sackv. Induct., p. 268.

Seemingly borrowed from lord Surrey:

I saw Troia fall down in burning *gleades*.

Æneid, ii, v. 821.

To GLEADE. To burn; from the above.

The nearer I approach, the more my flame doth *gleede*.

Turberv. Ovid's Epist., Q 4.

†**GLEANE.** Properly, a handful of corn
tied together by a gleaner.

A *gleane* or heape of corne commonly gathered and
bound by handfuls together.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 87.

GLEAVE. The same as glave, a sword.
See GLAVE.

GLEDE, or GLEAD. A kite, a kind
of hawk. *Glida*, Saxon; some sup-
pose from his gliding motion.

The *glead* and swallow labouring long, effectless,
'Gainst certain death, with wearied wings fall down,
For want of pearch, and with the rest do drown.

Sylv. Du Bartas, 2d day, 1st week.

In the public version of the Bible,
the *glede* and kite are put together,
as if they were two birds; but that
is an error. *Deut.*, xiv, 13. [Com-
pare the following, however.]

†Howbeit, the Saracens, whom we are never to wish
either for our friends or enemies, raunging up and
downe over the countrey, whatsoever came in their
way, in a small time spoyled and destroyed, like unto
ravenous *gleades* and kites, which if they have spied
any prey from on high, quickly in their flight snatch
it up, or if they seize upon it, make no long stay.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

A GLEEK. A jest, or scoff; from *glig*,
jest, Saxon. Whence also *glee*.

Now where's the bastard's braves, and Charles's
gleeks? *1 Hen. VI*, iii, 2.

You feare such wanton *gleeks*, and ill report,

May stop great states that thither would resort.

Sir J. Herringt. Epigr., iii, 33.

Unto whom Lucilla answered with this *gleek*.

Euph., k 2.

To give the *gleek*, meant to pass a
jest upon, to make a person appear
ridiculous:

Mus. What will you give us? *Pet.* No money, on my
faith, but the *gleek*. *Rom. and Jul.*, iv, 5.

To give the minstrel, which followa,
has no such meaning. Peter only
means, "I will call you minstrel, and
so treat you;" to which the musician
replies, "Then I will give you the
serving creature," as a personal re-
tort in kind.

By manly mart to purchase prayse,
And give his foes the *gleek*.

Turberv., cited by Staevens.

Dr. Johnson was mistaken, when he
gave the passage from Romeo and
Juliet as an example of *gleek*, in the
sense of music. *Gligh* certainly had
that sense, and the derivative *glee*
retains it, when we speak of *catches*
and *glees*; but *gleek* has not been
found so used.

To GLEEK. To jest, or scoff at.

Nay, I can *gleek* upon occasion.

Mids. N. Dr., iii, 1.

I have seen you *gleeking* and galling at this gentleman
twice or thrice. *Hen. V*, v, 1.

The more that I get her, the more she doth *gleek* me.

Tom Tylor and his Wife, 1598.

GLEEK. A game at cards, played by
three persons with 44 cards, each
hand having 12, and 8 being left for

the stock. It might also be formed from *glig*; but a game of the same name is mentioned by old French writers: "*Glic* est un jeu des anciens; selon *Villon* et *Coquillard*, il signifie bonheur, hazard." *Dict. du Vieux Lang. François*. It is mentioned by Rabelais, in the chapter on the sports of Gargantua.

It was reckoned a very genteel game in Ben Jonson's time:

Nor play with costarmongers at mumchance, tray-trip,

— But keep the gallant'st company and the best games —

— *Gleek* and *primero*. *Alchem.*, v, 4.

In the scene whence the following passage comes, is a good specimen of the mode of playing.

Come, gentlemen, what's your game? Why *gleek*; that's your only game. *Gleek* let it be, for I am persuaded I shall *gleek* some of you—what play we? twelve pence *gleek*? *Greene's Tu Quoque*, O. Pl., vii, 43.

The laws of the game are given at large in a book entitled *Wit's Interpreter*. The account is too long to be inserted here, but the most material parts of it are these. The players must be *three*, neither more nor less; the deuces and trois are thrown out of the pack; each person has twelve cards dealt to him, and eight are left for the stock; seven of which may be bought by the players, the eighth is the turn-up card, which belongs to the dealer. The cards had nicknames: the ace of trumps being called *Tib*, the knave *Tom*, and the four *Tiddie*; each of these is paid for, to him who holds it, by the two others. There are other prizes, as a mournival (or four) of any card, according to its value, as ace, king, &c.; a *gleek* (or three) of any of them in proportion. Whatever the prize is, three, four, six, or eight of the stake is paid by the two other players to the holder of it. Consequently, even a small stake might run high; and farthing, halfpenny, or penny *gleek*, were common among private persons, being equivalent to so much a fish at other games. But some would not play less than sixpence, or a shilling; and the spendthrift in the above comedy will not condescend to play less than halfcrowns.

Many other rules are given respecting the *vie*, the *revie*, and the *ruff*, which they who wish to know must be referred to the book above cited; and, as games for three are rather scarce, it might be thought an object by some to revive the forgotten game of *gleek*; which, by those rules, may easily be recovered. See *Wit's Interpreter*, 1662, p. 365.

To *gleek* appears above as a term of play, for gaining a decisive advantage in the game. To *be gleek'd* is used also for the contrary. O. Pl., vii, 44.

A GLEEK, as we have seen, was a term in the above game, meaning three cards of a sort, as three aces, three kings, &c. See *Wit's Interpreter*, p. 367, where it is added, that a *gleek* of aces received four (of the stake) each, of kings three, queens two, and knaves one, from the other two players.

But first

Call Armellina; for this day we'll celebrate

A *gleek* of marriages: Pandolfo and Flavia,

Sulpitia and myself, and Trinculo

With Armellina. *Albumazar*, O. Pl., vii, 224

You say wittily, gossip; and therefore let a protest go out against him.—A mournival of protests, or a *gleek* at least. *B. Jons. Staple of News*, Fourth Intermean.

A mournival was four cards of a sort. See MOURNIVAL.

GLERE. Any slimy, ropy, transparent matter, like the white of an egg; properly *glair*, from French. As applied to an egg, *glair* is still in use. [See GLARE.]

Let me likewise declare my facts and fall,
And eke recite what meanes this slimy *glere*.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 106.

I knew my life no longer could abide,

For rammish stench, bloud, poison, slimy *glere*,

That in his [the monster's] body so abundant were.

Ibid., p. 109.

†To GLEWE. To look eagerly; to stare.

Who gallopt on, and *glowde* with fell regards,

Pronouncing threatens and termes of hie disdain.

Turberville's Tragicall Tales, 1587.

GLIB. A large tuft, or bush of hair, hanging over the face, and worn particularly by the Irish. It was, in fact, the natural head of hair, completely matted together, by not being ever cut or combed. Hence it was compared to a *thatch*, &c.

Whom when she saw in wretched weedes disguiz'd,

With heavy *glib* deform'd, and meager face.

Spens. F. Q., IV, viii, 12.

They [the Irish] have another custome from

Berthians, that is the wearing of mantles; and long *glibbers*, which is a thicke curled bush of haire, hanging downe over their eyes, and monstrously disguising them, which are both very bad and hurtfull.

Spenser's View of Ireland, p. 365, ed. Todd.

Proud they are of long crisped bushes of haire, which they terme *glibbs*. *Holmes Hist. of Ire.*, D 4.

It appears that this mode was also adopted by women in Ireland:

The Irish princess, and with her a fifteen others more, With hanging *glibbers* that hid their necks as tynse. shadow ng snow. *Warr. Alb. Engl.*, v. 26, p. 127

Gainsford's *Glory of England* says, that those of the women were called *glibbins*. See Todd's Johnson.

†Like mornings clad

In grib'd frosts, ere plump-cheek'd Autumne had Shorn the *glibb* golden locks, some silver haire Mixt with his black appeard.

Chamberlayne's Pharonnida, 1659.

To GLIB. To castrate; supposed to be from making smooth, which is the effect of that operation on men.

By mine honour

I'll geld them all, fourteen they shall not see To bring false generations they are onleirs, And I had rather *glib* myself, than they Should not produce four issues. *Winter's Tale*, ii, 1 If I come back, let me be *glibb'd*.

St. Patrick for Ireland, by Shirley, 1640.

To *glib* is still said to be current in some counties in this sense; and, in the northern counties, to *lib*. See **LIB**.

GLIBBERY. Slippery; from *glib*, smooth, slippery.

Let who will climb ambition's *glibbery* rounds, And lean upon the vulgar's rotten love, I'll not corival him. *Jack Drum's Entert.*, sig. B. Have at each meal an orphan Serv'd to your table, or a *glibbery* bear, With all his lands melted into a mortgage.

Muse's Looking-glass, O. PL, ix, 206.

†**GLICERY.** Sleek; smooth.

To walke on the sea specifies to a man, delight, but to a woman a dissolute life, for the sea is like a harlot, a *glycery* face, and a broken heart.

Sampson's Fox Breaker, 1636

GLIDE, *n. a.*, seems, in the following passage, to mean distorted, or squinting:

I think such speech becomes a king no more than *glide* eyes doth his face, when I think he looks on me he sees me not.

The Prince's Cabala, p. 2, 12mo, 1715.

To GLIMPSE, from the substantive, *glimpse*. To shine or flash suddenly.

Whose glittering gite so *glims'd* in mine eyes, As yet I note what proper hew it bare.

Gascoigne's Works, Y 7, b.

And little glow-wormes *glimping* in the dark.

Robert B. of Huntington's Death, 1601, B 1.

†**To GLISTER.** To shine; to glitter.

Whose vertue, valiance, and worthe exploits doe *glister* amongst the multitude as the sunne beames doe upon the circuit of the yearth.

Riche, his Farewell to Militarie Profession, 1631.

†**GLIWERING.** Glittering.

Their crowns *gliewering* bright and oryently.

Barclay's Fyfte Eclog, v. 2.

To GLOAT, or GLOTE. To look very intently, with affection or desire; supposed to be a corruption of *gloar*, which meant the same. See Todd. To *gloar* is still Scotch.

And with her gloomy eyes

To *glote* upon those stars to us that never rise.

Drayt. Polyott., xxvi, p. 1173.

It is, however, still in use.

†**GLOBIRD, or GLOWBIRD.** The glow-worm.

Globerde a fye, ung var que reuint de nuit.

Fulgur.

Ver ou monsche luisante de nuit. A *glowbird*: a glowworm, or lightworm. *Nonaculator.*

GLODE. Supposed to be put as the preterite of *glide*, in the following passage of Spenser:

On whom remounting, fiercely forth he rode, Like sparkes of fire that from the andrill *glode*.

F. Q., IV, iv, 22.

For this use Warton finds undoubted authority in Chaucer and in Gower. See *Observ.* on the *F. Q.*, vol. i, p. 259. The interpretation is the more certain, because Spenser copied the simile, as well as the word, from Chaucer:

His goode stede he al bestrode, And forth upon his way he *glode*, As sparkle out of brand.

Sir Thopas, v. 240.

Upton has strangely quoted it:

And forth upon his way he *rode*.

Which conceals the most convincing part of the citation. Chaucer has the word also in the *Squieres Tale*, v. 10707.

†**GLODE**, probably an error of the press, for *glade*, in the following passage:

Bless me, what thing is this? two pinnacles Upon her pate! is't not a *glode* to catch woodcocks?

B. & Fl. Wildgoose Chase, v. 4.

Or *glode* might be a provincial pronunciation of *glade*. See **GLADE**.

To GLOOM, v. n. To look gloomy, melancholy, or sullen.

If either he *gaspeth* or *gloometh*.

Tom Tyler and his Wife, 1606.

Also *v. a.* to make gloomy.

Todd quotes from Young,

A night that *glooms* us in the noontide ray

Night Th., D. ii.

Hence the participle *glooming*, for gloomy or lowering, which is the original, and probably the true reading, in the following passage:

A *glooming* peace this morning with it brings, The sun for sorrow will not shew his head.

Romeo and Jul., v. 2.

His glistering armor made
A little *glooming* light, much like a shade.
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 14.
What devill, woman, plucke up your hart, and leve of
al this *gloming*. *Gammer Gurt.*, O. Pl., ii, 48.
Whereas before ye satte all heavie and *glommyng*.
Chaloner's Moria Enc., A 1.

GLORIOUS. Vain, boastful. *Gloriosus*,
Latin. This primitive sense of the
word has become obsolete; Dr. John-
son cites Lord Bacon for it.

Thou shalt have strokes, and strokes, thou *glorious*
man,
Till thou breath'st thinner air than that thou talk'st.
B. & Ft. Honest Man's Fortune, act iv, p. 440.

Thy tears
Express'd in sorrow for the much I suffer,
A *glorious* insultation, and no sign
Of pity in thee. *Massing. Unnat. Comb.*, iv, 1.

GLOUCESTER'S LISTENING WALL.

A wall in the cathedral church at
Gloucester, famous for the same pro-
perty as the whispering gallery at
St. Paul's, but probably eclipsed by
the superior celebrity of the latter,
since the existence of the new church.
Camden thus speaks of it: "Beyond
the quire, in an arch of the church,
there is a *wall*, built with so great
artifice in the form of a semicircle
with corners, that if one whisper very
low at one end, and another lay his
ear to the other end, he may easily
hear every syllable distinct." Vol.
i, p. 275, ed. 1722.

That you may know each whisper from Prester John
Against the wind, as fresh as 'twere deliver'd
Through a trunk or *Gloucester's list'ning wall*.
Albumazar, O. Pl., vii, 141.

In a modern description of the
cathedral, I find this account:

The renowned *whispering place* is a long gallery,
extending from one side of the choir to the other,
built in the form of an octagon. If a person whisper
at one side, every syllable may be heard distinctly on
the other side, though the passage is open in the
middle, and there are large openings in the wall for a
door and window. In the middle of the whispering
place are these verses:

Doubt not but God who sits on high
Thy secret prayers can hear;
When a dead wall, thus cunningly,
Conveys soft whispers to the ear.

Historical Descr., publ. 1810.

A view of part of its exterior may be
seen in Storer's History and Anti-
quities of Cathedral Churches, vol. ii,
Gloucester, pl. 1.

GLOVE. While the spirit of chivalry
lasted, the *glove* of a lady worn in the
helmet, as a favour, was a very honor-
able token; and much of the wearer's
success was supposed to be derived
from the virtue of the lady: whence

the following boast of Henry of Mon-
mouth, which his father remarks is
"as dissolute as desperate:"

His answer was, he would unto the stews,
And from the commonest creature pluck a *glove*,
And wear it as a favour; and with that
He would unhorse the lustiest challenger.

Rich. II., v, 3.

At the battle of Agincourt, according
to Drayton, all the noble youth were
distinguished by such tokens:

One wore his mistress' garter, one her *glove*,
And he a lock of his dear lady's hair,
And he her colours whom he most did love;
There was not one but did some favour wear.

Vol. i, p. 16.

We have, indeed, the same account in
sober history:

One part had their plumes at whyt, another hadde
them at redde, and the thyrd had them of several
colours. One wore on his headpiece his ladies sleeve,
and another bare on hys helme the *glove* of his dear-
lyng. *Hall's Chron.*, Hen. IV.

In peaceful intercourse they were worn
in the hat:

O Philip, wert thou alive to see this alteration, thy
men turn'd to women, thy soldiers to lovers, *gloves*
worn in velvet caps, instead of plumes in graven hel-
mets, thou wouldst either die, &c.

Alex. & Campaspe, O. Pl., ii, 131.

Lyly, as was usual, here attributes
the manners of his own times to
others which had no notion of them.
In the decline of this fashion, it fell
into the hands of coxcombical and
dissolute servants:

What hast thou been?—a serving man, proud in
heart and mind; that curl'd my hair, wore *gloves* in
my cap, &c. *Lear*, iii, 4.

He who claimed a *glove* thus worn,
must fight for it, which was equivalent
to fighting for the lady: whence they
were sometimes worn as a mere token
of challenge:

K. Hen. Give me any gage of thine, and I will wear it
in my bonnet; then, if ever thou dar'st acknowledge
it, I will make it my quarrel. *W.* Here's my *glove*,
give me another of thine. *K. Hen.* There. *W.* This
will I also wear in my cap: if ever thou come to me
and say, after to-morrow, *this is my glove*, I will take
thee a box on the ear. *K. Hen.* If ever I live to see
it, I will challenge it. *W.* Thou durst as well be
hang'd. *Hen. V.*, iv, 1.

By the use the king afterwards makes
of it, we see that a glove might also
be a token of enmity to him from
whom it was taken.

When Alençon and myself were down together, I
pluck'd this *glove* from his helm: if any man challenge
this, he is a friend to Alençon, and an enemy to our
person. If thou encounter any such, apprehend him.

Ibid., iv, 7.

Welford, in the Scornful Lady, re-
fusing to wear Abigail's glove as a
favour, tells us, incidentally, the com-
mon price of gloves at that time,

which is higher than one might have supposed :

If it have none of these, and prove no more
But a bare glove of half-a-crown a pair,
'Twill be but half a courtesy, I wear two always.

Act iii, sc. 1.

Gloves were often nicely perfumed.
Autolycus offers for sale

Gloves as sweet as damask roses. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 8.

And Mopsa soon after claims such a pair, as a promise from her lover. The continuator of Stowe tell us that "The queene [Elizabeth] had a payre of *perfumed gloves*, trimmed onlie with foure tuftes or roses of culler'd silke. The queene took such pleasure in those gloves, that she was pictured with those gloves upon her hands." p. 868. When the queen went to Cambridge, in 1578, the vice-chancellor "presented a paire of *gloves*, perfumed, and garnished with embroidery and goldsmithes wourke, price 1xs."—"It fortun'd that the paper in which the gloves were folded to open; and hir majestie, behoulding the beautie of the said gloves, as in grent admiration, and in token of hir thankfull acceptance of the same, held up one of her hands, and then smelling unto them, putt them half waie upon hir hands." *Nich. Progr. of Eliz.*, vol. ii, an. 1578. Gloves of proportionable value were presented to her principal courtiers. Mr. Warton adds, that, in the year 1631, a charge occurs in the bursar's book of Trin. Coll., Oxford, "*pro fumigandis chirothecis*," for *perfuming gloves*. It appears from the same passage, that five perfumes were then but newly made in England, and that the sort which perfumed the queen's gloves was long called *the Erle of Oxford's perfume*; because Edward Vere, earl of Oxford, had brought it, with other refinements, from Italy. This was in the 15th of Elizabeth.

One gives to me *perfumed gloves*,
The best that he can buy me,
Live where I will I have the loves
Of all that do come nigh me.

A *Payre Portion for a Payre Maide*, *Brant's Hallads*, edit. 1810, vol. i, p. 37

The following lines on a *perfumed glove*, may be added to the notices of the practice :

Then more than most sweet glove
Unto my most sweet love,
Suffer me to store with kisses
This empty lodging, that now misses
The pure rose hand that wore thee,
Whiter than the kid that bare thee.
Thou art soft, but that was softer,
Cupid's self hath kiss'd it after
Than ere he did his mother's doves,
Supposing her the queen of loves
That was thy mistress, best of gloves!

Wills Interpr., p. 311.

†GLOVE. A bribe was sometimes so called, because it used to be offered in a *glove*. In the following lines a glove (if not a misprint for *dove*), is oddly spoken of as the symbol of gentleness.

Call him pigmy, chicken, and love,
He'll be as *gentle* as a *glove*,
He'll soon be pacify'd by copping;
Whilst he said this, he fill'd a noggin.

Homer a la Mode, 1666.

To GLOUT. To look pouting or sullen; said to be from *glos*, to behold, Goth. It seems to have been used sometimes for *gloat*, which is of the same origin. Examples have been found of its use as late as Milton and Garth; yet it is a word scarcely known at present. See Todd in loc.

†GLOUT. A sullen look; a frown.

First came the poets of each land, and took
Their place in order, learned Virgill struck
In for the first, Ben Johnson cast a *glout*,
And swore a mighty oath he'd pluck him out.

Copie of a Letter, &c., 4to, 1661.

To GLOZE. To interpret, or put construction upon anything; from *glose*, a comment, French. Dr. Johnson says that in this sense it should be written *gloss*; but he was mistaken. Chaucer uses to *glose*, for to interpret, and both words are genuine; the one derived from the French *glose*, the other from the low Latin *glossa*.

No woman shall succeed in Salique land,
Which Salique land the French unjustly *glose*
To be the realm of France. *Hen. 7*, i, 2.
And on the cause and question now in hand,
Have *glaz'd* but superficially. *Tro. & Cr.*, ii, 2.
Here is a matter worthy *glossynge*,
Of Gammer Gurton's needle loynge.

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 30.

Also to flatter. It seems to me, that this sense may be deduced from the other. Comments are usually made in a flattering style, extolling the merits, and extenuating the faults of the author. Skinner, however, derives it from *glesan*, Saxon; and *Lye* from *glæsen*, Icelandic.

Why thus it shall become
High-witted Tamora to *glose* with all.

Tit. Andr., iv, 4.

He that no more must say, is listen'd more
Than he whom youth and ease have taught to *glose*.
Rich II, ii, 1.—419 b.

For well he could his *glosing* speeches frame
To such vain uses that him best became.

Spens. F. Q., III, viii, 14.
Whom *glosing* Juno, 'gainst her minde, with cost did
entertaine. *Warner's Alb. Engl., I, 5, p. 17.*

This word was used by Milton, and
even later.

†I *glose* not, lye not, thee when I applaud:
None more deserveth, less desirerth laud.

Owen's Epigrams, 1677.
†Every smooth tale is not to be beleev'd; and every
glosing tongue is not to be trusted.

Smith's Sermons, 1609.

GLOZE, s. An interpretation; properly
gloss, from *glossa*.

Now to plain dealing, lay these *gloses* by.

Love's L. L., iv, 3.

Now a vengeance of his new nose,
For bringing in any suche unaccustom'd *glose*.

New Customs, O. Pl., i, 258.

Also flattery, in this sense, from *glesan*,
Saxon. Mr. Todd calls it one of our
oldest words.

And in extolling their beauties, they give more credite
to their own glasses than men's *gloses*.

Euph. & his Engl., p. 75.

†**GLUM.** Sullen.

And not Athens only, but so austere and *glum* a gene-
ration as those of Sparta.

Rymer on Tragedies, 1678, p. 3.

But or the course was set, tyme ware away apace,
And Boreas breth was blacke, and *glummish* chill:
Which caused me to seeke a warmer place,
Underneath a rocke, on the other side the hill.

Golden Mirrour, 1589.

To GLUT. To swallow. *Engloutir*,
French.

Though ev'ry drop of water swear against it,
And gape at wid'st to *glut* him. *Temp., i, 1.*

Milton also has *glutted*, for swallowed.
See Johnson. In modern usage,
satiety is always implied in glutting.

To GNARL. To snarl; *gnyrran*, Saxon.

For *gnarling* sorrow hath less pow'r to bite
The man that mocks at it, and sets it light.

Rich. II, i, 3.

Thus is the shepherd beaten from thy side,
And wolves are *gnarling* who shall gnaw thee first.

2 Hen. VI, iii, 1.

GNARLED. Knotted. Chaucer uses
guarre for a hard knot; applying it
metaphorically in his description of
the miller.

He was short shulder'd, brode, a thikke *gnarre*.

Prolog. to C. T., 551.

Thou rather with thy sharp and sulphurous bolt
Split'st the unwedgeable and *gnarled* oak,
Than the soft myrtle.

Meas. for Meas., ii, 2.

A kindred word, *gnarly*, is cited from
an old play, entitled Antonio's Re-
venge, printed in 1602:

'Till, by degrees, the tough and *gnarly* trunk
Be riv'd in sunder.

To GNARRE. To snarl, or growl; of
the same origin as *gnarl*.

At them he gau to reare his bristles strong,
And felly *gnarre*.

Spens. F. Q., I, v, 34.

Hot sparks and smells, that man and beast would
choke,

The *gnarring* porter durst not whine for doubt.

Fairf. Tasso, iv, 8.

Cerberus is the object of description
in both these passages.

†And such as those will in their kennels lye,
And *gnar* and snarle, and grumble secretly,
But with full mouth they dare not barke or bite.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

GNAT, as a term of contempt, quasi
wretch, or insect!

Like a gratefull *gnat*, he will recommend your bounty
to his succeeding post-boy. *Clitus's Whims., p. 118.*

Which visitation they (poore *gnats*) may properly
tearme a plague. *Ibid., p. 124.*

†**GNAT-SNAP.** A bird, called also the
fig-pecker.

The little *gnat-snap* (worthy princes boords),

And the greene parrat, fainer of our words,

Wait on the phoenix, and admire her tunes,

And gaze themselves in her blew-golden plumes.

Du Bartas.

A GNOFFE. A churl, or brutish per-
son. Coles has "*gnoff*, inurbanus." See also Kersey's and Bailey's Dict. Chaucer uses it; and Mr. Tyrwhitt, in his Glossary, quotes Urry as explaining it, "an old cuff, a miser;" but adds, "I know not upon what authority." Skinner has it in his older Glossary, "*Gnoff*, exp. avarus, credo ab A. S. *gnafan*, rodere, qui sc. præ avaritia etiam ossa ipsa, instar canum, arrodit."

There on a blocke my head was stricken off,

As Baptist's head for Herod, bloody *gnoffe*.

Mirror for Mag., p. 428.

Two ancient examples are cited in a comment on the Miller's Tale of Chaucer, published in London, in 1665, 12mo, which Mr. Todd has inserted in his Illustrations of Chaucer, p. 260.

GOADE, or GOURDE. A name for a
sort of false dice.

Faith, my lord, there are more, but I have learned
but three sorts, the *goade*, the Fulham, and the stop-
kater-tre.

Mons. D'Olive, F 3.

See **GOURD**.

†**GOADS.** Men who stood by horse-
dealers at fairs to run up the prices
by fictitious biddings, &c. *Dekker's
Lanthorne and Candle-light, 1620.*

†**GO-BY-GROUND.** A diminutive per-
son.

A channon of Toledo, who was a man of a very lowe
and slender stature, scoffingly ask'd a poore frier that
had but one eye, what he us'd to pray for at Gods
hand, affirming that it were right necessarie he pray'd
unto him for another eye. Indeele sir (answered the
fryer) I had need have two eyes, to discerne so pettie
a *goe-by-ground* as you.

Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614

GO BY, JERONIMO. An expression made almost proverbial, by the ridicule of contemporary writers. It was originally in Kyd's play called the Spanish Tragedy, which was a sequel to that called the First Part of Jeronimo; and was the common subject of ridicule to all the poets of the time. In the original these words are spoken by Hieronimo, or Jeronimo, to himself. Finding his application to the king improper at the moment, he says,

Hieronimo, beware; *go by, go by.*

See O. Pl., iii, 190.

Shakespeare has ridiculed it in the induction to the Taming of the Shrew:

No, not a denier: *Go by, Jeronimy.* Ind., sc. 1.

Ben Jonson, in ridicule, calls the play itself by that name:

What new book have you there? what! *Go by, Hieronimo?*—I, did you ever see it acted? is't not well pen'd?—Well pen'd? I would faine see all the poets of these times pen such another play as that was.

Every Man in his Humour, i, 5.

Many other passages from the same play are there produced. In another drama also we find:

But if I were as you, I'de cry "*Go by, Jeronimo, go by.*"
Shoemaker's Holiday, 1610, C b.

To satisfy curiosity to the utmost, both parts are republished in the third volume of Dodsley's Old Plays.

†GOD-A-MERCY.

Dick. Heyday! say'st thou me so Kate? *God-a-mercy* for that girl, by the mass, and that word shall cost me the best faring in the pedler's pack.

Newest Academy of Compliments.

A taylor is a thief, a serjeant is worse,
Who here lics dead, *god-a-massy horse.*

Witts Recreations, 1654.

†GO-DOWN. A draught.

At three *go-downs* Dick doffs me off a not,
The English gutter's Latine for his throat.

Witts Recreations, 1654.

We have frolick rounds,
We have merry *go-downs*,
Yet nothing is done at random.

Ibid.

GOD ILD, or DILD YOU. Corrupt forms of speech, commonly used instead of "*God yield, or give you, some advantage.*" See YIELD.

How do you, sir? you are very well met; *God 'ild you* for your last company; I am very glad to see you.

As you like it, iii, 3.

Also *Ibid.*, v, 4.

In Hamlet it is printed *God 'ield you*, in the modern editions; but the old quarto has *good dild you.* *Hamlet*, iv, 5. So in Sir John Oldcastle: "*Marry God dild you, dainty my*

dear." ii, 2. *Shakesp.*, *Suppl.*, ii, 295. And Gammer Gurton,

God dylde you, master mine. O. Pl., ii, 64.

Sylvester has it, very remarkably:

Your painted cheekes and cies,
His cake is dough, *God dild you*, hee will none,
Hee leaves his sute, and thus hee saith anon.

De Bart., B. iv, *The Decoy.*

But the phrase is often rightly spelt also. In the following passage the modern editions give it at length; but the folios of 1623 and 1632 have *God-eyld*:

Herein I teach you
How you shall bid *God yield* us for your pains,
And thank us for your trouble. *Macb.*, i, 6.

Dr. Johnson supposed *eyld* might be a corruption of shield; but erroneously, as *yield* is often found at length. We have it here also:

Tend me to-night two hours, I ask no more,
And the gods *yield you* for it. *Ant. & Cl.*, iv, 2.
God yelde you, Esau, with all my stomach.

Jacob & Esau, 1568.

Syr, quoth Guy, *God yeelde it you*,
Of this great gift you give me now.

Sir Guy of Warw., bl. 1, A s 1.

God yeeld you, sir, said the deafe man, I will walke after the rest. *Summary on Du Bartas*, sign. * 3 b.

Chaucer has it too, *Sompnour's Tale*, v. 7759.

GOD PAYS. A profane, though canting expression, much used at one time by disbanded soldiers and others, who thought they had a right to live upon the public charity. Ben Jonson's 12th Epigram gives a full detail of the practice, as employed by one whom he calls lieutenant Shift, who, on every occasion, puts off his creditors with this phrase:

To every cause he meets, this voice he brays,
His only answer is to all, *God pays.*

So also in his *Masque of Owls*:

Whom since they have stript away,
And left him *God to pay.*

It occurs also, as Mr. Gifford has shown, in another old play:

But there be some that bear a soldier's form,
That swear by him they never think upon;
Go swaggering up and down, from house to house,
Crying, *God pays.* *Lond. Prodigal*, ii, 3.

For this play, of which Mr. Malone justly says, that one knows not which most to admire, the impudence of the printer in affixing Shakespeare's name to it, or the poet's negligence, in suffering such a piece to be imputed to him, see *Suppl. to Sh.*, vol. ii, p. 449, &c.

†These feather'd fillers sing, and leape, and play,
The begger takes delight, and *God doth pay.*
Taylor's Works, 1630.

†GOD-SPEED.

He slit her nose by this light, and she were ten ladies ;
twas not for nothing my husband said hee should
meete her this evening at Adonis chappell ; but and
I come to the *God-speed* on't, He tell em on't soundly.
Ile of Gulls, 1633.

†GOD-THANK YOU.

But we had spun out our longest period of time, and
so with many *many God thanks hers*, we bad our good
cheap hostesse adiew. *MS. Lansd.*, 213.

GOD TOFORE, or GOD BEFORE ;
that is, God going before, assisting,
guiding, or favouring. See TOFORE.
In Chaucer it is in the older form,
God toforne. *Rom. of the Rose*, 7294.
Tr. & Cress., i, 1060.

Else, *God tofore*, myself may live to see
His tired corse lie toiling in his blood.
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 268.

God before is twice in Shakespeare's
Hen. V :

For, *God before*,
We'll chide this dauphin at his father's door. i, 2.
My army but a weak and sickly guard ;
Yet, *God before*, tell him we will come on. iii, 6.

So here, in a still fuller form :

For in my skill his sound recoverie lies,
Doubt not thereof, if *setting God before*.
Mirr. for Magist., p. 543.

GOD YOU GOOD MORROW, for God
give you a good morrow. An elliptical
form.

By your leave, gentlemen, with all my heart to you,
and *God you good morrow*. *B. Jons. Bart. Fair*, i, 4.
So it is in the folio of 1640. Whalley's
edition has merely "give you good
morrow."

GODDARD. A kind of cup, or goblet,
made with a cover or otherwise. In
the Introductio in Actum secundum,
subjoined to Tancred and Gismunda,
which is, in fact, an account of the
dumb show preceding each act, we
find this description :

Lucrece entered, attended by a maiden of honour with
a covered *goddard* of gold, and, drawing the curtains,
she offereth unto Gismunda to taste thereof.
O. Pl., ii, 230.

So also :

A *goddard*, or an anniversary spice-bowl,
Drank off by th' gossips.
Gayton's Festiv. Notes, iv, 5, p. 195.

I find no certain account of the origin
of the name. *Godard*, according to
Camden, means *godly the cup* ; and
appears to have been a christening cup.
[The *goddard* was a small earthenware
cup or tankard, in earlier times called a
godet. Among the stores for the
king's ship, The George, in 1345, is
an entry for nine *godettes*, called
"flegghes," vs. *iijd.* ; and a large

godett for the king, *xijd.* Stowe,
speaking of "Mount Goddard-street,
in Ivie-lane," says, "it was so called
of the tippling there ; and the *god-*
dards mounting from the tappe to the
table, from the table to the mouth,
and sometimes over the head."]]

GOD-FATHER. The twelve men on a
jury appear to have been, jocularly
and commonly, called the godfathers
of the prisoner.

Not I,
If you be such a one, sir, I will leave you
To your *god-fathers in law*. Let twelve men work.
B. Jons. Devil's an Ass, v, 5.

I had rather see him remitted to the jail, and have his
twelve godeathers, good men and true, condemn him to
the gallows. *Muses' Looking-glass*, O. Pl., ix, 251.

This phrase being already current,
makes the well-known sarcasm of
Gratiano more natural and easy :

In christ'ning thou shalt have two *godfathers*,
Had I been judge, thou should'st have had *ten more*,
To bring thee to the gallows, not the font.
Merch. Ven., iv, 1.

The impropriety of putting it into the
mouth of a Venetian, who knew
nothing of juries, was not then re-
garded.

†GODGE. Apparently a contraction
for, or corruption of, *God give*.

Godge you god morrow, sir. *Chapman's May Day*.

†GODHOOD. For godhead.

Pup. Woodst thou have *godhood*?
I will translate this beauty to the spheres,
Where thou shalt shine the brightest star in heaven.
Heywood's Silver Age, 1613.

GOD-PHERE. A godfather ; literally
a godly companion, from *God* and
fere.

My *god-phere* was a Rabian or a Jew.
B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, iv, 1.

I do not recollect another example.

GOD'S BLESSING. "To go out of
God's blessing into the warm sun,"
was a proverbial phrase for quitting a
better for a worse situation. Ray has
it, among proverbial phrases, "Out
of *God's blessing* into the warm sun,"
to which he gives as equivalent, "Ab
equis ad asinos," p. 192. Howell
also has it, *Engl. Proverbs*, p. 5,
col. a, and explains it, "from good
to worse."

Pray God they bring us not, when all is done,
Out of *God's blessing* into this warm sun.
Harringt. Epig., ii, 58

The proverb is reversed here :

Therefore if thou wilt follow my advice, and prosecute

thine own determination, thou shalt come out of a worse sunne into God's blessing.

Euphues, 2. 2, b, letter last.

I believe Dr. Johnson was right in supposing that an allusion to this saying was meant in Hamlet, when the King says to him,

How is it that the clouds still hang on you?

To which he answers,

No, my lord, I am too much i' the sun.

Hamlet, i. 2.

Meaning, I am unfortunate, unblest, out of God's blessing.

GOD'S DYNES. A corrupt oath, the origin of which is obscure, and not worth inquiring.

God's dynes, I am an onion if I had not rather, &c.

Trial of Chivalry, Drama, 1605, C 1.

†**GOD'S GOOD.** A blessing on a meal?

Let the cooke bee thy physician, and the apothecaries shop bee that for every qualme will take a receipt, and cannot make two meales, unless Galen bee his *God's good*, shall bee sure to make the physician rich and himselfe a begger: his bodie will never bee without diseases, and his purse ever without money.

Lylie's Euphues and his England.

†**GOD'S KICHEL, i. e., God's cake.**

Gods kichel, a cake given to god-children at their making blessing. *Danton's Ladies Dictionary, 1694.*

†**GOD'S MARK.** A mark placed on houses as a sign of the presence of the plague.

With Lord have mercie upon us, on the dore, Which (though the words be good) doth grieve men sore.

And o're the doore-posts fix'd a crosse of red Betokening that there death some blood hath shed. Some with *gods markes* or tokens doe capie, Those markes or tokens, shew them they must die.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†**GOD'S SUNDAY.** Easter Sunday.

This day is called, in many places, *Goddess Sunday* ye knowes well that it is the manner at this daye to do the fyre out of the hall, and the blacke wynter bronches, and all thyngs that is foule with fume and smoke shall be done awaye, and there the fyre was shall be gayly arrayed with fayre floures, and strewd with greene rhyshes all aboute. *The Festival, 1611, f. 36.*

GOD'S SONTIES, or SANTY. Apparently meant as an oath, *by the health of God, "santé,"* but corrupted. Mr. Steevens has an excellent remark on the cause of such corruptions, which I shall not scruple to transcribe. "Perhaps it was once customary to swear by the *santé*; i. e., health of the Supreme Being. Oaths of such a turn are not unfrequent among our ancient writers. All, however, seem to have been so thoroughly convinced of the crime of profane swearing, that they were content to disguise their meaning by abbreviations, which were

permitted silently to terminate in irremediable corruptions."

By God's sentie, 'twill be a hard way to hit.

Mar. Fem., ii. 2.

God's sentie, this is a goodly book indeed;

And,

Gods senty, pastyme, my playfellow;

Are cited by Mr. Steevens from an old comedy, entitled, *The longer thou livest the more Fool thou art*, bl. lett., no date.

Gods senty, yonder come friars! I know them too.

Henric 8th, O. Pl., iii. 201.

It is there conjectured by Mr. Steevens, that the original form before corruption was *God's sanctify*, or *God's saints*; either of which is sufficiently probable.

†**GODSWORBET.**

When Gillian and her gumps all are met, And in the match of gossiping down set, And plain mass-parson cutting bread for th' table, To tell how fast they talk, my tongue's not able; One tells strange news, th' other *godsworbet* cries, The third shaking her head, alack replies, She on her nose, this on her ducks do talk, On thousand things at once their tongues do walk.

Wills Recreations, 1654.

GOD-WIT. This bird, which is a species of snipe (*scolopax agrocephala*), was considered as an article of luxury in Ben Jonson's time.

Your eating

Phasant and god-wit here in London, hunting The Globes and Marmades! wedging in with lords Still at the table. *B. Jour. Dec. on Dec., iii. 2.*

That, "ever famous doctor in physick," as he is called in his title-page, Thomas Muffett, thus characterises this bird:

Godwits are known to be a fenny fowl, living with worms about rivers banks, and nothing sweet or wholesome, till they have been fattened at home with pure corn [which they would not eat!], but a fat *godwit* is so fine and light meat, that noblemen (yea, and merchants too, by your leave) stick not to buy them at four nobles a dozen. *Health's Improvement, p. 98.*

A better naturalist tells us, that this species of snipe is subject to considerable variety, both in size and plumage; but that its weight is ordinarily from seven to twelve ounces, its length fifteen or sixteen inches. *Montagu's Ornithology.* According to Bewick, the godwit is still "much esteemed by epicures, as a great delicacy, and sells very high." *Brit. Birds, ii, 79.*

†**GOGMAGOGICAL.** Large; monstrous. A burlesque word used by Taylor the water-poet.

Be it to all men by these precepts knowne, That lately to the world was plainly shewne, In a huge volume *gogmagogical*.

Taylor's Forbas, 1630.

GOK'T. Stupified. Of the same origin as *goky*, which Skinner has, and derives from *gauch*, Teut., *stultus*, among other conjectures. It is the same as *gawk*; whence *gawky*.

Nay, look how the man stands as he were *gokt*!
She's lost if you not haste away the party.

B. Jons. Magn. Lady, iii, 6.

These words are still current in provincial use. See Grose.

GOLD, or GOLD-FLOWER. Cudweed. The *gnaphalium* Germanicum or Gallicum of Linnæus; in English also called *mothwort*. See Dodoens, ch. lxi. Gerard says, "Golden mothwort is called of Dioscorides *Elichrysen*, &c.; in English gold-floure, golden mothwort." Drayton calls it *gold* only:

The crimson darnel flower, the bluebottle, and *gold*,
Which though esteem'd but weeds, yet for their dainty
hues,

And for their scent not ill, they for this purpose chuse.
Polyolb., xv, p. 946.

†**GOLDEN.** An adjective often used to express great value, and applied especially to medicines, as *golden* cordials, *golden* plaisters, &c.

Doctor Stevens's water, now call'd the *golden cordial*.—Take a gallon of a moderate, clean, and neat spirit, and put to it a quart of canary, then bruise ginger, grains of paradise, nutmegs, cinnamon, galangal, coriander, and fennel seeds, of each three drams; rosemary, mint, pelitory, sage, marjoram, thyme, chamomile, and lavender, of each a little handful; bruise the spices and herbs separate, put them into the liquor to infuse a day and a night, and distill them in an alembick. This is excellent in all pestilential diseases, helps digestion, and continues a healthful constitution of body.

The Closet of Rarities, 1706.

The *golden-plaister* that healeth all bruises of vaines or sinewes, proved.—Take colosony, pitch, rozen, and oyle, three unces, of liquid pitch an unce, of olibanum an unce, of auri unguenti a like of each, of wine as much as sufficeth, and make thereof a plaister, and lay it to, and keepe it to your use.

Pathway to Health, bl. 1.

GOLLS. Hands, paws; a contemptuous expression. Skinner derives it very awkwardly from *wealdan*, to wield, Saxon; reminding us of the common permutation of g and w. Mr. Todd proposes γύαλον; but we may venture to say that the etymology is as yet unknown. As a familiar, and rather low word, it is not likely to have had a learned origin.

Fv, Mr. Constable, what *golls* you have!
Is justice

So blind you cannot see to wash your hands?

B. & Fl. Coxcomb, act i, p. 172.

Alas, how cold they are! poor *golls*, why dost not

Get thee a muff? *Ibid.*, *Woman Hater*, v, sc. last.

Well said, my divine deist Horace, bring the whorson

detracting slaves to the bar, make them hold up their spread *golls*.

B. Jons. Poetaster, v, 3.

Done; 'tis a lay; join *golls* ont. Witness, signor Fluello.

Hon. Wh., O. Pl., iii, 288.

Let me play the shepherd,

To save their throats from bleeding, and cut hers.

Trap. This is the *goll* shall do it.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 25.

See also O. Pl., xi, 163.

†I am no sooner eased of him, but Gregory Gander-goose, an alderman of Gotham, catches me by the *goll*, demanding if Bohemia be a great towne, and whether there bee any meate in it, and whether the last fleet of ships be arrived there.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

GOM. A man, a fellow; from *goma*, or *guma*, a man, Anglo-Saxon. See Junius, in *Gomman*.

A scornful *gom*! and at the first dash too!

Widow, O. Pl., xii, 245.

It has been found in Pierce Ploughman, though not in Chaucer. See Todd, whose quotations prove that modern etymologists can write as idly as any of their predecessors.

GONE. A term in archery, when the arrow was shot beyond the mark.

Eschewing short, or *gone*, or eyther syde wyde.

Asch. Toxoph., p. 18, repr. ed.

The same term is still used in the game of bowls, when the bowl runs beyond the jack.

Gone was also the old form of *go*:

Do thou permit the chosen ten to *gone*

And aid the damsel.

Fairf. Tasso, v, 7.

In Chaucer it is very common.

[And the plural of the present tense.]

†But if thou sayle then all things *gone* to wrack.

GONGARIAN. Supposed to be a corruption of Hungarian, perhaps to make a more tremendous sound.

O base *Gongarian* wight, wilt thou the spigot wield?

Merr. W. W., i, 3.

The above is said to be a parody of a bombast line in some old play. *Gongarian* is the reading of the oldest quarto of Shakespeare, for which the subsequent editions read *Hungarian*; but if it was *Gongarian* in the old play, that ought certainly to be preferred, for the allusion's sake. See HUNGARIAN.

†**GOOD.** For any good, was a phrase equivalent with, on any account.

Sir Thomas Moore hearing one tell a monstrous lie, said, I would not for any good heare him say his creed, least it should seeme a lie.

Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

For good and all, entirely.

No, no, no, no, no kissing at all;

I'll not kiss, till I kiss you for good and all.

Newest Acad. of Complements.

Now though this was exceeding kind in her, yet as my good woman said to her, unless she resolved to keep

me for good and all, she would do the little gentlewoman more harm than good.

Fortunes of Moll Flanders, 1722.

To make good upon, to retaliate or revenge.

Nay, looke not so, Cratynus, for tis I
Will make it good upon thee by and by.

The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, MS.

Good days, one's life.

Occidi, I am undone: my joy is past to this world:
my good daies are spent: I am at deaths dore.

Terence in English, 1614.

GOOD DEED. A species of asseveration, as "in very deed," &c.; variations of the common form in deed.

Yet, good deed, Leontes,
I love thee not a jar o' the clock behind
What lady she her lord.

Wint. Tale, i, 2.

The second folio reads *good heed*, which is surely wrong, though approved by Mr. Tyrwhitt. Warburton evidently was ignorant of the old reading. Mr. Steevens says that this expression is used by Lord Surrey, Sir John Hayward, and G. Gascoigne; but he gives no passage from any of them, and I have not found one.

GOOD DEN. Form of salutation, meaning "good even." See DEN.

†GOODING. In Mock Songs, 1675, p. 34, is an account of a feast called a *gooding* given on December 13th.

†GOODLICH. Conveniently, or, literally, well. Thomas earl of Kent, 1397, willed his "body to be buried as soon as it *goodlich* may in the abbey of Brune." See Test. Vetust., p. 139.

GOODLYHED. Beauty, goodliness; *hed* being the old termination equivalent to *ness*.

And pleased with that seeming *goodlyhed*,
Unwares the hidden hook with baite I swallowed.

Spens. P. Q., III, ii, 38.

†GOOD-MORROW. Fumos vendere: to brag of many *good-morrows*.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 557.

GOOD-NIGHTS. A species of minor poem of the ballad kind; some were also called *fancies*.

And sung those tunes to the over scutched huswives
that he heard the carmen whistle, and sware they
were his *fancies*, or his *goodnights*. 2 *Hen. IV.*, iii, 2.

It is very true, as Mr. Steevens says, that one of Gascoigne's poems, among his Flowers, is called his *good-night*; but that is nothing to his purpose, as it is not a ballad, but a very serious poem, in Alexandrines, directing pious meditations and prayers

before going to rest. The preceding poem is his *good-morrow*, which is also devotional; so that this is no illustration of Falstaff's "fancies and good-nights." But FANCIES we have. See that word.

GOOD YEAR. Exclamation. See GOUJERE. But *good yeare* is sometimes written when *goujere* is plainly meant. Thus:

Knavery? No, as God judge me, my lord, not guiltie;
The *good yeare* of all the knaverie and knaves to [too]
for me. *Harringt. Apol. for Aj.*, M 6.

†GOODY. A corruption of good-wife, a popular term for matrons in the lower classes.

Paid *goody* Crabbin for washing the surplis and
church powrch, 1s. 3d.

Accounts of the Churchwardens of Sprowston, 1689.

†GOOSE. This bird was the subject of many quaint proverbial phrases often used in the old popular writers.

The *goose* will drink as deep as the gander, *Howell*,
1659, i. e. every one will consume the substance
without restriction.

Gentlewoman, either you thought my wits very short,
that a sip of wine could alter me, or else yours very
sharp, to cut me off so roundly, when as I (without
offence be it spoken) have heard, that as *deepe*
drinketh the goose as the gander.

Lylic's Euphues and his England.

It is as much pittie to see a woman weepe, as it is to
see a *goose* goe bare-footed.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 579.

To steal a *goose*, and give the giblets in almes.

Howell, 1659.

Well plaid for; he hath the *goose* by the neck, and
fetch him over daintily.

The Wizard, a Play, 1640, MS.

GOOSE. A cant term for a particular symptom in the *lues venerea*.

He had belike some private dealings with her, and
there got a *goose*. *Comp.* I would he had got two.

Webster's Cure for a Cuckold, 1661, F.

See WINCHESTER GOOSE.

A *tailor's goose* was, and I believe still is, a jocular name for his smoothing or pressing iron; probably from its being often roasting before the fire.

Come in, taylor; here you may roast your *goose*.

Macb., ii, 3.

Here is a taylor, but to tell would tyre one,
Which is most *goose*, hee, or his pressing iron.

Misc. Ant. Angl. in Xs. Prince, p. 50.

†GOOSEBERRY-CREAM.

To make *Gooseberry-Cream*.—Let your goosberries be
boiled; or for want of green ones, your preserved ones
will do; and when your cream is boiled up, put them
in, adding small cinnamon, mace, and nutmeg; then
boil them in the cream, and strain all through a cloth,
and serve it up with sugar and rose-water.

Closet of Rarities, 1706.

GORBELLY, or GORBELLIED. A person having a large paunch. The conjectures on its derivation are various; gor is by Skinner supposed to

be made from the Saxon *gore*, corruption; or *gor*, dung. Junius mentions that *gor* is an intensive particle in Welch, implying excess or magnitude; and his editor, Lye, that *gior*, in Icelandic, means voracious. Dr. Johnson inclines to think it a contraction of *gorman*, or *gormand*. Most of these conjectures may be traced to Menage on *gourmand*. To these we may add, that in the old romance language *gorre* meant a *sow*. See Roquefort.

Hang ye *gorbellied* knaves, are ye undone?

1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 2.

The belching *gorbelly* hath well nigh killed me; I am shut out of doors finely.

Lingua, O. Pl., v, 213.

O 'tis an unconscionable *gorbellied* volume, bigger bulked than a Dutch hoy.

Nash's Have w. you to Suffron Walden, cit. St.

Some of your *gorbellied* country chuffes have cast themselves into their frieze jerkins, with great tin buttons silver'd o'r.

Holiday's Technogamia, C.

GORGE. To bear full gorge. This was said of a hawk when she was full-fed, and refused the lure.

No goake prevailes, shee will not yeeld to might,
No lure will cause her stoope, *she beares full gorge*.

T. Watson, Sonnet 47.

†**GORRIL.** Apparently a cant or vulgar term, the exact meaning of which is not clear.

For why, their coyn will buy the wine,
And cause a running barrel;
But if you're drunk, your wits are sunk,
And *gorrill'd* guts will quarrel.

Sack for my Money, an old ballad.

GORSE, or GOSS. Furze; a Saxon word. It cannot properly be called obsolete, being fully retained in provincial use. Shakespeare has distinguished *furze* and *gorse*. Mr. Tollet says the latter is the same properly as *whins*, a lower species, growing only on wet grounds; and Minshew, in his Dictionary, at the word *gorse* refers the reader to *whinns*.

Tooth'd briers, sharp furzes, pricking *goss*, and thorns.

Tempest, iv, 1.

With worthless *gorse* that yearly fruitless dies.

Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 245.

Mr. Crabb has given new life to the word, by using it in one of his poems, where it will not be forgotten. See Todd.

GOSSAMER, or GOSSAMOUR; from the French *gossampine*, the cotton tree, which is from *gossipium*; properly, therefore, cotton wool. Also any light downy matter, such as the flying seeds of thistles and other

plants. Now used not unfrequently in poetry to signify the long floating cobwebs seen in fine weather in the air. In the following passage it seems to have the original sense:

And my baths like pits
To fall into; from whence we will come forth,
And roll us dry in *gossamour* and roses.

B. Jon. Alch., ii, 2.

Quilts fill'd high
With *gossamore* and roses, cannot yield
The body soft repose, the mind kept waking
With anguish and affliction.

Massing. Maid of Honour, iii, 1.

Hadst thou been ought but *gossamer*, feathers, air,
So many fathom down precipitating
Thou'dst shiver'd like an egg.

Lear, iv, 5.

In the following lines it is certainly used either in the second or third sense; most probably the latter:

A lover may bestride the *gossamour*
That idles in the wanton summer air,
And yet not fall.

Rom. & Jul., ii, 6.

Here it is indubitably in the third sense:

By the bright tresses of my mistresse haire,
Fine as Arachne's web, or *gossamer*;
Whose curls, when garnisht with their dressing, shew
Like *that thinne vapour* when 'tis pearl'd with dew.

Nabbes's Hannibal & Scipio, B 2.

In one place I find it corrupted to *gothsemay*, but still used in the last sense:

I shall unravel
The clew of my misfortunes in small threds
Thin spun, as is the subtil *gothsemay*.

Lady Alimony, D 2, 1659.

GOSSIB, now corrupted to gossip, properly signified a relation, or sponsor in baptism; all of whom were to each other, and to the parents, *God sibs*; that is, *sib*, or related, by means of religion. *Godsibbe*, Saxon. Mr. Todd has found it also in the intermediate state of *Godsip*. From the intimacy often subsisting between such persons, it came also to mean a familiar acquaintance.

Our Christian ancestors understanding a spiritual affinity to grow between the parents, and such as undertooke for the child at baptisme, called each other by the name of *Godsib*, that is, of kin together through God: and the child in like manner called such his godfathers and godmothers.

Verstegan, p. 223.

One mother, when as her foolehardy child
Did come too neare, and with his talants play,
Half dead through feare her little babe revyl'd,
And to her *gossibs* gan in counsell say.

Spens. P. Q., I, xii, 11.

Neighbour ape, and my *gossip* eke beside,
Both two sure bands in friendship to be ty'd.

Moth. Hubbard's Tale, v, 53.

As the word, in its usual form, is by no means obsolete, for other senses and examples, see Todd.

GOSSIP, v. n. To act as a *gossip*, to stand sponsor to any one in giving a name.

With a world
Of pretty, fond, adoptious christendoms,
That blinking Cupid gossips. *All's W.*, i, 1.

See in CHRISTENDOM.

GOUJERE. The French disease; from *gouge*, French, a soldier's trull. Often used in exclamations, instead of the coarser word.

We must give folks leave to prate: what the *goujere*!
Mer. W. W., i, 4.

The quarto has *good-ier*.

The *goujeres* shall devour them flesh and fell,
Ere they shall make us weep. *Lear*, v, 3.

This expression, however, soon became obscure, its origin not being generally known; and was corrupted to the *good year*, a very opposite form of exclamation. Even in the passage last cited, where its sense is well confirmed by the context, the folios have "the *good yeeres* shall devoure;" and the old quarto, "the *good* shall devoure;" where *yeeres* seem to have been dropped at the press. In *Much Ado about Nothing*, i, 3, the quarto reads, "what the *good yere*, my lord." In 2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4, the quarto has, "what the *good yere*;" and the folio agrees in both places. So here,

And sith it never had done so before,
He marvels what the *good yeere* now should aile him.

Harringt. Ariost., xlii, 46.

Let her, a *good yeere*, weep, and sigh, and rayle.

Aminia, by *Matthewes*, D 4, b.

So completely was it misunderstood, that it was translated accordingly:

O sir, you are as welcome as the *good yeere* [los buenos anos.] *Minsh. Span. Dialog.* 3d., p. 18.

See GOOD YEAR.

GOUNG. An old word for dung.

No man shall bury any dung, or *goung*, within the liberties of this city, under paine of forty shilling.

Stow's London, ed. 1633, p. 666.

GOUNG-FARMER, from the above; the same as *jakes-farmer*.

†13. No man bury any dung, or *goung*, within the liberties of this city, under pain of forty shillings.

14. No *goung-fermour* shall carry any ordure till after nine of the clock in the night, under pain of thirteen shillings four pence.

15. No *goung-fermour* shall spill any ordure in the street, under pain of thirteen shillings four pence.

Calthrop's Reports, 1670.

A GOURD. A species of false dice; probably bored internally, with a cavity left, which in the fullams was filled with lead, or some heavy matter, to give a bias; and these were named in allusion to a *gourd*, which is scooped out. This is Capell's conjecture, and is not improbable. Other false dice were called HIGH MEN and

Low MEN. They are all alluded to in the following rant of Pistol:

Let vultures gripe thy guts! for *gourd* and *fullam* holds,

And *high* and *low* beguiles the rich and poor.

Mer. W. W., i, 3.

What false dyce use they? as dyce stopped with quicksilver and heares, dyce of vauntage, flatter, *gourds*, to chop and chaunge when they liste.

Asch. Topogr., p. 50, new ed.

Nay, looke you heare, heare's one that for his bones is pretily stuff. Heres fulloms and *gourds*; heeres tall men and low men. *Nobody & Somebody*, sign. I 2.

And thy dry bones can reach at nothing now

But *gords* or nine-pins; pray go fetch a trencher, go.

B. and Fl. Scornful Lady, iv, p. 341.

Mr. Sympson says, "There is no such word, that I know, as *gords*. Our poets must certainly have wrote *coggs*; i. e. hard, dry, tough pieces of wood, which are called the teeth of a mill-wheel." The absurdity of the reason given, why dry pieces of wood should be called *coggs*, is curious; and the whole shows how rash conjectural criticism is, when the language of the author criticised is very imperfectly understood.

GOURMANDIZE. Gluttony, greediness. *Gourmandise*, French.

That with fell claws full of fierce *gourmandise*.

Spens. F. Q., VI, x, 34.

They make of Lacedemon (whence *gourmandise*, drunkennesse, luxury, dissolution, avarice, envy, and ambition were banished, as Plutarch sheweth in the life of Licurgus) a disorder'd city.

Summary of Du Bartas, ii, 54.

†He is the Apocripha and Apocripho of *gurmandise*, the keeper of lust, and the arch-type of hypocrisie.

The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

GOUT. A drop. *Goutte*, French.

The English word, in this sense, must, I conceive, be pronounced like the French.

I see thee still,

And on thy blade and dudgeon *gouts* of blood,

Which was not so before.

Macb., ii, 1.

Dr. Farmer, in a note on this passage, says that *gouts*, for drops, is frequent in old English. It is a pity that he did not give an example or two, as no one has yet been found. It is certain that, corrupted to *guttas*, it was very common in heraldry, as may be seen abundantly in Holme's Acad. of Arm., B. i, ch. 6. Mr. Steevens says it was used in falconry also, for the spots on a hawk.

†**GOWKED.** Turned gawky, or stupid.

Keep. Nay, look how the man stands as he were *gowk'd*.

The Magnetic Lady, iii, 4.

†**GOWNED.** Dressed in the toga.

We will againe to Rome, and with the terrour

Of our approach make earthquakes in the hearts
Of her gown'd senators.

Nabbes' Hannibal and Scipio, 1637.

†GOWTY. Having a swelling.

Don John de Figueroa used to say: That he that evermore alleadgeth in his conversation other mens sayings, is like a *gowty* naile, that cannot enter the wood, except an awgar make the way before.

Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

GRAAL, or GRAYLE. A broad open dish, something like a terrine (or tureen, as it is commonly written). A word adopted from the old French romance language. See Roquefort. The *saint-graal*, or holy vessel of this kind, was supposed to have been the vessel in which the paschal lamb was placed, at our Saviour's last supper before his passion; and to have been brought to England by Joseph of Arimathea, who had sanctified it further, by receiving in it some of the sacred blood, when he prepared the body for interment.

Hither came Joseph of Arimathy,
Who brought with him the *holy grayle* they say,
And preach'd the truth, but since it greatly did decay.
Spens. P. Q., II, x, 53.

This sacred relic remained in England for one or two generations, and then, I know not how, was missing, and became the great object of research to knights-errant of all nations. In the *Historie of Prince Arthur*, we find sir Galahad destined to achieve that great adventure, to whom, says the legend, it was described miraculously by the Saviour himself: "This is, said hee, the holy dish wherein I eate the lambe, on Sher-Thursday—therefore thou must goe hence, and beare with thee this holy vessell." Part iii, ch. 101.

When Merlin, the magician, prepared the round table at Carduel, he left a vacant place for the Saint Graal. This is related in the old romance of Merlin. A further account of the adventures to which it gave occasion, is contained in the old French or Latin romance, the full title of which is, "*L'Histoire ou le Roman du Saint Gréal*, qui est le fondement et le premier de la Table Ronde; lequel traite de plusieurs matiers recreatives, ensemble la queste du dict Saint Gréal, faite par Lancelot, Galaad, Boort, et

Perceval, qui est le dernier livre de la Table Ronde; traduit du Latin en rime Françoise, et de rime en prose."

It appears that this romance was first written in Latin verse, towards the end of the twelfth century; was translated into Latin prose in the thirteenth, and finally into French prose by Gualtier Map, or Mapes. It was first printed in French prose in 1516, in two volumes folio, and afterwards in 1523; but both editions are so rare, that this is accounted the scarcest of all the romances of the Round Table. In Dunlop's valuable *History of Fiction*, vol. i, p. 221, is given an abstract of this curious romance of superstition, which is followed by those others which pursued the subject of the quest of the Saint Graal; namely, *Perceval*, *Lancelot du Lac*, *Meliadus*, *Tristan*, *Ysaie le Triste*, *Arthur*, and some others. Barbazan has given an extract from the *Sangreal* in French verse: and T. Warton found a fragment of a metrical English version of 40,000 lines in English, by Thomas Lonelich; so, at least, he is quoted by Mr. Dunlop, but I have not been able to find the passage.

From the similarity of the words *Saint Gréal* and *sang réel*, much confusion has been made by authors; as if the real blood of Christ was the object of the quest, not the vessel which had contained it. T. Warton himself was under this mistake, when he wrote the first volume of his *Observations on Spenser*, p. 49: but corrected it afterwards, vol. ii, p. 287. Even Rabelais appears to have confounded these matters, where he says, "*Là aussi nous dist estre ung flasque de sang gréal, chose divine, et à peu de gents congnee.*" L. v, ch. 10. Where also his annotator falls into the same error; though he adds, "*Saint graal, autre relique, est un plat precieux.*"

But we have not yet done with this marvellous relic. It appeared at Genoa, in 1101, as a present from Baldwin, king of Jerusalem, having been found

at the capture of Caesarea. At Genoa it was kept, in spite of our claims through Joseph of Arimathea, and there venerated and shown, as a most sacred relic, by the name of *sacro catino*; till the self-appointed king of Italy, Buonaparte, transported it to the Imperial Library at Paris. It is of a singular shape, hexagonal, three French inches in height, and twelve in diameter. It was long supposed to be formed of a single emerald, by miracle also; but is now ascertained to be of a greenish glass, but probably antique. See an account of it, by M. Millin, the antiquary, in the *Esprit des Journaux*, Avril, 1807, pp. 139—153. Whether it is now restored to Genoa, or remains at Paris, I have not been able to ascertain. There is an account of it, with a figure, in some descriptions of Genoa, and particularly in one which I have, entitled, "Description des Beautés de Gènes, et de ses Environs." Genoa, 1781. M. Millin quotes a Genoese work, which gives a pretended history of it, from the very time of our Lord's last passover; and he refers to a figure of it, published in the *Magazin Encyclopédique*, probably of the same year, 1807. It was deposited in the Cabinet of Antiques, in the Imperial Library, Nov. 20, 1806, by order of the then emperor.

†**GRACE.** Past grace, i. e., devoid of shame.

Nihil pudet. He shames not. He is *past grace*. He blusheth not. He is nothing ashamed, or there no shame in him. *Terence in English*, 1614.

GRACE AT MEAT was often said in metre, in the time of Shakespeare, &c.

I think thou never wast where *grace* was said. No! a dozen times at least. What, in metre? *Moss. for Moss.*, i, 2.

In the play of *Timon*, there is an instance of a metrical grace said by Apemantus. Act i, sc. 2.

Dr. Johnson says that metrical graces are to be found in the *Primers*; but I have not met any that contained them.

GRACE, TO TAKE HEART OF GRACE. To take courage from indulgence. So, at least, I conceive the

phrase should be written and interpreted, though it is disfigured in the following passage:

And with that she drinking delivered me the glass, & now taking heart at graces to see her so gaudy, as merilike as I could, pledged her in this manner.

Suppl. and his Engl., H, 2 b.

Those who use it so, seem to have derived it from a horse, or some other animal, thriving and growing strong at grass.

I find it in this form elsewhere:

But being strong, and also stoutly man'd,
Ev'n by our losses they gate heart of graces,
And we declining saw what fortune was.

Higins in Mirr. Mag., p. 480.

†Then spake Achilles swift of pace,
Fear not (quoth he), take heart of grace,
What e're thou hast to say, be't beat or
Worst, speake it out, thou son of Thestor.

Homer a la Mode, 1665.

†*Shic.* These foolish pining sighs
Are good for nothing, but to endanger buttons.
Take heart of grace, man.

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†What it was, after I had eaten a little heart a grace,
which grew at my feet, I feared not, and who was
the owner I greatly cared not, but boldly accounted
him, and desired house-room.

The Man in the Moone, 1609.

See **HEART OF GRACE.**

GRACIOUS. Graceful, or beautiful.

There was not such a gracious creature born.

E. John, iii, 4.

From the sequel of the speech, it appears that, having only seen him so *gracious*, Constance expected not to recognise her son again, when disfigured by grief. In her next speech she says,

Grief—remembers me of all his gracious parts. *And*.
And more wealth than faults.—Why that word makes
the faults gracious. *Two Gent. Fer.*, iii, 1.
Do you know Dr. Plasterface? By this card, he's
the most exquisite in forping of veins, sprightening of
eyes, &c., that ever made an old lady gracious by
torch-light. *Malcontent*, O. Pl., iv, 46.

See also O. Pl., v, 126.

Mr. Todd cites bishop Hurd for it; but that passage relates not to external beauty, but elegance of language. Mr. Malone's explanation of "my *gracious* silence," in *Coriolanus*, ii, 1, is certainly right; it means, "my beautiful silence," or "my silent beauty."

†**GRACIOUS STREET.** The old name for Gracechurch-street, before the Fire of London.

1650-1. 18 Februar.

Lead out at the 3 Turnes in *Gracious street* with the
master & wardens of the Bricklayers Company, about
the takinge of one & another's work by the great
ijs. ind. *Books of the Carpenters' Company*, London.

†**GRAFFE.** To graft, used also as a noun, a graft.

And *graffes* of such a stocke are very geason in these days.
Gascoigne's Works, 1587.
 Thou every where doest *graffe* such golden peace.

Ibid.

And yet in warres such *graffes* of grudge do gro. *Ibid.*

GRAILE. Gravel, small pebbles. Dr. Johnson derives it from *grêle*, hail, French.

And lying down upon the sandy *graile*,
 Dronk of the streame as cleare as christall glas.
Spens. P. Q., I, vii, 6.

Its meaning is not so clear in the following lines :

Nor yet the delight, that comes to the sight,
 To see how it [the ale] flowers and mantles in *graile*.
Ritson's Songs, ii, p. 64, ed. Park.

Mr. Park conjectures that it means, "in small particles;" but this is not quite satisfactory.

GRAILE, or GRAYLE. Corrupted from *gradual*. *Gradualis*, Latin. An ecclesiastical book, used in the Romish church, containing certain parts of the service of the mass, the hymns called *gradules*, or *graduals*, &c. Every parish church was to have "a legend, an antiphonarye, a *grayle*, and a psalter." *Const. Eccles.* It ought to contain, "The office for sprinkling holy water, the beginnings of the masses, the offices of *kyrie*, the *gloria* in excelsis, the *gradales*, or what is gradually sung after the epistles," &c. *Gutch. Coll. Curios.*, ii, 166.

In Skelton we find :

The peacock so proud,
 Because his voyce is loud,
 He shall sing the *grayle*.

Ph. Sparrow, p. 227, repr.

That is, says Warton, "He shall sing that part of the service which is called the *grayle*, or *graduale*." He adds, "Among the furniture given to the chapel of Trin. Coll. Oxon. by the founder, mention is made of four *grayles* of parchment lynced with gold." *Observations on Fairy Queen*, vol. ii, p. 289.

†**GRAINEL.** Apparently a granary.

In harvest time (their toyle may best be scene
 In paths where they their cariage bring between),
 Their youth they send to gather-in the store,
 Their sick and old at home do keep the skore,
 And over *grainels* great they take the charge,
 Oft turning corne within a chamber large
 (When it is dight) least it do sprout or seed,
 Or come againe, or weevels in it breed. *Du Barlas*.

GRAMERCY. Many thanks, much obliged; a form of returning thanks, contracted from *grand merci*, Fr. In the second volume of Lacombe's Dict.

du Vieux Langage, we find it in the form of *gramaci*, which he explains *grand merci*. This is among the words in the Supplement. *Grand mercy* occurs at length in Chaucer's Cant. Tales.

God bless your worship.—*Gramercy*, wouldst thou ought with me?
Mer. Ven., li, 2.

Be it so, Titus; and *gramercy* too.

Titus Andr., act i, last line.

See Hawkins's Origin of the Drama, vol. iii, p. 269.

Gramercy horse was also a very common exclamation, and proverbial; not only when a *horse* was really in question, but even on other occasions, in allusion to that original use; as here :

He's gon. *Gramercy horse!*

Wilson's Inconstant Ladie, p. 45, first printed, Oxon., 1814.

No mention had there been made of anything more than horse-play, and coltish tricks of men. So also *gramercy charm*, in the following lines :

But though the shield brake not, *gramercy charme*,
 Yet underneath the shield it stound his arme.

Harringt. Ariosto, xxxvi, 54.

Gramercy charme, means, thanks to the charm that secured it. Hence too the phrase of getting anything for *gramercy*, which meant getting it for thanks, or for nothing.

Payinge very lytle for them, yea mooste commonlye getting them for *gramercy*.

Robinson's More's Utopia, N 8.

Thus, a thing not worth *gramercy*, means not worth thanks :

No ladies lead such lives. M. Some few upon necessity, perhaps, but that's not worth *gramercy*.

Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x, 412.

It appears sometimes in the plural form :

Gramercies, Tranio, well dost thou advise.

Tam. of Shr., i, 1.

Chaucer has it in the original form :

Grand mercy, lord, God thank it you (quod she)
 That ye han saved me my children dere.

Clerke's Tale, 5964.

GRAND-GUARD. A piece of armour for a knight on horseback.

Are. You care not for a *grand-guard*?

Pal. No, we will use no horses, I perceive
 You would fain be at that fight.

Two Noble K., iii, 6.

I cannot find it explained in Grose on Ancient Armour; nor in that treasury of lost notices, Holme's Academy. It should be in the MS. continuation, but is not.

It was probably a gorget, or something like it, made to hang over the body-arms, and easily put on or off.

since we find it separately carried, with the helmet, &c.

The one bare his helmet, the second his *gran-guard*.
Holinsk., p. 820, as cited by Steevens.

Heywood seems to have used *guard* alone, in the same sense :

His sword, spurs, armour, *guard*, pavilion. *Iron Age*.

†GRANDSIRE. In the sense of long-lived—long enough to be a grandfather.

Yet had their pleasure not a *grand-sire* life.

Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638, p. 85.

GRAPLE, for grapple, which, as a substantive, means any strong hook by which things are seized and held, as ships to each other in boarding. See Todd in *Grapple*.

Ambition outsearcheth to glorie the greece,
The stair to estate, the *graple* of grace.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 84.

That is, "the strong hold upon favour."

†GRASHING. Gnashing the teeth.

No chillyng cold, no scaldyng heate,
No *grashyng* chaps of monsters greate.

Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

†GRASS. To turn to grass, to dismiss.

Licurgus did a law in Sparta make,
That all men might their barren wives forsake;
And by the same law it ordained was,
Wives might unable husbands turne to *grasse*.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†GRATERS.

Some in Smithfield burnt their old coaches (and I wish they had all beene so well bestowed), washing boules, and beetles went to wracke, old *graters* and stooles were turn'd to ashes, mouse-traps and tinder boxes came to light.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

GRATILLITY. Supposed to be put for *gratuity*, in a burlesque passage of Twelfth Night. See IMPETICOS.

†GRATUITO. A gratuity.

Ster. Sonne, is this the gentleman that selles us the living?

Jm. Fy, father, thou must not call it selling, thou must say, is this the gentleman that must have the *gratuito*?

Returne from Parnassus, 1606.

GRAVE MAURICE. The customary title given to prince Maurice of Nassau in England; *grave* being a German title of nobility, as *landgrave*, *mar-grave*, *palsgrave*, &c. Minshew says, "A *grave*, a nobleman of the low countries, B. *grave*, *graef*; L. *comes*, *regulus*, *præfectus*." Again, under *Greve*: "*Grave*, or *greve* (*gravius*, *præpositus*), is a word of power and authoritie, signifying as much as dominus, or *præfectus*, and in the low Dutch country they call *graves*." There is still in Whitechapel, or was very lately, an alehouse, styled *The Old Grave Maurice*, the sign of which was the head of that prince.

Upon St. Thomas's day, the *palsgrave* and *grave Maurice* were elected knights of the garter, and the 27th of December the *palsgrave* was betrothed to the lady Elizabeth. On Sunday the 7th of February, the *palsgrave* in person was installed knight of the garter at Windsor, and at the same time was *grave Maurice* installed by his deputy count Lodowick of Nassau.

Baker's Chronicle, an. 1612.

Holpe the king to a subject that may live to take *grave Maurice* prisoner, and that was more good to the state than a thousand such as you are ever like to do. *B. & M. Love's Cure*, i, 2 (said by a Spaniard.) You may then discourse how honourably your *grave* used you; (observe that you call *grave Maurice* your *grave*).

Decker, Gul's Hornb., ch. v.

The note of Mr. Seward on the passage from *Love's Cure*, is very entertaining, and a curious specimen of that gentleman's editorial talents. He prints it "*grave Maurice*," in the text, and thus annotates upon it: "Grave is printed in the last editions with a great letter, and in *italics*, as if it were a proper name; whereas it is an *epithet* only, and characteristic of prince *Maurice* of Nassau, who, after performing great actions against the Spaniards, is said to have dy'd of grief, on account of the siege of Breda." Thus, *grave Maurice* meant *melancholy Maurice*!! However *grave* he might be, this note, I think, would make him smile!

To GRAVE. To bury.

Have felt the worst of death's destroying wound,
And lie full low, *gras'd* in the hollow ground.

Rich. II, iii, 2.

Do you damn others, and let this damn you,
And ditches *grave* you all.
Cinders, think'st thou, mind this, or *graved* ghosts?

Lord Surrey, 4th *En*.

GRAVES. Sometimes written for *greaves*, as here:

The taishes, cuishes, and the *graves*, staff, pensell,
baices all. *Warner's Alb. Engl.*, xii, ch. 69.

Hence this has been supported, as the true reading, in the following lines of Shakespeare:

Turning your books to *graves*, your ink to blood,
Your pens to lances, and your tongue divine
To a loud trumpet and a point of war.

2 Hen. IV, iv, 1.

This is the reading of the folios. Warburton and Capell would read *glaires*, or swords; but, as it is not easy to determine whether books bear more resemblance to *greaves*, or to swords, the point cannot easily be settled.

GRAY. A badger. In Ray's *Dictionary* we have, "A badger, brock or *gray*, *melis*, *taxus*."

'Twas not thy sport to chase a silly hare,
Stagge, bucke, foxe, wild-cat, or the limping *gray*,

But armies, marquesses, graves, counts, dukes, kings,
Archdutchesses and such heroicke things.

R. Markham in Cens. Lit., ix, 257.

Why he calls it the *limping gray*, see
in **BADGER**.

To pitch the bar, to throw the weighty sledge,
To dance with Phillis all the holiday;
To hunt, by day the fox, by night the *gray*.

Poems by A. W., in *Davison*, repr. 1816, vol. ii, p. 69.

To GREASE IN THE FIST. To bribe.

Did you not *grease* the sealers of Leadenhall thoroughly
in the *fiste*, they would never be sealed, but turned
away.

Greene's Quip, &c., *Harl. Misc.*, v, 411.

Dryden has used *grease* in the same
sense, without adding the fist. See
Todd.

†*Slic*. We have got

One that will doe more good with's tongue that way
Than that uxorious showre that came from heaven,
But you must oyle it first.

Cred. I understand you.

Greaze him i' th' fist you meane; there's just ten peeces,
'Tis but an earnest: if he bring't about,
I'll make those then a hundred.

Hear. Thinke it done. *Cartwright's Ordinary*, 1651.

†**GREAT**. By the great, wholesale.

Gentlemen, I am sure you have heard of a ridiculous
asse, that manie yeares since sold lyes *by the great*.

Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

Though usury be bad, 'tis understood,
Compared with extortion, it seemes good.

One by retaile, and th' other *by the great*,
Ingrose the profits of the whole worlds sweat.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**GREAT**. Notorious.

The fact is *great*.

Tourneur's Revengers Tragædie, 1608.

A GREAVE, or GREVE, s. A tree,
bough, grove. *Skinner*. From *græf*,
a grove, Saxon. It evidently means
a tree in the following passage:

Then is it best, said he, that ye doe leave
Your treasure here in some security,
Either fast closed in some hollow *greave*,
Or buried in the ground from jeopardy.

Spens. F. Q., III, x, 42.

Mr. Todd explains it *groove* in that
place.

Also a bough:

Yet when there haps a honey fall,
We'll lick the syrup't leaves;
And tell the bees, that theirs is gull
To that upon the *greaves*.

Drayt. Quest of Cynthia, ii, 626.

As we behold a swarming cast of bees

In a swoln cluster to some branch to cleave;

Thus do they hang in branches on the trees,

Pressing each plant, and loading ev'ry *greave*.

Drayt. Birth of Moses, iv, 1587.

A grove:

Yet when she fled into that covert *greave*,

He her not finding, both them thus nigh dead did
leave.

Spens. F. Q., VI, ii, 43.

GREE. Kindness, satisfaction; from
gré, French.

To her makes present of his service seene,
Which she accepts with thanks and goodly *gree*.

Spens. F. Q., I, v, 16.

Receive in *gree* these tears, O Lord most good.

Fairf. Tasso, iii, 8.

There soon as he can kiss his hand in *gree*,
Or with good grace bow it below the knee.

Hall's Sat., iv, 2.

Yet take in *gree* whatever do befall.

Drayt. Ecl., 5, vol. iv, p. 1411.

[Here perhaps it stands for degree.]

†Injurious Cuba, ill it fits thy *gree*

To wrong a stranger with discourtesie.

Orlando Furioso, 1594.

†If wee, quoth he, might see the houre,

Of that sweet state which never ends,

Our heavenly *gree* might have the power

To make our parents as deere friends.

England's Helicon, 1614.

To 'GREE. An abbreviation for *agree*.

The moe the stronger, if they '*gree* in one.

Ferrex & Porrex, O. Pl., i, 117.

And doe not see how much they must defalke

Of their accounts, to make them *gree* with ours.

Daniel, Philotas, p. 195.

GREECE. A hart, capon, &c., of *Greece*,
meant a fat one; it seems, therefore,
that it should be of *grease*, from
graisse, French; and so Percy ex-
plains it:

Then went they down into a laund,

These noble archers thre;

Eche of them slew a *hart of greece*,

The best that they could see.

Song of Adam Bell, P. III, v. 29; *Percy's Rel.*, i, 174.

A *hart of greece* is mentioned in a
popular rhyme commemorative of the
following tradition. In 1333 or 4, it
is said, a hart was run from Whinfield
park, in Westmoreland, to Red Kirk,
in Scotland, and back again. The
dog and hart both died of fatigue near
- a tree in the park, now called Harts-
horn Tree, on each side of a wall,
which the hart leaped by his last
effort of strength. The dog's name
was Hercules, as appears by the
rhyme, which is this simple one:

Hercules kill'd *hart of greece*,

And *hart of greece* kill'd Hercules.

See Clarke's Survey of the Lakes,
B. i, ch. 1. That author vouches for
the truth of the story.

Whether some punning connection
did not originally subsist between
this, and taking "heart (or hart) of
grace," I do not venture to pronounce.
At the coronation feast of Elizabeth
of York, queen of Henry VII, among
other dishes, were "capons of high
greece." *Ives's Select Papers*.

†Which of you can kill a buck?

Or, who can kill a doe?

Or who can kill a *hart of Greece*

Five hundred foot him fro?

Will Scarlet he did kill a buck,

And Midge he did kill a doe;

And Little John kill'd a *hart of Greece*

Five hundred foot him fro.

Ballad of Robin Hood and the Curtal Fryar.

GREEK. As merry as a Greek. *Procr.*

The Greeks were proverbially spoken

of by the Romans, as fond of good living and free potations; and they used the term *græcari*, for to indulge in these articles. Hence we also took the name of a *Greek* for a jovial fellow, which ignorance has since corrupted into *grig*; saying "as merry as a *grig*," instead of "as a *Greek*."

I swear to you I think Helen loves him better than Paris. Then she's a merry *Greek* indeed.

Tro. and Cress., i, 2.

Again:

A woeful Cressid 'mongst the merry *Greeks*.

Ibid., iv, 4.

Go home, and tell the merry *Greeks* that sent you, Ilium shall burn, &c. *B. and Fl. Woman's Prize*, ii, 2.

Drunkards, says Prynne, are called, Open, liberall, or free housekeepers, merry *Greeks*, and such like stiles and titles.

Healthes Sicknesse, fol. B 2, b.

We read, however, of one who was

A true Trojan, and a mad merry *grig*, though no *Greek*.

Barn. Journ. (1820), i, p. 54.

GREEN. Inexperienced, unskilful; applied to such a person as is still termed a *green-horn*, or in the universities a *fresh-man*.

How *green* you are, and fresh in this old world.

K. John, iii, 4.

Besides, the knave is handsome, young; and hath all these requisites in him that folly and *green* minds look after.

Othell., ii, 1.

Thus also,

GREENLY. Unskilfully.

And we have done but *greenly*,

In hngger-mugger to inter him.

Hamlet, iv, 5.

†**GREEN-EVER.** For evergreen.

But, the heav'ns feel not fates impartiall rigour;

Years add not to their stature nor their vigour;

Use wears them not; but their *green-ever* age

Is all in all still like their pupillage. *Du Bartas*.

GREEN-GOOSE FAIR, or GOOSE-FAIR. A fair still held at Stratford-le-Bow, near London, on Thursday in Whitsun week, and so named because *green*, or young *geese*, were a favorite article of festivity at it.

And march in a tawney coat, with one sleeve, to *goose-fair*.

B. Jons. Poetast., iii, 4.

At Islington, and *green-goose fair*, and sip a zealous glass of wine. *Glaphorne's Wit in a Constable*.

The twenty third this month of May,

A fair at Bow is kept that day;

There *geese* by heaps do go to wrack,

Who scarce have feathers on their back.

Poor Robin's Almanack, May, 1689.

Much coarse description of the fair is added. The 23d was Thursday in Whitsun week, that year.

†**GREEN-MEN.** Savages; wild men.

A dance of four swans. To them enter five *green men*, upon which the swans take wing and fly up into the heavens. The *green men* dance; which concludes the act. *The World in the Moon, an Opera*, 1697.

GREENSLEEVES. An old popular ballad; and, by the manner in which

it is usually mentioned, evidently of the amorous kind. It was entered on the books of the Stationers' Company, in Sept., 1580. Mr. Ellis published a ballad of *Greensleeves*, from an old miscellany of the date of 1584, near the time of the above entry. *Specim.*, iii, p. 327. Sir J. Hawkins recovered the tune, which is in his Appendix, No. 21. The song begins thus:

Greensleeves was all my joy,
Greensleeves was my delight,
Greensleeves was my hart of gold,
And who but lady *Greensleeves*.

This burden is repeated after every verse. But, assuredly, there was a song of *Greensleeves* still older; for the title of this is, "A new courtly Sonnet of the Lady *Greensleeves*, to the new tune of *Greensleeves*."

But they do no more adhere, and keep place together, than the hundredth psalm to the tune of *green-sleeves*.

Mer. W. W., ii, 1.

Let the sky rain potatoes, let it thunder to the tune of *green-sleeves*, hail kissing comfits, and snow eringoes, let there come a tempest of provocation, I will shelter here.

Ibid., v, 5.

Shall we seek virtue in a satin gown,

Embroider'd virtue? Faith in a curl'd feather?

And set our credits to the tune of *greensleeves*?

B. and Fl. Loyal Subj., iii, 2.

The tune was still a country dance in Prior's time:

Old Madge bewitch'd at sixty-one

Calls for *greensleeves*, and jumping Joan.

Alma, Canto 2d.

The character of lady *Greensleeves*, I fear, is rather suspicious; for green was a colour long assumed by loose women. When two ladies are to be equipped for that service, it is said,

Ursula, take them in, open thy wardrobe, and fit them to their calling. *Green gowns*, crimson petticoats; *green women*, my lord mayor's *green women*! guests o' the game, true bred. *B. Jons. Bartk. Fair*, iv, 3.

Afterwards the same kind of guests are called "the *green* gamesters that come here." Act v, sc. 3.

The favorite ballad of "Old Kingsborough, of the Isle of Sky," beginning "*Green sleeves*, and pudding pies," appears to have been only a Jacobite parody of the older song; of which, perhaps, the burden was similar. *Boswell's Journal*, p. 319.

†**GREEN-YARD.** The Green-yard was a portion of the old gardens of Leadenhall, in London.

With that one of the officers went and took the fore-horse by the head in order to drive the wagon to the *green yard*, which is a prison for all waggons, carts, and coaches, for all them that transgress against the city laws. *Great Britans Honycombe*, 1712, MS.

GREESE, or GREEZE. See **GRICE**.

GREESINGS. Steps; from the same origin as *grice*. When Christ refused to perform a miracle, to descend from the pinnacle of the temple, Latimer gives this reason for it:

It is no time now to shew any miracles; there is another way to goe downe, by *greesings*.

Sermons, fol. 72 b.

See **GRICE**.

To GREET. To cry out, to make lamentation. See *Greit*, in Todd.

Tell me, good Hobbinol, what gars thee greet?

Spens. Shep. Kal., Apr., l. 1.

Dare I profane so irreligious be

To greet, or grieve her sweet euthanasy.

B. Jons. Underwoods, vol. vii, p. 30, Whalley.

Say, shepherd's boy, what makes thee greet so sore?

Brydges's Excerpta Tudoriana, p. 41.

†*Hold.* Mine uncle will be right wood I fear me. But

I'll ne're greet for that, sir, while I have your love.

Brome's Northern Lass.

†**GREET.** A greeting.

O then, sweet sonne, I'd ne're disjoyn'd have been

From thy sweet greets, nor have endur'd t' have seen

Mezentius proud, my bloody borderer,

Such vaunts and villanies 'bout me t' inferre.

Virgil, by *Vicars*, 1632.

†**GREFT.** Grafted.

Of those, are twelve in that rich girdle greft,

Which God gave nature for her new-years-gift.

Du Bartas.

GREGORIAN. A species of wig, or head of false hair. "A cap of hair; so called from one Gregory, a barber in the Strand, that first made them in England." *Blount's Glossographia*. Aubrey says that this "*Gregorie*, the famous peruke-maker, was buried at St. Clement's Danes church," near the west door, with an inscription in rhyme. *Letters from the Bodleian*, vol. ii, p. 360. Cotgrave, under *Perruque*, has, "A periwig, a *Gregorian*." We find there that *perruque* originally meant "a tuft of hair." A wig was *une fausse perruque*.

Some think that thou dost use that new found knack,
Excusable to such as hayre do lack,

A quaint *Gregorian* to thy head to bind.

Harringt. Epigr., iii, 32.

Who pulling a little downe his *Gregorian*, which was displac't a little by hastie taking off his bever, sharpening his peake, and erecting his distended mouchatos, proceeded in this answere.

Honest Ghost, &c., 1658, p. 46.

Coles' Dict. has, "A *Gregorian* [a cap of hair], *capillamentum*."

He cannot be a cuckold that weares a *Gregorian*, for a perriwig will never fitt such a head.

Gesta Grayorum, Part ii, 65; *Nich. Progr.*, vol. ii.

†You weare hats to defend the sunne, not to cover shorne locks, caules to adorne the head, not *Gregorians* to warme idle braines.

Hac vir, or the Womanish Man, 1620.

GRESKO. A game at cards.

One of them was my prentice, Mr. Quicksilver here; and, when he had two years to serve, kept his whore and his hunting nag; would play his hundred pounds at *gresco* or *primero*, as familiarly (and all o' my purse) as any bright piece of crimson on 'em all.

Eastward Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 273.

GRESHAM. A pretended astrologer, one of the associates of the infamous Mrs. Turner, who would probably have been hanged with her, had he not fortunately had a bad constitution, which carried him off before things came to that extremity. Wilson calls him "a rotten engine." He is mentioned with Bretnor, Foreman, and other wretched impostors. See **BRET NOR**.

GRESSES, more commonly **JESSES**, of a hawk. The straps of leather buckled about the legs, to which was fastened the *leash*, or thong, by which she was held for fear of escape. See **JESSES**.

And you the eagles, soar ye ne'er so high,

I have the *gresses* that will pull ye down.

Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 345.

GRESSOP. Used by Skelton for a grasshopper. Grass is said to be called *gress* in the north.

Lord how he would pry

After the butterfly;

Lord how he would hop

After the *gressop*. *Skelton on Ph. Sparr.*, p. 219.

†**GREVES.** Griefs.

The Scottes allured with desyre of gayn, and for no malice that they bare to kyng Henry, but some what desirous to be revenged of their olde *greves*, came to the erle with greate compaygnie.

Hall's Union, 1548; *Hem. IV*, fol. 20.

†**GREVES.** Branches. See **GREAVE**.

Mee thought that I was walking in a parke,

Amyd the wooddes, among the plesaunt leaves,

Where many was the bird did sweetly carpe

Emong the thornes, the bushes, and the *greves*.

Thynn. Pride and Lowliness.

GREW seems to be put for the Greek term *γρῦ*; i. e., any trifling or very worthless matter.

Foole that I am, that with my dogges speak *grew*!

Come neere, good Mastix, it is now tway score

Of yeares (alas) since I good Mastix knew.

Pembr. Arcad., ii, p. 224.

GREWND, for greyhound. *Grew*, for grey, is said to be the pronunciation in Lincolnshire.

But Rodomont, as though he had had wings,

Quite ore the dike like to a *grewnd* he springs.

Harringt. Ariosto, xiv, 108.

Look how a *grewnd* that finds a sturdie bore

Amid the field far straying from the heard,

Doth runne about, behind him and before,

Because of his sharp tusks he is afeard.

Ibid., xxix, 52.

See also **xx**, 94.

GRICE. The most common mode of spelling a word which is written also *greece, greese, greeze, grieze, grize, grise, &c.*; and seems to be made from *gressus*, or contracted from *degrees*. It signified a step, or a flight of steps.

That's a degree to love.

No not a *grice*, for 'tis a vulgar proof

That very oft' we pity enemies. *Twelf. N.*, iii, 1.

Who in a spreading ascent, upon several *grices*, help to beautify the sides.

B. Jons. Ent. at K. James's Coronation.

See also his *Masque of Love Restored*.

Certain scaffolds of borde, with *grices* or steppes one above another.

William Thomas's History of Italy, 1561, H 2.

Where, on several *greeces*, sate the foure cardinal vertues. *Decker's Entertainment of James I*, H 3.

This is certainly the true reading in the following passage:

They stand a *grices*

Above the reach of report. *Two Noble Kins.*, ii, 1.

Where the old copies absurdly read *grief*.

Ambition outsearcheth to glorie the *greece*,
The stair to estate, the grapple of grace.

Mirr. for Mag., *Rudocks*, p. 84.

Sometimes it is written *greese*:

As we go up towards the hall there are three or foure paire of staires, whereof one paire is passing faire, consisting of very many *greeses*. *Coryat*, vol. i, p. 31.

Or *grise*:

And lay a sentence

Which, as a *grise* or step, may help these lovers
Into your favour.

Othello, i, 3.

So are they all, for ev'ry *grise* of fortune

Is smooth'd by that below. *Tim. of Ath.*, iv, 3.

A *grice* meant a pig also. Coles has,
"A *grice*, porcellus, nefrens, aper."
See also Skinner.

To GRIDE. To cut, or prick. *Gri-dare*, Ital.

Then through his thigh the mortal steele did *gryde*.

Spens. P. Q., II, viii, 36

Last with his goad amongst them he doth go,

And some of them he *grideth* in the haunches,

Some in the flanks, that prickt their very paunches.

Drayt. Mooncalf, vol. ii, p. 512.

Milton also has used it.

GRIDELIN. A sort of colour composed of white and red. *Kersey and Johnson*. *Gris de lin*, French. See Boyer's Dict.

And his love, Lord help us, fades like my *gredaline* petticoat.

Parson's Wedding, O. Pl., xi, 412.

Dryden has used the word in his Fables. See Johnson.

GRIEFFULL, or GRIEFULL. Melancholy; compounded of *grief* and *full*.

Which when she sees, with ghastly *grieffull* eies,
Her heart does quake, and deadly pallid hew

Benumbs her cheekes. *Spens. P. Q.*, VI, viii, 40.

Church says, "This, if I mistake not,

is a compound word of his own." He did mistake, for it is used by other writers as early:

Alas, my lord, what *grieffull* thing is this,
That of your brother you can thinke so ili?

Perrez and Porrez, O. Pl., i, 126.

Again:

The wiser sort hold down their *grieffull* heads.

Ibid., p. 130.

†**GRIFFE.** A graft, or setting.

Perceiving he was of a very good nature, and wel given, and that he was a good *griffe* to be set in a better ground, &c.

Plutarch, 1579.

†**GRILY.** Hideous. *MS. Vocab.*, 1551.

GRIMALKIN, q. d. *Grey malkin*, a name for a fiend, supposed to resemble a grey cat.

Grimalkin's a hell-cat, the devil may choke her.

Ballad of Alley Croker.

2. A cat: still common in burlesque style.

Grimalkin to domestic vermin sworn

An everlasting foe.

Phillips, Spl. Shilling.

†**GRIMASK.** A show of monkey tricks?

Und. No more of your *grimasks*, good Mr. Noakes.
Noak. And why so, sir? *Und.* Because I have consider'd better, and since 'tis resolv'd, we shall have a prologue to our farce, here is one shall give it u'm the farce way exactly.

The Womens Conquest, 1671.

†**GRIN.** A snare. Cotgrave has, "*Laqs*, a snare, ginne, or *grinne*."

Young gallants nimbly flock about the gates,
And in their hands boare speares with iron plates,
Their nets, gins, *grins*, troops of Massylian sparks,
Kennels of senting hounds with loud-mouth'd barks.

Virgil, by Vicens, 1632.

GRINCOMES. A kind of cant term for the venereal disease.

You must know, sir, in a nobleman 'tis abusive; no, in him the scerpigo, in a knight the *grincomes*, in a gentleman the Neapolitan scabb, and in a serving man or artificer the plaine pox.

Jones's Adrasta, 1635, C 2.

I had a receipt for the *grincomes* in his own hand.

Family of Love, 1608, B 1.

You may see

His handy-work by my flat face; no bridge

Left to support my organ, if I had one.

The comfort is, I am now secure from the *grincomes*,
I can lose nothing that way.

Mass. Guardian, act iv, p. 69.

†**GRINDING-HOUSE.** The house of correction.

C. Why should not I know? the fellow is worthy to be put into the *grinding-house*.

Terence in English, 1614.

GRINDLE-TAIL. Like trundle-tail; meaning, I presume, curling tail. Possibly from a grindle-stone, or grindstone, which is round.

Their horns are plaguy strong, they push down
palaces;

They toss our little habitations

Like whelps, like *grindle-tails*, with their heels
upward. *B. & Pl. Island Princess*, act v, p. 355.

Trindle-tail might possibly be intended.

†GRINDSTONE. To tie your nose to the grindstone, *Howell*, 1659, i. e., to be very strict over you.

GRIP. Strength, power of griping or seizing violently.

Let those weak birds that want wherewith to fight,
Submit to those that are of *grip* and might.
Drayton's Owl, vol. iv, 1322.

A GRIPE, or GRYPE. A griffin; from γρύψ, *gryphus*; but more frequently put for a vulture.

Like a white hind under the *grypes* sharp claws,
Pleads in a wilderness where are no laws.
Sh. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., i, 506.

The hellish prince adjudge my dampned ghost
To Tantaes thirste, or proude Ixion's wheele,
Or cruel *gripe* to gnaw my growing harte.

Perrez and Porrez, O. Pl., i, 124.

Where Titius hath his lot
To feed the *gripe* that gnaws his growing heart.

Tancred and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 196.

A *gripe* doth Titius' liver tear,
His greedy hungry gorge to fill.

Parad. of D. Dev., n. 82.

The gnawing *gripes* of irksome thought,
Consumes my heart with Titius' grief. *Ibid.*

In the latter passage it might be equivocal, if it did not follow the other in the same short poem.

In all these examples, except the first, it clearly signifies vulture, not griffin. Sir Philip Sidney has the same:

Upon whose breast a fiercer *gripe* doth tire,
Than did on him who first stole down the fire.

Astroph., S. 14.

Also a sort of boat:

Because they fear'd the departure of some of the
small boates, as *gripes*, and such like.

Daniel's Communes, D d 2.

GRIPE'S EGG. Griffin or vulture's egg; a technical name for one of the vessels used in alchemy, as pelican was for another.

Let the water in glass E be felter'd,
And put into the *gripe's* egg. Lute him well,
And leave him clos'd in balneo. *Alch.*, ii, 3.

†GRIPER. A boat-man? See GRIPE.

There be also certaine colliers that bring coles to
London by water in barges, and they be called
gripers. *Greene's Discovery of Coosnage*, 1591.

†GRIPPED. Grasped; laid hold of.

The one his pyke-staff *gripped* fast,
They feared for its skaith. *Robin Hood*, i, 106.

GRIPPLE, or GRIPLE. Avaricious, grasping; from to *gripe*.

He gnasht his teeth to see
Those heapes of gold which *griples* covetyze.

Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 81.

When *griples* patrons turn their sturdie steels
To wax, when they the golden flame do feele.

Hall, Satires, v, 1.

And so his *grippl*e avarice he serve,
What reckes this rank hind if his country starve?

Drayt. Owl, vol iv, p. 1312.

But the *grippl*e wretch who will bestow nothing on
his poor brother for God's sake, is evidently an
infidel, having none at all, or very heathenish con-
ceits of God. *Barrow, Sermon*, Psalm cxii, 9.

Mrs. Cooper, not understanding this word, has joined it with the name of Edell, as if it made a compound name:

For *Grippel-Edell* to himself her kingdom sought to
gaine. P. 158.

So she prints it, instead of "*grippell* Edell," as it stands in Warner's *Albion*, B. iv, ch. 20. I observe with regret, that this error is exactly copied (as well as some others) in Mr. Bliss's valuable edition of Wood's *Athenæ*, with the additional fault of making it *Grippil*. Vol. i, col. 768.

†If it be covetous, for *grippl*e gaine
To sell the heavens, the earth, yea God himselfe,
To dispossesse kings from their lawfull raigne,
To cramme his coffers with unlawfull pelfe.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†These *grippl*e muck-rakers had as leeve part with
their bloud as their goods. *Dent's Pathway*, p. 91.

†He askt the price with greedy sense,
She, *grippl*e wench, said eighteen pence.
Wit and Drollery, 1682, p. 242.

GRIPLE, s., for gripe, or grasp.

Ne ever Artegall his *grippl*e strong
For any thinge would slacke, but still upon him
hong. *Spens. F. Q.*, V, ii, 14.

GRISPING appears to be put for the closing; but I have not met with the word elsewhere.

Rested upon the side of a silver streame, even almost
in the *grisping* of the evening.

Emph. Engl., sign. C 1.

GROOM-PORTER. "An officer of the royal household, whose business is to see the king's lodging furnished with tables, chairs, stools, and firing; as also to provide cards, dice, &c., and to decide disputes arising at cards, dice, bowling, &c." *Chamb. Dict.* Formerly he was allowed to keep an open gambling table at Christmas.

He will win you

By irresistible luck, within this fortnight
Enough to buy a barony. They will set him
Upmost at the *groomporter's* all the Christmas,
And for the whole year through, at every place
Where there is play. *B. Jons. Alch.*, iii, 4.

D. Where find you that statute, sir?

D'Am. Why be judged by the *groom-porter*.

D. The *groom-porter*?

D'Am. Ay, madam, must not they judge of all

The gamings of the court?

Chapm. Bussy D'Am., Anc. Dr., iii, p. 240.

He is said to have succeeded to the office of the master of the revels, then disused. George I and II played hazard in public on certain days, attended by the *groom-porter*. *Archæol.*, xviii, p. 317.

This abuse was not removed till the reign of George III. It is mentioned

as still existing, in one of lady Mary W. Montague's Eclogues:

At the groom-porter's batter'd bullock play.

Thursday, Eccl 4, Dodsley's Collect., i, 107.

†*Mir.* But still there wanted fool and fortune to't; he does not play at the groom-porters for it; nor do the drudgery of some worn out lady

Mrs. Behn's Younger Brother, 1698.

†*This.* You have no reason to complain, all the young fellows that come out of France, pay tribute to you, as certainly as to the groom-porter. I wonder Keppwell is never told of it. *Sedley's Bellamira*, 1687.

†Item 60 guineas to compound a judgment confess'd at the groom-porters for a 100.

The Beaux' Catachism, 1708.

†GROOVING.

Had a great pain in the head, and could take no rest, and was taken in the manner of an ague with a pain in the head, and grooving in the back, first cold and then hot. *Brian's Piece-Propheet*, 1655, p. 46.

†GROSSE-HEADED. Thick-headed.

Though they were afterwards defaced, when the whole church was whitened at the instance of a certain grosse-headed church-warden, who had no more judgment in painting than a gowse.

Lomatius on Painting, 1698.

†GROTESCO. A grotesque.

Who askt the banes 'twixt these discolour'd mates? A strange grotesco this, the Church and States.

Claudian's Poems, 1691.

†GROVET. A little grove.

Which was the pendant of a hill to life, with divers bosages and groves upon the steepes or hanging grounds thereof.

The Masque of the Inner Temple and Grayes Inn, 1612.

GROUND. An old musical term for an air or musical subject, on which variations and divisions were to be made; the variations being called the descant.

And that none in th' assembly there was found That would t' ambitious descant give a ground.

Daniel, Civ. Wars, vii, 64.

So in Richard III:

For on that ground I'll make a holy descant. iii, 7.
O but the ground itself is naught, from whence Thou canst not relish out a good division.

Langue, O. Pl., v, 119.

See DESCANT.

The GROUND. The pit at the theatres was formerly so called, because the spectators in that part actually stood on the ground, without benches, or other accommodations; and, as they stood below the level of the stage, Ben Jonson says of them,

The under-standing gentlemen of the ground here ask'd my judgment. *Barth. Fair*, Ind.

In the Case is alter'd, and other places, he sneers at their "grounded judgments, and grounded capacities."

GROUNDLING, from the former. A spectator in that part of the theatre, whose places were also called *ground-stands*.

Bonduca, air, all our galleries and ground-stands are

furnished, and the *groundlings* within the yard grow infinitely rarely. *Lady Alimony*, act i, sc. 1.

In the same play a caution is given to the manager of the stage, that

The stage curtains be artificially drawn, and so covertly shrouded, that the squint-eyed *groundling* may not peep in. *Ibid.*

Shakespeare, in the well-known directions to the players, speaks of ranters, whose object was

To split the ears of the *groundlings*, who for the most part are capable of nothing but inexplicable dumb show and noise. *Hamlet*, iii, 2.

The price paid by these gentry for admission was then only a penny:

Tut, give me the penny, give me the penny, I care not for the gentlemen, I—let me have a good ground. *B. Jons. Case is alter'd*, i, 1.

That is, as we should say, a good pit. But it is plain that the pit was not then the place of critics.

Hanmer speaks of the fish called a *groundling*; but the names have no connection, except in being both derived from ground.

†GROUNDLING. A small fish.

Apna cobitis. Ἀπὸν κοβίτις, Athenaeus. A fish breeding of abundance of roine. a *groundling*.

†GROUNDLY. Profoundly; thoroughly.

After ye had read and *groundly* pondered the contents of my letters than to you addressed, your grace did summe what marvels that I have founde so gooda faiths in the Frenshe king. *State Papers*, i, 81.

†GROUND-ROOM. A room on the ground, not floored?

The innkeeper introduced him into a *ground room*, expressing a great deal of joy in so luckily meeting with his old friend.

Great Britain's Honeycombe, 1712, MS.

†GROUNDSIL. The threshold.

The time the *groundsil* of great Troy were layd: Was Lacedemon built (by computation), In Athens Erichthonius king was made, And Danaus ruler ore the Argive nation.

Haywood, Trois Britannica, 1609.

Le seuil de l'huis. The *groundsil* or foots poste of a doore the threshold. *Nomenclator*.

†GROUNDSEL. The old name of the plant groundsell.

Take foure handfule of *groundsel*, and stampe it smal in a mortar, and put thereto three spoonfulls of vinegar, and three spoonfulls of bay-salt, gried them altogether. *Pathway of Health*, bl. 1.

†GROUT-HEAD. A thick-head, or dunce.

For there you may see many a greedy *grout-head*, Without or wit, or sense, almost without-head, Held and esteem'd a man whose scale is fervent.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

Those foure D. signifie nothing else but that foure thousand times you are a *grout-headed* gull.

The Passenger of Bonaventura, 1612.

GROWTNOL, quasi, *growty noddle*, i. e., dunce. A word, I suspect, coined by Decker, who is hardly sound authority for the usage of a word, unless supported by collateral examples.

The excellency whereof I know will be so great, that *groutuols* and *momes* will in swarms fly buzzing about thee. *Gul's Hornb. Proam.*, p. 33, repr.

See **MOME**.

†**GRUBBING-AXE**. Apparently what we now call a pick.

House fourchue. A delving toole with two teeth, wherewith the earth is opened in such places as the plough cannot pearse: some call it a *grubbing axe*.

Nomenclator.

GRUDGING, *s.*, from to *grudge*, in the obsolete sense of to feel compunction. See Todd, 4. *Grudge*. Thus certain feelings of hunger are called *grudgings* of the stomach; and we find "*grudging* stomachs" in 1 Hen. VI, iv, 1.

Thus it is used for a feeling, or inclination:

It is my birth-day,
And I'd do it betimes, I feel a *grudging*
Of bounty, and I would not long lie fallow.
B. Jons. Staple of News, i, 2.
And yet I have a *grudging* to your grace still.
B. & Fl. Hum. Lieut., v, 3.

Or a symptom:

Not much unhealthy;
Only a little *grudging* of an ague
Which cannot last. *B. and Fl. Loyal Subject*, ii, 1.

A prophetic intimation:

Now have I
A kind of *grudging* of a beating on me,
I fear my hot fit. *Honest Man's Fortune*, v, p. 455.

†**GRUM**. Sour; surly.

It pities me to th' heart to see
That the great Jupiter should be
So out of humour, and so *grum*.
Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 155.

†**GRUMEL-SEED**, or **GROMEL-SEED**.

Seed of Gromwell.

The altars every where now smoking be
With beanstalks, savine, laurel, rosemary,
Their cakes of *grummell*-seed they did prefer,
And pails of milk in sacrifice to her.
Then hymn of praise they all devoutly sung
In those Palilia for increase of young.
Browne's Britannia's Pastorals.

GRUNTING CHEAT. In the beggars' cant language, a pig.

I have not thought it worth while, in general, to introduce the terms of this mock language, as they are never used without a glossary subjoined; and certainly they are little worthy of being recorded.

GRUTCH, *v.* and *s.* Mr. Todd has properly shown, against his venerable predecessor, that this is the more ancient and original form of the word which is now used, *grudge*. See his edition of Johnson.

GUARDS. Trimmings, facings, or other ornaments applied upon a dress; perhaps from the idea of their defending

the substance of the cloth in those parts.

Nay mock not, mock not; the body of your discourse is sometimes guarded with fragments; and the *guards* are but slightly basted on neither. *Much Ado*, iii, 4.
Oh rhimes are *guards* on wanton Cupid's hose.

Love's L. L., iv, 3.

Not properly gold or silver lace, though sometimes so applied:

The cloaks, doublets, &c., were guarded with velvet *guards*, or else laced with costly lace.

Stubbs's Anatomic of Abuses.

And who reads Plutarches eyther historie or philosophie, shall find he trimmeth both their garments with *guardes* of poesie. *Sir Ph. Sidney, Dif. of Poesie*, 523.
A plaine pair of cloth-breeches, without either welte or *garde*. *Greene's Quip, &c., Harl. Misc.*, v, 398.

Guards stand for ornaments in general, or by synecdoche, for dress, in the following passage:

Oh 'tis the cunning livery of hell,
The damned'st body to invest and cover
In princely *guards*. *Meas. for Meas.*, iii, 1.

Black guard had no relation to ornament, and will be found properly explained in its place.

The meaning of *guard*, in the following passage, has been doubted:

I stay but for my *guard*;—on to the field:
I will the banner from a trumpet take,
And use it for my haste. *Hen. V.*, iv, 2.

Shakespeare doubtless had Holinshed in his eye, as he usually had in his *Histories*:

The duke of Brabant, when his standard was not come, caused a banner to be taken from a trumpet, and fastened upon a spear, the which he commanded to be borne before him instead of a standard. P. 554.

The poet here attributes this action to the constable of France. The *guard* he waited for was probably his body-guard, among whom, as the standard-bearer would be most easily missed, he resolved to repair the loss, as he says. So Mr. Malone interprets it, and I think rightly, as it retains the usual military sense of guard.

To GUARD. To ornament with guards or facings; from the preceding.

To be possess'd with double pomp,
To *guard* a title that was rich before. *X. John*, iv, 2.
Give him a livery

More *guarded* than his fellows. *Mer. of Ven.*, ii, 2.
You are in good case since you came to court, fool; what, *guarded*, *guarded*! Yes, faith, even as footmen and bawds wear velvet, not for an ornament or honour, but for a badge of drudgery.

Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 36.

The *guarded robe* is used by Massinger for the Laticlavian robe of the Roman senators:

The most censorious of our Roman gentry,
Nay, of the *guarded robe*, the senators
Esteem an easy purchase. *Roman Actor*, i, 1.

†**GUARDFULLY**. Cautiously; carefully.

O thou that all things seest,
 Patron of Chryse, whose fair hand doth guardfully
 dispose
 Celestial Cilla, governing in all power Tenedos.
Chapm. Il., i, 441.

†GUBBIN. A paring.

The fish-mongers would quickly go to wrack,
 The lacke of this seed would be their great lack,
 And being now rich, and in good reputation,
 They would have neither hall nor corporation.
 And all that they could buy, or sell, or barter,
 Would scarce be worth a *gubbin* once a quarter.
Taylor's Works, 1630.

GUDGEON. A gudgeon being the bait for many of the larger fish, to swallow a gudgeon was sometimes used for to be caught or deceived; as,

But in my mind if you be a fish, you are either an
 egle, which as soon as one hath holde on her taile,
 will slippe out of his hande, or else a minnow which
 will bee nibbling at every bait, but never biting, but
 what fish so ever you be, you have made both mee
 and Philantus to swallow a *gudgeon*. *Benj., K 3, b.*

The phrase was not uncommon. See
 other examples quoted by Todd.
 More commonly the allusion is rather
 made to the easiness with which the
 gudgeon itself is caught. Thus Shake-
 speare:

But fish not with this melancholy bait
 For this foul's *gudgeon*, this opinion.
Mer. of Ven., i, 3.

GUE. A sharper, or low-lived person; doubtless from the French *gueux*.

Diligent search was made all thereabout,
 But my ingenious *gue* had got him out.
Honest Ghost, p. 232.

Said of a sharper who had taken a
 purse. Seemingly, in the following,
 used as a term of familiar endearment,
 as rogue often is:

None else she would admit
 To hold her chat, or in her coach to sit,
 I was her ingle, *gue*, her sparrow bill,
 And, in a word, my ladies what you will.
Ibid., p. 139.

Not having met with this word in any
 other writer, I am inclined to suspect
 that it may be an affectation of the
 author, who, it is now thought, is
 ascertained to have been Richard
 Brathwaite.

†GUELPHS and GIBELLINES had become popular terms for things very hostile or contradictory to each other.

Sir Merk. My honest country conx, when wilt thou
 understand the *Guelphs* and the *Gibelins*, and learn to
 talk treason o' this side the law?

Mrs. Behn's Younger Brother, 1696.
 Though indeede they rather resembling monsters of
 sundry kinds, their heads *Guelphs*, and their legs
gibellins, and they never speake, but their words be
 as bailes upon hookes, or twigges lined.

GUERDON, French. A reward; used by Milton, and still introduced occasionally in poetry.

Death in *guerdon* of her wrongs,
 Given her fame which never dies.

Much Ado, v, 2.
Guerdon, O sweet guerdon! better than remuneration;
eleven pence farthing better! *Love's L. L., iii, 1.*

Shakespeare, in this latter passage,
 and the scene in which it is introduced,
 has dramatised a story then current,
 and told also by a contemporary
 writer, of a man who, when going to
 leave a friend's house, said to one of
 the servants, "Holde thee, here is a
remuneration for thy paynes; which
 the servant receiving, gave him utterly
 for it (besides his paynes) thankes,
 for it was but a *three farthings pence*;
 and I holde thankes for the same a
 small price, howsoever the market
 goes." And of another, who said to
 the same servant, "Hold thee, here is
 a *guerdon* for thy deserts: now the
 servant payde no deerer for the *guerdon*
 than he did for the *remuneration*;
 though the *guerdon* was *eleven pence*
farthing better, for it was a shilling,
 and the other but a three farthinges."
 The above passage, from a pamphlet
 entitled, "A Health to the Gentle-
 manly Profession of Serving-men, or
 the Serving-man's Comfort," pr. 1598,
 was pointed out to Mr. Steevens by
 Dr. Farmer. See Malone's Suppl. to
 Shakesp., i, p. 110, and his edition,
 in the note on Love's L. L. It has
 been inquired, whether the poet copied
 from the pamphleteer, or he from the
 poet? Possibly, neither was the case,
 but each writer made use of a story
 then fresh in circulation, and in some
 degree popular.

He hearkned and did stay from further harmes,
 To payne such goodly *guerdon* as the spake.
Spens. F. Q., i, vii, 15.

Used also for retribution of evil:

To beare such *guerdon* of their traitorous fact,
 As may be both due vengeance to themselves,
 And bolsonie terror to posteritie.
Ferrex and Porrex, O. Pl., i, 153.

To GUERDON. To recompense; made from the substantive.

My lord protector will, I doubt it not,
 See you well *guerdon'd* for these good deserts.
3 Hen. VI, i, 4.

Speak on, I'll *guerdon* thee, what'er it be.
Spanish Tragedy, O. Pl., iii, 131.

Obtains from him who does high heav'n's command,
 In a short time, to *guerdon* all, a son.
Farshaw's Lured, iii, st. 26.

In a bad sense also:

And I am *guerdon'd* at the last with shame.
3 Hen. VI, iii, 2.

†**GUEST-CHAMBER.** A chamber for visitors.

Why, Rafe, sayd I, thou knowest where she lyeth in the *guest chamber*, and what with thou give me if I turne thee in to her?

Greene's Newes both from Heaven and Hell, 1600.

†**GUESTIVE.** Pertaining to a guest.

For all such guests as there seek *guestive* fare.

Chapman's Odys., xvi.

†**GUEST-MEAL.** A dinner party.

Convivium. *supper*, *entertainment*, *Lysim.* Convive. A banquet on eating and drinking together; a *guest meal*.

Nomenclator, 1606.

†**GUEST-ROOM.** The same as *guest-chamber*.

But this I say, there was but one *guest-room*, flung with a pentice cloth spoke age enough.

History of Albion and Bellona, 1638, p. 181.

GUIDON, s. A small flag, or standard; attributed, in the following passage, to a troop of archers; but properly of horse.

The *guidon*, according to Markham, is inferior to the standard, being the first colour any commander of horse can let fly in the field. It was generally of damask, fringed, and usually three feet in breadth near the staff, becoming by degrees towards the bottom, where it was by a slit divided into two peaks. It was originally borne by the dragoons, and might be charged with the armorial bearings of the owner.

Greene's Milt. Antiq., vol. ii, p. 358.

Moretes, thou this day shalt lead the horse,
Take thou the cornet; Taroun, thou the archers,
Be thine the *guidon*.

Four Prentices of L., O. Pl., vi, 630.

The king of England's self, and his renowned son,
Under his *guidon* march, as private soldiers there.

Drayt. Polyd., xviii, p. 1007.

Again:

Loading six thousand horse, let his brave *guidon* fly.

Ibid., p. 1010.

It is originally a French term, and defined by Cotgrave, "a standard, ensigne, or banner"—"also he that bears it."

†And upon an edict or proclamation made, that the morning next following they should all meet in the open plains field, the prince being come forth with greater port and pompos than usually, mounted up to the tribunal, environed about with ensignes, as well the main eagle standards, as banners and *guidons*, as also guarded with whole squadrons of armed cohorts.

Holland's Ammannus Marcellinus, 1600.

†The residence of the common people could neither see Perkyn nor yet the standards nor *guidon* homes of their captives.

Hall, Henry VII, fol. 47.

GUIDRESSE. A female guide; made, by analogy of derivation, as from *guider*.

Fortune herself the *guidress* of all worldly chances.

Chalmer's Maria Broom, P. 4.

To **GUIE**, for to guide.

Eight hundred horse, from Champain come, be *guies*.

Four Prentices, i, 48.

And with this band into herds and flocks that *gui'd*,
Now kings and realms be threaten'd and *defy'd*.

Ibid., 68.

A withen staff his steps unstable *guies*,
Which serv'd his feeble members to uphold.

Ibid., x, 9.

†**GUILT-PLATS.** Plots of gold.

Up with the day, the sun thou welcomest them,
Sportist in the *guilt-plats* of his beams,
And all these merry dayes mak'et merry men,
Thy self, and melancholy streamer.

Loveless's Lucretia, 1600.

GUINEA-HEN. A cant term for a prostitute.

Ere I would say I would drown myself for the love of a *guinea-hen*, I would change my humanity with a baboon.

Othello, i, 3.

Iago applies this term to Desdemona, to make Roderigo think lightly of his passion.

Tender's the cock o' the game

About to tread yon *guinea-hen*, they're billing.

Albertus Wallenstein, 1600.

GUINEVER, properly **GENEVRA**.

Queen to king Arthur. Of her gallantries the old ballads and metrical romances exhibit rather a scandalous chronicle. See Percy's *Reliques*, iii, 340. Hence her name was made proverbial among our old dramatists.

So I may answer thee with one as old, that was a woman when queen *Guinever* of Britain was a little wench.

Love's L. L., iv, 1.

Here's a Paris reports that Helen; there's a lady *Guinever* bears up that sir Lancelot.

Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 80.

See also O. Pl., ix, 87.

Her declared lover was sir Lancelot of the Lake, of whose amours with her, the following account is borrowed from Mr. Dunlop's *History of Fiction*, where it is drawn, rather more at large, from the romance of *Lancelot du Lac*:

The history of Arthur receives a singular coloring from the amours of his queen with Lancelot. On his first appearance, he makes a strong impression on the heart of *Genevra*. It is for her sake that the young knight lays whole cargoes of tributary crowns at the feet of her husband. — In compliment to *Genevra* he attacks and defeats king Gallehaut, who becomes his chief confidant, and brings about the first stolen interview between his friend and *Genevra*. When Arthur, deceived by the artifices of a woman, who insisted that she was the real *Genevra*, repudiates his queen, leaving her at liberty to indulge without restraint her passion for Lancelot, the knight is not unmindful, he deems it necessary for the dignity of his mistress, that she should be restored to the throne of Britain; and that, protected in her reputation by the sword of her lover, she should pass her life in reputable adultery. Hence a great number of his exploits are single combats, undertaken in defence of the innocence of his mistress, in which his success is usually greater than he deserved from the justice of his cause.

Vol. i, p. 257.

At length the intrigue is discovered by the fairy Morgain (or Morgana), the sister of Arthur; but, after the death of the king, "*Genevra*, as if she thought pleasure only gratifying while criminal, withdraws to a convent."

QUINQUENNium, properly *quinquenn-*

nium. The space of five years. Whether the gipsy was intended to corrupt this Latin word, or the printers played the gipsy, is uncertain; the meaning is clear, and Mr. Gifford has printed it *quinquennium*: but Whalley hesitated.

Though for seven years together he was very carefully carried at his mother's back—yet looks he as if he never saw his *quinquennium*.

B. Jons. Gipsies Metamorph., 1st Part.

GULCH, s. A glutton; and, *to GULCH, v.*, to swallow greedily; words made from each other, but in what order is not so clear. See Todd, who quotes the verb from Turberville. Skinner has *gulchin*, which he considers as *gulekin*, parvus gulo. But the word seems rather intensive than diminutive, and is applied to very fat persons. The coarseness of the sound was, I fancy, intended to mark the coarseness of the person so designated. Coles Latinizes it by *ventricosus*. Sherwood renders it in French by *galaffre*, glutton, and similar words; among others, by *ventre à la poulaine*, which Cotgrave explains by “a *gulching*, or huge bellie; a bellie as big as a tunne.”

Come, we must have you turn fidler again, slave; get a base violin at your back, and march in a tawney coat, with one sleeve, to goose fair; then you'll know us, you'll see us then, you will, *gulch*, you will.

B. Jons. Poetaster, iii, 4.

Mr. Gifford prints it “base viol,” which is probably right, but is not in the old copies.

You muddy *gulch*, dar'st look me in the face,
While mine eyes sparkle with revengeful fire?

Lingua, O. Pl., v, 232.

Said to Crapula, who is just after called, “fat bawson.” The passage is there erroneously printed as prose.

GULES. The heraldic term for the colour red; from the French *gueules*, which word is itself derived from the barbarous Latin, *gulæ*, signifying furs dyed red, and worn as ornaments of dress. “Horreant et murium rubricatas pelliculas, quas *gulas* vocant, manibus circumdare sacratibus.” *S. Bern. Epist.*, 42, c. 2. So also the *Annal. Benedict.*, p. 460: “Delicioris etiam vestitus nulla canonicis cura, ita ut *gulas*, quibus nunc ardet

clerus, penitus nescirent.” See Du Cange, Gloss., in *Gula*.

Shakespeare has once used it for red, as if a common term:

Follow thy drum,
With man's blood paint the ground; *gules, gules.*
Timon of A., iv, 3.

So also Beaumont and Fletcher:

Let's march to rest, and set in *gules*, like suns.
Bonduca, iii, 5.

In another passage, however, Shakespeare marks its relation to heraldry:

Hath now this dread and black complexion smear'd
With heraldry more dismal; head to foot
Now he is total *gules.* *Hamlet*, ii, 2.

TO GULE. An awkward verb, made from the above.

Old Hecuba's reverend locks
Be *gul'd* in slaughter. *Heyw. Iron Age*, Part 2.

GULF, for the stomach or paunch. In this sense, possibly formed from *gulp*.

Witches' mummy; maw and *gulf*
Of the ravine'd salt sea shark. *Macb.*, iv, 1.

In the following it clearly means inside or belly:

I'de have some round preferment, corpulent dignity,
That bears some breadth and compass in the *gulf*
on't. *Middl. Game at Chess*, act iii, sign. E 3, b.

A GULL. A dupe, or fool; from *to gull*, which is thought to be derived from *guiller*, old French. *To gull* is not so much disused as the substantive; and even that can hardly be termed obsolete.

When sharpers were considered as bird-catchers, a *gull* was their proper prey. See D'Israeli's *Curios. of Lit.*, vol. iii, p. 84.

You *gull* Malvolio is turned heathen, a very renegade.
Twel. Night, iii, 2.

What would you do, you peremptory *gull*?
B. Jons. every Man in his H., i, 2.

A double allusion is introduced in the next passage to the bird called a *gull*, and to the sense here given:

For I do fear,
When every feather sticks in his own wing,
Lord Timon will be left a naked *gull*,
Which flashes now a phoenix. *Timon of A.*, ii, 1.

In the dramatic personæ to the play of *Every Man in his Humour*, master Stephen is styled a *country gull*, and master Matthew the *town gull*, which is equivalent to the dupe of each place.

Also for a cheat or imposition:

I should think this a *gull*, but that the white-bearded fellow speaks it. *Much Ado*, ii, 3.

But a *gull* is most completely defined by J. D. (supposed to be Sir John Davies), in an epigram on the subject, about 1598:

Of a Gull.

Oft in my laughing rimes I name a *gull*,
 But this new terme will many questions breeds ;
 Therefore at first I will expresse at full,
 Who is a true and perfect *gull* indeed.
 A *gull* is he, who feares a velvet gowne,
 And when a wench is brave, dares not speake to
 her ;
 A *gull* is he which traverseth the towne,
 And is for marriage knowne a common wooer.
 A *gull* is he, who while he proudly weares
 A silver-hilted rapier by his side,
 Indures the lyes and knockes about the eares,
 While in his sheath his sleeping sword doth bide.
 A *gull* is he which weares good handsome cloathes,
 And stands in presence stroaking up his hayre ;
 And filles up his unperfect speech with oathes,
 But speakes not one wise word throughout the
 yeare.
 But to define a *gull* in termes precise,
 A *gull* is he which seemes and is not wise.

*Ovid's El. by C. M. and Epig. by J. D., also
 Censura Liter., viii, 123.*

This is exactly what the French term
un fat; a fellow assuming to be
 something, without sense to support
 him.

†**T'o GULL.** Explained as formed from
 Lat. *gula*, and meaning to swallow.

This brave flood, that strengthens and adorns
 Your city with his silver gulfs, to whom so many bulls
 Your zeal hath offer'd, which blind zeal his sacred
 current *gulls*,

With casting chariots and horse quick to his pray'd-
 for aid,
 Shall nothing profit. *Chapm. Il., xxi, 130.*

Perhaps in the following passage it
 means to give the colour of gules to.

Achilles durst not looke on Hector when
 He *guld* his silver armes in Greekish bloud ;
 Homer that lov'd him more then other men,
 Gave him such hart, that he gainst Hector stood.

Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†**GULLERY.** Cheating; swindling.

Neverthesse, whosoever will but looke into the
 lying legend of golden *gullery*, there they shall finde
 that the poore seduced ignorant Romanists doe imitate
 all the idolatrous fornication of the heathen pagans
 and infidels. *Taylor's Workes, 1630.*

Lis. Upon you both, so, so, so, how greedily their
 inventions like bugles follow the sent of their owne
gullery, yet these are no fooles, God forbid, not they.

Ile of Gulls, 1633.

Lit. What more *gulleries* yet? they have cosend mee
 of my daughters, I hope they will cheate me of my
 wife too: have you any more of these tricks to shew,
 ha? *Marmyon's Fine Companion, 1633.*

†**GULLET.** A gutter; a sink.

As for example, in old time at the streits or *gullet*
 Caudinæ, when the Roman legions were in Samnium
 put to the yoke.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†**GULL-FINCH.** A person easily de-
 ceived.

Fooles past and present and to come, they say,
 To thee in generall must all give way ;
 Apuleius asse, nor Mida's lolling eares,
 No fellowship with thee (brave Coriat) beares.
 For 'tis concluded 'mongst the wizards all,
 To make thee master of *Gul-finches* hall.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**GULL-GROPER.** A person, gene-
 rally an old usurer, who lent money
 to a gallant at an ordinary who had

been unfortunate in play. Dekker
 devotes a chapter to this character in
 his *Lanthorne and Candle-light, 1620*.
 According to him, "the *gul-groper* is
 commonly an old mony-monger, who
 having travaild through all the follyes
 of the world in his youth, knowes
 them well, and shunnes them in his
 age, his whole felicitie being to fill his
 bags with golde and silver."

GULLIGUT, a burlesque word. A
 devourer, one of capacious paunch.
 More serious derivations have been
 given; but is it not, probably, from
gully; to mark a person whose maw
 was like a sink, or *gully*, into which
 all sorts of things went down? Coles
 evidently thought so, for he writes it,
 "*gullygut*;" and Burton says much
 to this purpose, "An insatiable paunch
 is a pernicious *sink*." *Anat. Mel.,*
p. 72.

Nothing behinde in number with the invincible
 Spanish armada, though they were not such Gar-
 gantuan boysterous *gulliguts* as they.

Nash's Lenten St., Harl. Misc., vi, 149.

†**GULLOWING.** Greedy.

O thou devouring and *gullowing* paunch of a glutton.
Terence, MS. trans., 1619.

GUM-GOLS. A compound of *gum* and
golls. I suppose clammy hands.

Do the lords bow, and the regarded scarlets
 Kiss the *gum-gols*, and cry, We are your servants?
B. & Fl. Philaster, v, 4.

GUMM'D VELVET. Velvet and taffeta
 were sometimes stiffened with gum,
 to make them sit better; but the con-
 sequence was, that the stuff, being
 thus hardened, quickly rubbed and
 fretted itself out.

I have remov'd Falstaff's horse, and he frets like a
gumm'd velvet. *1 Hen. IV, ii, 2.*

I'll come among you, ye goatish blooded toderers, as
gum into taffeta, to fret, to fret.

Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 17.

So of a young woman it is said,

She's a dainty piece of stuff—smooth and soft as new
 satin; she was never *gummed* yet, boy, nor *fretted*.

B. & Fl. Woman Hat., iv, 2.

†**GUNDALOE.** Gondolas. Pepys, in
 his Diary, 1661, mentions seeing two
gundaloes on the Thames.

GUNSTONES. Balls of stone used in
 heavy artillery before the introduc-
 tion of iron shot.

And tell the pleasant prince this mock of his
 Hath turn'd his balls to *gunstones*; and his soul
 Shall stand sore charged for the wasteful vengeance
 That shall fly with them. *Hen. V, i, 2.*

That I could shoot mine eyes at him like *gunstones*!
B. Jona. Volpone, v, 8.

About seven of the clock marched forward the light peeces of ordnance, with *stone* and powder.

Holins., p. 947.

GURMOND. A glutton; from the French, *gourmand*.

And surely, let Seneca say what hee please, it might very well be that his famous *gurmond* [Apicius] turned his course unto this country.

Healde's Disc. of New. W., B. i, ch. 5.

The word occurs often afterwards.

GURNET, or GURNARD. A fish of the *piper* kind, of which there are several species; the *gray*, the *red*, the *streaked*, &c.; all, as well as the *piper* itself, comprised under the genus *trigla* of Linnæus. It was probably thought a very bad and vulgar dish when *soused*, or pickled; hence, *sous'd gurnet* was a common term of reproach.

If I be not asham'd of my soldiers, I am a *sous'd gurnet*.

1 Hen. IV, iv, 1.

Thou shalt sit at the upper end, punk!—punk! you *sous'd gurnet*!

Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 290.

Out, you *sous'd gurnet*, you wool-fist! begone, I say, and bid the players dispatch, and come quickly.

Wily Beguiled, Prol., Origin of Dr., iii, 294.

To GUST. To taste; seldom used; from *gust*, subst.

Sicilia is a—so-forth. 'Tis far gone

When I shall *gust* it last.

Winter's T., i, 2.

†**GUSTFULL.** Tasteful; pleasant.

We find that a stumble makes one take firmer footing, and the base suds which vice useth to leave behind it makes vertue afterward far more *gustfull*; no knowledg is like that of contraries.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†**GUTLING.** “*Guttlings*, bellie gods, gulones.” *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 291.

†**GUT-PUDDING.** A sausage.

Farcimen, Varro. Intestinum concisa minutim carne similive fartura oppletum. ἀλλὰς. Boudin, saucisse, ou andouille. A *gut pudding*.

Nomenclator.

†**GUT-VEXER.** A fiddler.

Peace, varlets, scoundrels! Get out of my sight, you unlucky *gut-vexers*.

The Wizard, a Play, 1640, MS.

To GYBE, for to GIBE, q. v.; so also the substantive. Both are erroneously so spelt sometimes, in the modern editions of Shakespeare; hence, in Fluellin's Welch pronunciation, *gybes*.

He was full of jests, and *gybes*, and knaveries, and mocks.

Hen. V, iv, 7.

GYMMAL. See GIMMAL.

GYRE. A circle; from *gyrus*, Latin. A word at present very little, if at all, in use; formerly very common. It is found in the writings of Dryden.

In gambols and lascivious *gyres*

Their time they still bestow.

Dryd. Muses' Elys., p. 1447.

And then down stooping with an hundred *gyres*, His feet he fixed on mount Cephalon.

Lingula, O. Pl., v, 140.

When there might be giv'n

All earth to matter, with the *gyre* of heav'n.

Brown's Brit. Past., ii, 4, p. 137.

To GYRE. To turn round; from the substantive.

Which from their proper orbs not go,

Whether they *gyre* swift or slow.

Drayt. Ecl., 2, p. 1390.

GYVES, or GIVES. Fetters. A word little used, but hardly obsolete, at least in poetry.

If you will take upon you to assist him, it shall redeem you from your *gyves*.

Meas. for Meas., iv, 2.

Lay chain'd in *gyves*, fast fetter'd in his bolts.

Tancred and Gismunda, O. Pl., ii, 213.

It occurs very often in the *Two Noble Kinsmen*, and is there always *gyves*.

To GYVE. To fetter; from the noun.

I will *gyve* thee in thine own courtship.

Othello, ii, 1.

H.

†**HA.** Often used as an abbreviation of *have*, and sometimes printed *ha'*.

And I may have my will, ile neither *ha* poore scholler nor souldier about the court.

Day's Ile of Gulls, 1633.

Wid. For me, sister! *ha'* you found out a wife for me? *ha'* you? pray speak, *ha'* you?

Brome's Northern Lass.

HABBE OR NABBE. Have or have not, hit or miss, at a venture; quasi, *have or n'ave*, i. e., have not; as *nill* for will not.

The citizens in their rage imagining that every post in the church had bin one of their souldyers, shot *habbe or nabbe*, at random.

Holinshed, Hist. of Ireland, F 2, col. 2.

Hab-nab is the same, which Blount and Skinner derive rightly from the Saxon *habban* to have, and *nabban*, not to have; as, 'Tis *hab-nab* whether he will gain his point or not. *Glossogr.*

With that he circles draws and squares,

With cyphers, astral characters,

Then looks 'em o'er to understand 'em,

Although set down *hab-nab*, at random.

Hudibr., II, iii, 987.

I put it

Ev'n to your worship's bitterment, *hab nab*;

I shall have a chance o' the dice for't I hope,

Let them e'en run. *B. Jons. Tale of a Tub*, iv, 1.

As they came in by *hab, nab*, so will I bring them in a reckoning at six and at sevens.

Heywood, cited by Todd.

Hob or nob, now only used convivially to ask a person whether he will *have* a glass of wine or *not*, is most evidently a corruption of this; in proof of which Shakespeare has used it to mark an alternative of another kind: And his incensement at this moment is so implacable,

that satisfaction can be none, but by pangs of death and sepulcher; *hob, nob* is his word; give't or take't.
Twelf. N., iii, 4.

The derivation which Dr. Johnson has adopted, of *hap ne hap*, is mentioned by Skinner, but is inferior to the other. But nothing can be more ridiculous than the derivation which Grose offered, and another author adopted, from the *hob* of the chimney, &c. Mr. Todd has given these explanations under *Hab-nab*, and *Hob-nob*; but there is no doubt that originally they were distinct words, with or between them. Ray has erroneously mentioned *hab-nab* among arbitrary or rhyming reduplications.
Prov., p. 272, 3d ed.

†**HABERDASH.** Pedlar's merchandise.

They turne out ther trashe,
And shew ther *haberdashe*,
Ther pylde pedlarye
And scalde scullerye.

Papysticall Exhortation, n. d.

Used also as a verb, to deal or traffic.

What mean dull souls, in this high measure
To *haberdash*
In earth's base wares, whose greatest treasure
Is dross and trash.

Quarles's Emblems.

HABERDINE. That kind of cod which is usually salted. *Habordéan*, French.

And warn him not to cast his wanton eyne
On grosser bacon, and salt *haberdine*.

Hall's Satires, IV, iv, p. 68.

†His dayntie fare is turned to a hungry feast of dogs and cats, or *haberdine* and poore John, at the most.

Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

HABERGEON, or HAUBERGON. A breast-plate of mail, or of close steel. *Haubergeon*, French, from the German, *hals*, the neck, and *bergen*, to cover; whence the low Latin *halsberga*, &c. See Du Cange.

She also dofte her heavy *haberjeon*,
Which the fair feature of her limbs did hyde.

Spens. F. Q., III, ix, 21.

An hawberk some, and some a *haubergeon*;
So ev'ry one in arms was quickly dight.

Fairfax, Tasso, i, 72.

So it stands in the fourth edition (1749), and probably in the first. The second (1624) has it, "*And halbert some*," as quoted by Johnson, which spoils the sense, for *And* is not wanted; and certainly the men could not *donn*, or put on *halberts*, for defensive armour, which was the matter in question. Beckwith, in his edition of Blount's *Tenures*, seems to confound this with the *hacqueton*. See p. 92.

†**HABILIMENTED.** Dressed.

I there a chimney-sweepers wife have seene,
Habilimented like the diamond queene.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**HABITUAL.** Usual.

Care. Nay by this hand, 'tis given out, that you are great schollers, and are skild in all the *habitual* arts, and know their coherences, and that you are a kind of astrologers, observers of times and seasons, and for making of matches, beyond all the gallants in the kingdome.

Marmyon, Fine Companion, 1633.

HABLE, and HABILITY. So Spenser writes *able* and *ability*; as from *habile*, French. See *F. Q.*, I, xi, 19, and VI, iii, 7.

To HACK. To cut or chop. The appropriate term for chopping off the spurs of a knight, when he was to be degraded. Nothing else can be made of it in the following puzzling speech:

What—sir Alice Ford! these knights will *hack*, and so thou shouldst not alter the article of thy gentility.

Merr. W. W., i, 3.

One lady had said she might be knighted, alluding to her offered connection with Falstaff; the other, not yet knowing her meaning, says, "What, a female knight!—These knights will degrade such unqualified pretenders." This was the sense put to it by Capell and Johnson. The other conjectures, though from great men too, seem very forced and improbable.

HACKIN. A large sort of sausage, being a part of the cheer provided for Christmas festivities; from *to hack*, or chop; *hackstock* being still a chopping block, in the Scottish dialect. See Jamieson.

The *hackin* must be boiled by day break, or else two young men must take the maiden by the arms, and run her round the market place.

Aubrey MSS.

†**HACKNEY-COACHES,** are said to have first come into use at the beginning of the reign of Charles I.

Our historiographers of the city of London relate, that it was in this same year 1625 that any *hackney coaches* first began to ply in London streets (or rather at first stood ready at the inns, to be called for as they were wanted); and they were at this time only twenty in number. They in ten years time were increased so much in number that king Charles (anno 1635) thought it worth his while to issue an order of council for restraining the said increase.

Anderson's Origin of Commerce, ii, 20.

HACKNEY-MAN'S WAND. Probably a rider's switch. A *hackney-man* is explained by Minshew, "one who letteth horses to hire."

First, to spread your circle upon the ground, with little conjuring ceremony (as I'll have an *hackney-man's wand* silver'd o'er o' purpose for you).

Puritan, iii, 6, Suppl. to Sh., ii, 594.

†To the noble company of cordwainers, the worshipfull company of sadlers and woodmongers; to the worthy, honest and laudable company of watermen; and to the sacred societie of *hackney-men*; and finally, to us

many as are grieved and unjustly impoverished, and molested with the worlds running on wheels.

Taylor's Works.
†The world runs on wheels. The hackney-men, who were wont to have furnished travellers in all places, with fitting and serviceable horses for any journey, (by the multitude of coaches) are undone by the dozens, and the whole common-wealth most abominably jaded, that in many places a man had as good to ride upon a wooden post, as to post it upon one of those hunger-starv'd hirelings; which enormity can be imputed to nothing, but the coaches intrusion, in the hackney-mans confusion. *Ibid.*

HACKSTER. See **HAXTER.**

†**HACKSTER.** A swaggerer; a ruffian.

Abbas, the name of a terrible giant in the old romances; whence, *Ce fer Abbas*; this kill-cow, skarr-crow, bugbeare, swashbuckler, horrible *hackster*.

HACQUETON. A stuffed jacket without sleeves, made of cloth or leather, and worn between the shirt and the armour. See Church's note on the following passage of Spenser; in which, however, it seems to mean armour, or some part of it.

Which hewing quite asunder, further way
It made, and on his *hacqueton* did light,
The which dividing with importune sway
It saw'd in his right side, and there the dint did stay.
F. Q., II, viii, 38.

Chaucer describes these things exactly in their order. The knight puts on first a shirt;

And next his shirt an *hacqueton*,
And ovr than an habergeon,
For percing of his berte.
And ovr that a fine hauberke,
Was all wrought of Jewes werke,
Full strong it was of plate.
And ovr that his cote armoure.

Life of Sir Thomas, v. 18790, ed. Tyrwh.

If the hauberk had not been of strong plate, it could not have supported the "Jewes werke" wrought in it. I suspect *Jewes werke* to mean jewellery, as the Jews were dealers in all rich things. Mr. Tyrwhitt has a different conjecture. See his note.

HAD-I-WIST, that is, *Had I known*. A common exclamation of those who repented of anything unadvisedly undertaken. "*Had-I-wist* it would have turned out so!"

And cause him, when he had his purpose mist,
To crie with late repentance, *Had-I-wist*.

Harr. Aristo, ix, 86.

Most miserable man! whom wicked fate
Hath brought to court, to sue for *had-y-wist*.

Spens. Moth. Hub. Tale, v. 893.

But, out alas, I wretch too late did sorrowe my amys,
Unless lord Pronus graunt me grace, in vnyne is
had-y-wist. *Promus & Cassandra, act II, sc. 2.*

Sometimes used much like a substantive, in the sense of repentance:

His pallid feares, his sorrows his affrightings,
His late-wisht *had-I-wists*, remorseful bitings.

Browne, Brit. Past., I, v, p. 57

For when they shift to sit in hauntie throncs,
With hope to rule the sceptre as they list,
Ther's no regard nor feare of *had-I-wist*.

Mirr. for Magist., Vitellius, p. 160.

In the *Paradise of Dayntie Devises*, is a poem, entitled, "*Beware of had-I-wyst*." It begins,

Beware of *had-I-wyst*, whose fine brings care and smart.

Sign. A 1.

†Knowledge preventeth a mischief before it come,
When *had-I-wist* seen it not, till it is past and gone,
puts on the helmet after the head is broken, and shuts
the stable doore when the steed is stolne.

*Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of
Excellent Descriptions, 1616.*

†List lordings, list (if you have list to list),
I write not here a tale of *had-I-wist*;
But you shall heare of travels, and relations,
Descriptions of strange (yet English) fashions.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†On *Walter Moon*.

Here lyen Wat Moon, that great tobacconist,
Who dy'd too soon for lack of *had-I-wist*

Witts Recreations, 1651.

HADB. Apparently a high pasture. I see no probable origin for it but the Saxon *had*, or head.

And on the lower leas, as on the higher *hadon*,
The dainty clover grown, of grass the only silt.

Drayt. Pol., xii, p. 921.

†**TO HAFT.** To put off.

With these pernicious words iterated continually unto him, he grew enkindled, and without any further *hafting* or holding off, delivered up all that was demanded. *Holland's Amianus Marcellinus, 1608.*

HAGGARD. A hawk not manned, or trained to obedience; a wild hawk. *Hagard*, French.

If I do prove her *haggard*.—

—I'd whistle her off. *Othello, iii, 3.*

I know her spirits are as coy and wild

As *haggards* of the rock. *Much Ado, iii, 1.*

Much of the knowledge of falconry is comprised in the following allegory:

My falcon now is sharp, and passing empty,
And 'till she stoop she must not be full-gorg'd,
For then she never looks upon her lure.
Another way I have to man my *haggard*,
To make her come, and know her keeper's call;
That is, to watch her, as we watch those kites
That bate, and beat, and will not be obedient.
She eat no meat to-day, nor more shall eat;
Last night she slept not, and to-night she shall not.

Tem. Shr., iv, 1.

What, have you not brought this young wild *haggard*
to the lure yet? *City Night-cap, O. Pl., xi, 2:7.*

HAGS. Haws or brambles.

This said, he led me over holts and *hags*,
Through thorns and bushes scant my legs I drew

Pursh Tasso, viii, 41.

†**HAIGHT.** The exclamation used to urge an animal forward.

A silly frier came to a doctor of Toledo, and told him that hee thought he had incur'd irregularitie for saying to his ass by the way as he accompanied c-raine prisoners to execution: *Haight* beast, and on a God's name, supposing that by reason thereof he had so much the sooner brought the poore prisoners to their ends. To whome the doctor answered In reparation of that irregularitie, you must seeke out the said ass againe, and as often as you smite then unto him *haight* beast, or on a God's name, so often say unto him now, Hoe, beast, faire and softly, a God's name.

Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614

HAIL-FELLOW. An expression of intimacy. To be *hail-fellow* with any one, to be on such a footing as to greet him with *hail-fellow* at meeting. Still used occasionally, though not in serious writing.

Now man, that erst *haile-fellow* was with beast,
Woxe on to weene himselfe a god at least.

Hall's Satires, III, i, p. 40.

[In the following passage, *hail* appears corrupted into *hay*.]

†Putting't on's trencher, to't doth fall,
Say'ng: now I hope I've pleas'd you all.
The cookes too, having done, were set
At table *hay fellow well met*;
The meanest scullion had like cheere
With the sufficient'st man sate there.

Homer a la Mode, 1685.

†To **HAILSE.** To greet, to embrace.

And therewyth I turned me to Raphaell, and when
we hadde *haylsede* thone thother and hadde spoken
thies comen wordes, that he customably spoken.

More's Utopia, 1551.

†**HAIL-SHOT.** What we now call grape-shot.

When showing *haile-shot* from the storming heav'n,
Nor blustering gusts by Æols belching driven,
Could hold me backe, then oft I searcht and sought,
And found, and unto you the purchase brought.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

HAIR. The grain, texture, or quality of anything. A metaphorical expression, derived, as it seems, from the qualities of furs.

The quality and *hair* of our attempt
Brooks no division. 1 *Hen. IV*, iv, 1.
A lady of my *hair* cannot want pitying.

B. & Fl. Nice Valour, act i, p. 311.

†A fellow of your *haire* is very fitt
To be a secretaries follower.

Play of Sir Thomas More.

Hence, *against the hair*, is against the grain, or contrary to the nature of anything. See Ray's Proverbs, p. 194.

If you should fight, you go *against the hair* of your professions.

Mer. W. W., ii, 3.

He is melancholy without cause, and merry *against the hair*.

Tro. and Cress., i, 2.

Books in women's hands are as much *against the hair*, methinks, as to see men wear stomachers, Or night-rails.

Mayor of Quind., O. Pl., xi, 122.

Notwithstanding, I will go *against the haire* in all things, so I may please thee in anie thing.

Euph. & his Engl., A a 1.

From some vague notion, that abundance of hair denoted a lack of brains, arose an odd proverb, noticed by Ray, p. 180; thus, "Bush natural, *more hair than wit*." Shakespeare has an allusion to it:

Item, she hath *more hair than wit*. *Two Gent.*, iii, 1.
Now is the old proverb really performed,
More hair than wit.

Rhodon & Iris, 1631.

See also Decker's Satiromastix, quoted by Steevens.

HAIR, DYED. It was customary, in

the time of Shakespeare, &c., to dye the hair, in order to improve its colour.

If any have *haire* of her owne natural growing, which is not faire ynough, then they will *die* it in divers collours.

Stubbs's Anatomie of Abuses.

Benedict therefore requires, as one of the perfections of his imaginary wife, that "her *hair* shall be of *what colour it please God*." *Much Ado*, ii, 3.

HAIR, FALSE. Much worn by ladies at the same period.

So are those crisped, snaky, golden locks,
Which make such wanton gambols with the wind,
Upon supposed fairness, often known
To be the dowry of a second head,
The skull that bred them in the sepulchre.

Mer. of Ven., iii, 2.

Before the golden tresses of the dead,
The right of sepulchres, were shorn away,
To live a second life on second head,
Ere beauty's dead fleece made another gay.

Shakesp., Sonnet 68.

Nay more than this, they'll any thing endure,
And with large sums they stick not to procure
Hair from the dead, yea, and the most unclean;
To help their pride they nothing will disdain.

Drayt. Moone., vol. ii, p. 469.

There have seldom, I fancy, been times when this was not done, in cases of necessity; but, by the above and similar passages, it seems to have been at that time considered as a new practice.

HAIR OF A HORSE. It was a current notion formerly, that a horse-hair dropped into corrupted water would soon become an animal.

A *horse-haire* laid in a pale full of the like water, will in a short time stirre, and become a living creature.

Holinsh. Descr. of Engl., p. 224.

Much is breeding,

Which, like the courser's hair, hath yet but life,
And not a serpent's poison. *Ant. & Cl.*, i, 2.

†**HAIR-LACE.** A band for the hair.

A *haire-lace*, fascia crinalis vel texta.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 217.

HAIRY CHILD. A female child was shown as a sight, about the beginning or middle of the seventeenth century, whose body was almost entirely covered with hair, which was pretended to be accounted for in the manner mentioned in the following passage:

'Tis thought the *hairy child* that's shewn about,
Came by the mother's thinking on the picture
Of St. John Baptist in his camel's coat.

Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 240.

We have here a curious list of sights:

The birds

Brought from Peru, the *hairy wench*, the camel,
The elephant, dromedaries, or Windsor castle,
The woman with dead flesh, or she that washes,
Threads needles, dresses her children, plays
O' th' virginals with her feet.

City Match, O. Pl., ix, 277.

HALCYON, or KING'S FISHER. It was a currently received opinion, that the body of this bird, hung up so as to move freely, would always turn its breast to the wind. Brown thus opens his chapter upon the subject:

That a *king-fisher* hanged by the bill sheweth in what quarter the wind is, by an occult and secret propriety, converting the breast to that point of the horizon from whence the wind doth blow, is a received opinion and very strange; introducing natural weathercocks, and extending magnetical positions as far as animal natures. A conceit supported chiefly by present practice, yet not made out by reason or experience. *Vulg. Err.*, III, x.

He then proceeds to reason against it, and to show that it failed entirely in his experiments; yet, in the conclusion, he expresses a doubt whether the fault might not be in the mode of suspension:

Hanging it by the bill, whereas we should do it by the back, that by the bill it might point out the quarters of the wind. For so hath Kircherus described the orbis and the sea swallow.

This is certainly the method pointed out in some of the subsequent quotations; but we may venture to affirm, that one method would be no more successful than the other, unless it were so contrived that the bill, or tail, should act mechanically as the vane; whereas they were hung in rooms, not actually exposed to the wind.

Renegé, affirm, and turn their *halcyon beaks*
With ev'ry gale and vary of their masters. *Lear*, ii, 2.
But how now stands the wind?
Into what corner peers my *halcyon's bill*?
Ha! to the east? Yes: see how stand the vanes!
East and by south. *Jew of Malta*, O. Pl., viii, 307.
Or as a *halcyon*, with her turning breast,
Demonstrates wind from wind, and east from west.
Storer's Poem on the Life, &c., of Cardinal Wolsey,
1599, cited by Mr. Steevens.

HALE, s. Health, safety. Hæl, Saxon.
Eftsoones, all heedlesse of his dearest hale,
Full greedily into the heard he thrust.
Sp. Astrophel, ver. 103.

In the following passage *hales* seems to be put for horse-litter, or something of the sort:

And to avoyde the flixe, and suche dangerous diseases as doth many times chaunce to souldiours by reason of lying upon the ground and uncovered, and lykewyse to horses for lacke of *hales*.
Letter of I. B., 1572, in *Cens. Lit.*, vii, 240.

†**HALF.** *To the halves*, one half.

Perturbations, that purge to the halves, tire nature, and molest the body to no purpose.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., part ii, sect. 2.

HALF-CAPS. Half bows, slight salutations with the cap.

And so, intending other serious matters,
After distasteful looks, and these hard fractions,

With certain *half-caps*, and cold morning nods,
They froze me into silence. *Timon of A.*, ii, 2.

HALF-FACED. Showing only half the face, the rest being concealed.

Whose hopeful colours
Advance our *half-fac'd* sun, striving to shine,
Under the which is writ—*invitis nubibus*.

2 *Hen. VI*, iv, 1.
George Pyeboard? honest George? why cam'st thou
in *half-fac'd*, muffled so?

Puritan, iii, 6, Suppl. to Sh., ii, 591.

Said also of a face drawn in profile. *Half-fac'd* groats were those which had the king's face in profile; whereas the more valuable pieces generally represented the front face, till the reign of Henry VII.

Because he hath a *half face*, like my father,
With that *half face* would he have all my land:
A *half-fac'd* groat, five hundred pounds a year!

K. John, i, 1.

In the first two of the above lines, *half face* contemptuously alludes to a thin, meagre face, half formed, as it were. In the following, the diminutiveness of the coin seems alone to be pointed out:

You *half-fac'd* groat! you thick-cheek'd chitty-face!
Rob. E. of Huntington, 160.

Falstaff ridicules Shadow for his thin face, with the same contemptuous epithet:

This same *half-faced* fellow. Shadow—he presents a mark to the enemy; the foeman may, with as great aim, level at the edge of a pen-knife.

2 *Hen. IV*, iii, 1.

I am inclined to think, that no more than a contemptuous idea of something imperfect is meant by *half-faced*, in the famous rant of Hotspur:

But out upon this *half-faced* fellowship!

1 *Hen. IV*, i, 3.

It has been supposed to allude to the *half-facing* of a dress; but that seems too minute. Here also it means merely imperfect:

With all other odd ends of your *half-faced* English.

Nash's Apol. for P. Penilesse.

HALF-KIRTLE. A common dress of courtesans; seems to have been a short-skirted loose-bodied gown; but not a bed-gown, though they might also be worn.

You filthy famish'd correctioner! if you be not swinged,
I'll forswear *half-kirtles*.

2 *Hen. IV*, v, 4.

HALF-PENNY. "To have his hand on his half-penny," is a proverbial phrase for being attentive to the object of interest, or what is called the main-chance; but it is also used for being attentive to any particular object. It is quibbled on by Lyly, who seems to

have introduced a boy called *Half-penie* for that *ingenious* purpose :

Ri. Dromio, looke heere, now is my hand on my *half-penny*. *Half.* Thou liest, thou hast not a farthing to lay thy hands on, I am none of thine.

Mother Bombie, ii, 1.

But the blinde [deafe] man, *having his hand on another half-penny*, said, What is that you say, sir? Hath the clocke stricken?

Notes on Du Bartas, To the Reader, 2d page.

HALFENDEALE. One half; said to be a Chaucerian word.

That now the humid night was farforth spent,
And heavenly lamps were *halfendeale* ybrent.

Spens. F. Q., III, ix, 53.

†**HALF-PIKE.** A particular exercise with the pike.

Jer. Well, ile trie one course with thee at the *half pike*, and then goe,—come draw thy pike.

Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

HALIDOM. Holiness, faith, sanctity. *Haligdome*, Saxon. *Holy*, with the termination *dome*; as kingdom, Christendom, &c. *Holy dame* is not the true origin.

By my *hallidom*, I was fast asleep.

Two Gent. of Ver., iv, 2.

Now, on my faith and *holy-dom*, we are
Beholden to your worship.

B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, iv, 6.

Now sure, and by my *hallidome*, quoth he,
Ye a great master are in your degree.

Spens. M. Hüb., 545.

†**HALKARD.** A person of low degree.

A *halkard* or of low degree, proletarius.

Withals' Dictionaris, ed. 1608, p. 268.

A HALL, A HALL. An exclamation commonly used to make room in a crowd, for any particular purpose, as we now say *a ring, a ring!*

Come, musicians, play.

A hall! a hall! give room, and foot it, girls.

Rom. & Jul., i, 5.

And help with your call

For a *hall! a hall!*

Stand up to the wall,

Both good men and tall.

B. Jons. Masque of Gipsies Metam., vi, 110, Whalley.

Then cry a *hall! a hall!*

'Tis merry in Tottenham-hall when beards wag all.

Ibid., *Tale of a Tub*, v, 9.

A hall! a hall!

Roome for the spheres, the orbs celestiall

Will dance Kemp's jigge.

Marston, Sat., III, xi, p. 225.

Marshall! *an hall there!* Pray you, sir, make roome
For us poor knights who in the sag-end come.

Parthenia's Passions, in *Brathwaite's Honest Ghost*, p. 293.

It seems also to have been used to call people together to attend a spectacle, or ceremony. Thus, in the *Widow's Tears*, Argus comes in, and cries *a hall! a hall!* in order to call the servants together, when there is only one person besides himself on the stage :

A hall! a hall! who's without, there? [*Enter two or three with cushions.*] Come on; y'are proper grooms,

are ye not? slight, I think y'are all bridegrooms, ye take your pleasures so; a company of dormice. Their honours are upon coming, and the room not ready.

O. Pl., vi, 185.

So :

A hall! a hall! let all the deadly sins

Come in, and here accuse me. *Herod. & Antip.*

†**HALL-DAY.** A court day.

An *hall day*: a court day: a day of pleading, as in terme time at Westminster hall, &c.

Nomenclator, 1585.

HALLOWMAS. The mass or feast-day of *All-hallows*, that is *All Saints*. Shakespeare alludes to a custom relative to this day, some traces of which are said to be still preserved in Staffordshire; where, on All Saints' day, the poor people go from parish to parish *a souling*, as they call it, that is, begging, in a certain lamentable tone, for a kind of cakes called *soul-cakes*, and singing a song which they call the *souler's song*. Several of these terms clearly point out the condition of this benevolence, which was, that the beggars should pray for the souls of the giver's departed friends, on the ensuing day, Nov. 2, which was the feast of *All Souls*.

To watch like one that fears robbing; to speak puling, like a beggar at *Hallow-mas*. *Two Gent. of V.*, ii, 1. My wife to France; from whence, set forth in pomp, She came adorned hither, like sweet May, Sent back like *Hallow-mas*, or short'st of day.

Rich. II., v, 1.

I am convinced that I have seen *hallows*, for saints, separately used, but have not marked the reference.

HALSE. Neck; a Saxon word, which seems to have remained longer in use in the phrase of *hanging by the halse*, than in any other. It occurs in Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, 4493 and 10253, and a verb made from it, *to halse*, to embrace, is used by him and Gavin Douglas, in the glossary to whose *Virgil* it is explained.

A theevisher knave is not on live, more filching no more false,

Many a truer man than he hase hanged up by the *halse*. *Gammer Gurton*, *O. Pl.*, ii, 64.

Hence, probably, *halter*, for *halster*, as being applied to the neck.

To HALSE, or HAULSE. To embrace, or hang on the neck, is used by Spenser also :

Instead of strokes, each other kissed glad

And lovely *haulst*, from feare of treason free.

F. Q., IV, iii, 49.

†*C.* What say you?

M. I will say nothing of hausing and kissing, I account that as nothing. *Terence in English*, 1614.

See also to **ENHALSE**, for to clasp round the neck.

†**HALSIER**. A barge-drawer.

Helciarins, Mart. qui navim adverse amne trahit fune ductario. Qui tire un bateau. An *halsier*, or he which haleth and draweth a ship or barge alongst the river by a rope: also he that draweth up burthens and packes into the ship. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

†**HALTER-MEN**. Hangmen.

But it is an ill wind that blows no man to good, for *halter-men* and ballet-makers were not better set aworke this many a day.

Conceited Letters Newly Layd Open, or A most excellent Bundle of New Wit, 4to, 1638.

HALTERSACK. A term of reproach, equivalent to *hang-dog*. Minshew writes it *haltersick*, and explains it, "One whom the gallows groans for." Coles has "One *halter-sick*, nebulo egregius." Holioke also has *sick*.

If he were my son, I would hang him up by the heels, and flea him, and salt him, whoreson *halter-sack*!

B. and Fl. Kn. of Burning Pestle, i, p. 376.

Away, you *halter-sack*, you.

Ibid., *King and no K.*, act ii.

Thy beginning was *knap-sack*, and thy ending will be *halter-sack*.

Ibid., *Four Plays in One*, Pl. 1st.

Here Mr. Seward also conjectured *halter-sick*. These conjectures may be right; but, from the incongruity of calling a person *halter-sick*, before the halter has approached him, I rather think that *halter-sack* meant, that the person so called was doomed to hang upon a halter, like a sack.

†**HAMKIN**. "A kind of pudding made upon the bones of a shoulder of mutton." *Dunton's Ladies Dictionary*.

†**HANCED**. Intoxicated (apparently).

I swear by these contents and all that is herein contained, that by the courteous favour of these gentlemen, I doe finde my selfe sufficiently *hanced*, and that henceforth I shall acknowledge it; and that whensoever I shall offer to bee *hanced* againe, I shall arme my selfe with the craft of a fox, the manners of a hogge, the wisdom of an asse, mixt with the civility of a beare. This was the forme of the oath, which as neare as I can shall bee performed on my part; and heere is to bee noted that the first word a nurse or a mother doth teach her children, if they bee males, is drinke, or beere; so that most of them are transformed to barrells, firkinges, and kinderkins, alwayes fraught with Hamburge beere. *Taylor's Workes*.

†**HAND**, was prefixed to names of animals in the sense of tame; as *hand-wolf*, i. e., a tame wolf.

Do not mock me;

Though I am tame, and bred up with my wrongs,
Which are my foster-brothers, I may leap,
Like a *hand-wolf*, into my natural wildness,
And do an outrage. *B. and Fl. Maid's Tragedy*.

HAND, AT ANY HAND. Phrase, for at any rate, at all events.

Hark you, sir; I'll have them very fairly bound:
All books of love; see that at *any hand*.

Tam. of Shr., i, 2.

Sometimes in *any hand*:

O, for the love of laughter, hinder not the humour of his design; let him fetch off his drum in *any hand*.
All's well, &c., iii, 6.

So also of *all hands*:

We cannot cross the cause why we were born,
Therefore, of *all hands*, we must be forsworn.

Love's L. L., iv, 3.

Of *his hands* was a phrase equivalent to of his inches, or of his size; a hand being the measure of four inches. "As tall a man of *his hands*," &c., was a phrase used, most likely, for the sake of a jocular equivocation in the word *tall*, which meant either bold or high:

Ay, forsooth; but he is as tall a man of *his hands* as any is between this and his head; he hath fought with a warrener. *Merry W. W.*, i, 4.

And I'll swear to the prince thou art a tall fellow of *thy hands*, and that thou wilt not be drunk; but I know thou art no tall fellow of *thy hands*, and that thou wilt be drunk; but I'll swear it: and I would thou wouldst be a tall fellow of *thy hands*.

Winter's T., v, 3.

Ay, and he's a tall fellow, and a man of *his hands*, too.

Wily Beg., Origin of Drama, iii, 349.

So I conceive it should be pointed. The explanations given in the note to the *Winter's Tale* seem to be erroneous.

†**HAND**. *Out of hand*, immediately, at once.

Actuellement. Presently, quickly, speedily, *out of hand*, without delay, or attendance for. *Colgrave*.

P. May he turne her away

D. Yea, *out of hand*.

Terence in English, 1614.

Quoth he, young villain, blush for shame,

Why do you silent stand?

What have you done to your step-dame?

Come, tell me *out of hand*.

The Fryar and the Boy, First Part.

As soon as bold Robin did him espy,

He thought the same sport he would make;

Therefore *out of hand* he bid him to stand,

And thus unto him he spake.

Ballad of Robin Hood and the Tanner.

To have the *hand in*, to be in practise.

But I'll love on,

Since I begun,

To th' purpose, now my *hand is in*.

Colgrave's Wits Interpreter, 1671, p. 107.

Jo. Haines's Petition to King Charles the Second,
at Windsor.

From me poet Haines,

That when I was at Windsor,

My *hand was then in*, sir,

And I pleas'd then, with my fanciful brains,

But my muse is grown so costive since then, sir,

That for want of good wine, I fear I shall never please you again, sir.

To hold *hands together*, to be united.

Curtisie and charitie doe commonly hold *hands* together; for though an enemy have bene malicious, yet by a courteous man hee shall be remitted upon the least submission. *Rich Cabinet furnished with Varieties of Excellent Discriptions*, 1616.

†**HANDBINDERS**. Fetters.

Menotes, liens à lier les mains, fers à enfermer les mains. Manacles, or *handbinders*. *Nomenclator*.

†**HANDER**. A handle or loop? The word occurs twice.

One seeing a jugge without a *hander*, and willing to breake a jeast on it, said that the jugge had beene in the pillary. *Gratia Ludentes*, 1638, p. 156.

HANDBAST. Hold, custody, confinement.

If that shepherd be not in *hand-fast*, let him fly. *Wint. T.*, iv, 3.

Connection, or union with:

Should leave the *handfast* that he had of grace,
To fall into a woman's easy arms.

B. & Fl. Wom. Hater, cited by Todd.

To HANDBAST. To betroth, to bind by vows of duty. For examples to this verb, and the kindred words, and full illustration of them, see Todd's edition of Johnson's Dictionary. Bale, Coverdale, Ben Jonson, archbishop Sancroft, and others, are there quoted. Etymology, *handfæstan*, Saxon.

HANDFUL. The measure of a hand, or four inches.

Here stalks me by a proud and spangled sir,
That looks three *handfuls* higher than his foretop.

B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev., iii, 4.

I'll send me fellows of a *handful* high
Into the cloisters where the nuns frequent.

Merry Dev., O. Pl., v, 271.

That is, sprites.

They did gird themselves so high that the distance betwixt their shoulders and their girdle seemed to be but a little *handfull*. *Coryat*, vol. i, p. 89.

Used also for a span, which some estimate at nine inches, as in the height of Goliath:

Goliath, nam'd of Gath,
The only champion that Philistia hath,
This huge Colossus, than six cubits height
More by a *handful*.

Drayt. Dav. & Goliath, vol. iv, p. 1630.

Viz., "Six cubits and a span." *1 Sam.*, xvii, 4.

†**HAND-GUN.** A musket.

A remedy for burning, or scalding, or any hurt with an *hand-gunne*. *Pathway of Health*, bl. l.

†**HANDKERCHER.** A handkerchief.

Ha, his *handkercher*!
Thou'rt lib'ral to thy father even in death,
Leav'st him a legacie to drie his tears,
Which are too slow; they should create a deluge.

Chapman's Revenge for Honour, 1654.

†**HANDSOMENESS.** Good favour.

He will not look with any *handsomeness*
Upon a woman. *B. & Fl. Wit without Money*, act i.

A goodly woman,
And to her *handsomeness* she bears her state
Reserved and great. *Ibid.*

†**HANDSTROKES.** Blows given hand to hand in fighting.

Batailler, combattre, venir à la main, livrer la bataille.
To encounter: to joyne battell: to be in skirmish: to be at *handstrokes*. *Nomenclator*.

A band of ten soldiours under one captaine and tent, and are called manipulus, because their *handstrokes* in fighting goe all together. *Ibid.*

†**HAND-TIMBER.** Small wood.

Shear sheep at the moon's increase: fell *hand-timber*
from the full to the change. Fell frith, copice, and fuel at the first quarter.

Husbandman's Practice, 1664.

†**HANDWHILE.** A short interval.

Thou semste, quoth the spider, a costerde-monger;
Conscience every *handwhile* thou doste cry.

Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

†**HAND-WORM.**

All the world is in comparison for greatnesse to the heavens, as a *hand-worm* or a nit may be compared to the world. *Taylor's Workes*.

†**HANDY-BLOWS.** Engagement hand to hand.

The great number of our enemies froze me with fear, and made me, not without reason, to tremble in thinking what might be the successe of so unequal a combat, yet I was ashamed to go and hide my self, and though those enemies which could not come to *handy-blows*, shot arrows at us with which I might have been hurt. *Hymen's Preludia*, 1658.

HANES. I presume, inns or caravansaries.

At their death, they usually give legacies for the release of prisoners, the freeing of bond-slaves, repairing of bridges, building of *hanes* for the relief of travellers. *Sandys' Trav.*, p. 57.

Perhaps a Turkish word.

†**HANG LAG**, i. e., let the one who remains behind be hanged.

Colig. Fly, gentlemen, fly! O, if you had seen
That tall fellow how he thwacks fiddlers, you would
Fly with expedition; have ye a mind to have your fiddles
Broke about your pates?

Fidler. Not we! we thank ye.

Colig. Hang lag, hang lag. *The Villain*, 1663.

HANGBY. A hanger-on, a dependent.

They do slander him.

Hang them, a pair of railing *hang-bies*.

B. and Fl. Honest Man's Port., iv, 2.

Enter none but the ladies and their *hangbyes*; welcom beauties and your kind shadows.

B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev., v, 3.

What are they [polite exercises] else but the varnish of that picture of gentry, whose substance consists in the lines and colours of true vertue; but the *hangbyes* of that royall court, which the soule keepes in a generous heart. *Hall, Quo vadis*, p. 42.

HANGERS. The part of a sword-belt in which the weapon was suspended.

Sir, French rapiers and poniards, with their assigns, as girdle, *hangers*, and so; three of the carriages, in faith, are very dear to fancy. *Hamlet*, v, 2.

Osrick, affecting fine speech, calls these *hangers* carriages; which Hamlet ridicules, and begs that, till cannon are worn by the side, they may not be called carriages, but *hangers*.

Thou shalt give my boy that girdle and *hangers*, when thou hast worn them a little more.

B. Jons. Postaster, iii, 4.

You know my state; I sell no perspectives,
Scarfs, gloves, nor *hangers*, nor put my trust in shoe-ties. *B. and Fl. Scornful L.*, ii.

Bobadil uses it in the singular; and it appears there, and elsewhere, that they were fringed and ornamented with various colours:

I happened to enter into some discourse of a *hanger*, which, I assure you, both for fashion and workmanship, was the most peremptory beautiful and gentleman-like; yet he condemned and cried it down, for the most pidd and ridiculous he ever saw.
Every M. in his H., i, 2.

†HANGERS. Pot-hooks.

To hang as the pots doe upon their *hangers*.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 186.

†HANGMAN. This word was used as a term of familiarity, and occurs in this sense in Shakespeare.

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowstring, and the little *hangman* dare not shoot. *M. A. about N.*, iii, 2.
How dost thou, Tom? and how doth Ned? quoth he;
That honest, merry *hangman*, how doth he?

Heywood, 1st part of Ed. IV, v, 3.

HANK. A tie, or hold.

Therefore the Lord commands, I say,
That you his ministers obey;
For if you side for love or money,
With crowns that have so oft undone ye,
The dev'l will get a *hank* upon ye.

Hudibras Redivivus, part vi, 1706

The other, by making use of some certain personal things, which may keep a *hank* upon such censuring persons, as cannot otherways, a gad, in nature, be hindred from being too free with their tongues.

The Rehearsal, 1672.

Med. Let me alone, I have her on a *hank*—you must know there was a merchant in the city, that gave me two guineas a time fee, whom I cou'd have kept at least a fortnight longer, and she unknown to me, gave him some sage-posset drink, and the man recover'd in a day and half, but I threatn'd her with the college, for pretending to give physick, and brought her upon her knees—bark'e nurse.

Ibid.

HANS EN KELDER. A Dutch phrase, signifying literally *Jack in the cellar*, but jocularly used for an unborn infant, and so adopted in English. Coles inserts it in his Latin Dictionary, "*Hanse in kelder*, infans in utero."

The originall sinner in this kind was Dutch; Gallio-be'gicus, the Protoplast; and the moderne Mercuries, but *hans-en-kelders*. The countesse of Zealand was brought to bed of an almanack; as many children as dyes in the yeare.

Cleveland's Character of a London Diurnall, 1647.

Next beg I to present my duty
To pregnant sister in prime beauty,
Whom [who] well I deem, (ere few months elder)
Will take out *hans* from pretty *kelder*.

Lovelace, p. 63, repr.

†The sun wears midnight; day is beetle-brow'd,
And lightning is in *kelder* of a cloud.

Cleveland's Works.

†HANSE. The lintel or upper part of a door-frame.

Supercilium, Vitru. quod ipsis ostiorum antipagmentis sub ipso superliminari imponitur. ὀφρῦς. The *hanse* of a doore.

Nomenclator, 1586.

†HANSEL. Properly, the first money received for the sale of goods, which was considered as fortunate or unfortunate to the seller, according to circumstances, whence the word was commonly used in a figurative sense.

With which wofull tidings being sore astonished, as if it were the first *hansell* and beginning of evils coming toward him.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

He joyous of these good *hansels* and overtures to conquest and victorie.

Ibid.

Being thus after a ridiculous manner lifted up to this degree, in disgrace (as it were) and mockerie of all honours, and by way of servile flatterie having made a speech unto the authors of this benefit and advance-

ment of his, yea, and promised unto them great riches and dignities for this *hansell* and first fruits (as it were) of his empire.

Ibid.

The world is so hard that we find little trade,
Although we have all things to please every maid;
Come, pretty fair maids, then, and make no delay,
But give me your *hansel*, and pack me away.

The Pedlar's Lamentation, an old ballad.

†HAP. Fortune.

And to the encreasing of his good *haps*, he intercepted,
&c.

Knolles' Hist. of the Turks, 1610.

†To HAP. To clothe.

For whie shoulde he desyre mee? [i. e. garments]
seeing if he had them, he should not be better *hapt* or
covered from colde, nother in his apparell any whyt
the cumlyer.

More's Utopia, 1551.

Now whilst old hoary winter mounts the stage,
Prepare yourselves i' th' combat to engage;
Hap well your backs, and well your bellies fill,
Then drink part of a flask, and fear no ill.

Poor Robin, 1746.

HAPPILY. Corruptly used for *haply*.

If thou art privy to thy country's fate,
Which *happily* foreknowing may avoid.

Hamlet, i, 1.

The following has been given as an example, but is doubtful:

Prythee, good Griffith, tell me how he dy'd;

If well, he stepp'd before me *happily*

For my example. *Ham. VIII*, iv, 2.

But this is perfectly clear:

But *happily* that gentleman had business;
His face betrays my judgement, if he be
Not much in progress.

Queen of Arragon, O. Pl., ix, 440.

And this also:

Ah, foolish Christians! are you, *happilie*,
Those teeth which Cadmus did to earth commit?

Punchaw's Lusiad, vii, 2.

See Johnson, 4, *Happily*.

HAPPY MAN BE HIS DOLE. See DOLE.

HARBINGER. A forerunner; an officer in the royal household, whose duty was to allot and mark the lodgings of all the king's attendants in a progress. From the word *harborough*, or *harbergh*, a lodging. *Harbinger* is still a common word in poetry. The practices of the old *harbingers* are here the subject of allusion:

I have no reason nor spare room for any.
Love's *harbinger* hath chalk'd upon my heart,
And with a coal writ on my brain, for *Flavia*,
This house is wholly taken up for *Flavia*.

Albumaz., O. Pl., vii, 137.

It appears that this custom was still in force in Charles the Second's reign:

On the removal of the court to pass the summer at Winchester, bishop Ken's house, which he held in the right of his prebend, was marked by the *harbinger* for the use of Mrs. Eleanor Gwyn; but he refused to grant her admittance, and she was forced to seek for lodgings in another place. *Hawkin's Life of Bp. Ken*.

HARBOROUGH. Harbour, station shelter. *Hereberga*, Saxon.

Ah pleasant *harborough* of my heart's thought!
Ah sweet delight, the quick'ner of my soul!

Tancred and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 220.

Leave me those hills where *harbrough* nis to see,
Nor holly bush, nor brere, nor winding ditch.

Spens. Shep. Kal., June, 19.

Your honourable hulks have put into *harborough*;
they'll take in fresh water here.

Merry Dev., O. Pl., v, 258.

Also written *herborough*, which is
nearer to the etymology:

Like the German lord, when he went out of Newgate
into the cart, took order to have his arms set up in
his last *herborough* (i. e. the cart).

B. Jons. Discoveries, vol. vii, 76.

†HARBOUR. The place, or covert,
where the hart or hind lay. The
harbourer was an officer whose busi-
ness it was to trace the stray hart to
his covert in the forest.

†HARD HOLD, *with.* Stiffly.

Bataille ferme. A hot skirmish or battell, wherein
both sides stand to it with *hard hold*. *Nomenclator.*

†HARDHEADS.

I found many guests of dyvers factions, some outlaws
of England, some of Scotland, some neighbours there-
about at cards, some for ale, some for placks and
hardhedds. *Letter dated Jan. 12th, 1570.*

HARDIMENT. Courage, or acts of
courage.

He did confound the best part of an hour
In changing *hardiment* with great Glendower.

1 Hen. IV, i, 3.

But, full of fire and greedy *hardiment*,
The youthful knight could not for ought be staid.

Spens. P. Q., I, i, 14.

HARDYHED. Hardihood, hardiness.
Spenser. Only an antiquated form
of the word.

A HARE was esteemed a melancholy
animal, probably from her solitary
sitting in her form. It was an in-
separable consequence of that notion,
in the fanciful physics of the time,
that its flesh should be supposed to
engender melancholy. It was not
only in England that the hare had
this character. La Fontaine says, in
one of his Fables,

Dans un profond ennui ce lievre se plongeoit,
Cet animal est triste, et la crainte le rouge.

Liv. ii, Fable 14.

Afterwards of the same hare,

Le mélancolique animal.

Prince Henry tells Falstaff that he is
as melancholy as a *hare*. *1 Hen. IV,*
i, 2.

Yes, and like your *melancholy hare*,
Feed after midnight. *White Devil, O. Pl., vi, 302.*
The *melancholy hare* is form'd in brakes and briers.

Drayt. Polyolb., Song ii, p. 690.

The eyght thinge is *hare* fleshe, which likewise en-
gendreth melancholy bloudde, as Basis sayeth in the
place afore; alegate this flesh engendreth more
melancholy than any other, as Galen saythe.

Paynell's Reg. San. Salerni, p. 22.

This was not quite forgotten in Swift's
time. In his *Polite Conversation*,

lady Answerall, being asked to eat
hare, replies, "No, madam, they say
'tis *melancholy* meat." *Dialog. 2.*

A *hare* crossing a person's way was
supposed to disorder his senses.
When a clown is giving himself very
fantastical airs, it is said to him,
Why, Pompey, prithee let me speake to him!
I'll lay my life some *hare* has cross'd him.

B. & Fl. Wit at sev. Weap., ii, p. 276.

But the strangest opinion about hares
was, that they annually changed their
sex, which yet was countenanced by
respectable ancient authorities, and
not denied by sir Thomas Brown
with so much decision as might be
expected. Fletcher has alluded to it,
which for a poet was allowable:

Snakes that cast your coats for new,
Camelions that alter hue,
Hares that yearly sexes change.

Faithf. Shep., iii, 1.

Butler has not overlooked it, for a
comic allusion:

When wives their sexes change like *hares*.

Hudibr., II, ii, v. 705.

Brown handles the subject in his
Vulgar Errors, III, 17.

[The hare was vulgarly supposed to
be so fearful that it never closed its
eyes, even in sleep. Chapman has
drawn from this notion a fine epithet
in his *Epicdium* on the death of
prince Henry:]

†Relentless Rigor, and Confusion faint,
Frantic Distemper, and *hare-eyed* Unrest,
And short-breathed Thirst, with ever-burning breast.

[The bone of a hare's foot was con-
sidered to be a remedy against the
cramp.]

†The bone of a *haires* foote closed in a ring,
Will drive away the cramp whenas it doth wring.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 215.

To HARE. The same as to hurry, to
harass, or scare.

I' the name of men or beasts, what do you do?

Hare the poor fellow out of his five wits

And seven senses.

B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, ii, 2.

Then did the dogs run, and fight with one another
at fair teeth, which should have the lardons; by this
means they left me, and I left them also bustling
with and *haring* one another.

Ozell's Rabel., B. ii, ch. 14.

HARECOPPE apparently is used for
hare-brain; being composed of *hare*,
and *coppe*, the top of anything.
Other conjectures have been made,
but this has most probability. See
COP.

A merry *harecoppe* 'tis, and a pleasant companion,
A right courtier, and can provide for one.

Damon and Pithies, O. Pl., i, 222.

†**HARE-PIPE.** An instrument for catching hares.

If any lay man, not having in lands 40s. per ann., or if any priest or clerk, not having a living per ann. shall have or keep any bound, greyhound, or other dog for to hunt, or any ferrets, hays, harepipes, cords, nets, or other engines, to take or destroy deers, hares, conies, or other gentlemen's game, and shall be thereof convicted at the sess. of the peace, every such offender shall be imprisoned for one whole year.

Dalton's Country Justice, 1680.

†**HARLAKENE.** The old English form of the Italian word harlequin.

Serv. Sir, heres a Italian harlakene come to offer a play to your lordship.

Travels of Three English Brothers, 1607.

I can compare my lord and his friend to nothing in the world so fitly as to a couple of water buckets, for whil'st hope winds the one up, dispaire plunges the other down, whil'st I, like a harlakene in an Italian comedy, stand making faces at both their follies.

He of Gulls, 1633.

HARLOCK. A plant, supposed to be mentioned by Shakespeare in the following passage, where the old reading was *har-dock*. But the one name is no more to be found in the old botanists than the other. So far there is no choice; but the passage from Drayton turns the scale.

Crown'd with rank fumiter, and furrow weeds,
With harlocks, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers.

Leas, iv, 4.

It is mentioned by him again:

The honey-suckle, the harlocks,
The lily, and the lady-amocks.

Ecloge 4.

Here, however, it figures among flowers.

Mr. Todd conjectures, not improbably, that *harlock* may be a corruption of *charlock*, which is the wild mustard, a very common weed in fields.

HARNESS. Armour. *Harnois*, French.

Ring the alarm bell, blow, wind I come, wrack I
At least we'll die with harness on our back.

Macb., v, 5.

Thus when she had the virgin all array'd,
Another harness which did hang thereby
About herself she dight, that the yong mayd
She might in equal armes accompany.

Spens. F. Q., III, iii, 81

First, he that with his harness himself doth wall about
That scarce is left a hole through which he may peep out,

Such bond-men to their harness to fight are nothing
afraid.

Asch. Toxoph., p. 71, repr. ed.

To HARNESS. To dress in arms.

This spish and unmannerly approach,
This harness'd masque, and unadvised revel

K. John, v, 2.

Harness'd masque means *armed masquerade*.

A HARRINGTON. A farthing; because lord Harrington obtained from James I a patent for making brass

farthings. A figure of one of these pieces is given in Mr. Gifford's ed. of Jonson, vol. v, p. 45.

Yes, sir, it's cast to penny halfpenny farthing.
O' the back side there you may see it, read;
I will not bate a Harrington o' the sum.

B. Jons. Devil is an Ass, II, 1.

His wit he cannot so dispose by legacy
As they shall be a Harrington the better for't.

Ibid., *Magn. Lady*, II, 6.

See also, act. iv, sc. 8.

I have lost four or five friends, and not gotten the value of one Harrington.

Sir H. Wotton's Letters, p. 568.

Drunken Barnaby mentions this coin, on his arrival at the town of that name:

Thence to Harrington, be it spoken,
For name-sake I gave a token

To a beggar that did crave it, &c. *Part III*, p. 88.

In the new edition of Barnabee (1820) it is erroneously called a town token. Vol. i, p. 24.

How Barnaby got to *Harrington*, which is beyond Kettering in Northamptonshire, in his way from Huntingdon to Sawtry, is not very clear. He must have reeled very widely. The *Harrington* in Lincolnshire is still more out of his way. But he confesses such errors at the end of his book.

HARRISH. Harsh. An old way of writing the word.

To whom the verie shining sorts of excellent vertues,
though in a very *harrish* subject, had wrought a kind
of reverence in them. *Pembr. Arc.*, p. 431.

HARROT. A corruption of herald (here-hault).

By this parchment, gentlemen, I have been so toiled among the *harrots* yonder, [at the herald's office] you will not believe. They speak the strangest language, and give a man the hardest terms for his money, that ever you knew. *B. Jons. Ro. Man out of H.*, act iii.

The first red herring that was brewed in Adam and Eve's kitchen, do I fetch my pedigree from, by the *harrot's* book. *Ibid.*, *Ro. Man in his H.*, i, 3.

†Sir, when the battaile was pitched, and appointed to be foughten, nere unto this windmill, and the souldiers given by the *harrotles* of armes.

Bulleyn's Dialogue, 1564.

HARROW. An exclamation of sorrow or alarm; is doubtless of the same origin with the Norman *horo*, and probably the Irish *arraha*. Mr. Tyrwhitt derived it from two Icelandic words, *har*, high or loud, and *op*, clamour; which, he thought, were once common to all the Scandinavian nations. *Cant. Tales*, note on 3286. Du Cange has both *horo* and *haroep*, but makes no attempt at the etymology. The old conjectures

concerning the calling on *Harold*, or Rollo (Ha Raoul), have been rejected by our best critics, yet are retained by Roquefort.

Harrows now, out, and wall away! he cryde.

Spenser, F. Q., II, vi, 43.

Harrow / alas I swelt here as I go.

Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 248.

To HARROW. To vex or plunder; the same as to HARRY, *infra*, and merely a corruption of it. The history of our Lord's descent to hell was a favorite legend with our ancestors, and the phrase applied to it was, regularly, that he *harrowed* or *harwed* hell; that is, plundered or stripped it; as, by virtue of his cross, he released Adam, and many of his sons: the authority for which was the false gospel of Nicodemus. Spenser has twice used the expression in that way:

And he that *harrowed* hell, with heavie stowre.

F. Q., I, x, 40.

Also, in his Sonnets, he says, addressing Christ,

And having *harrow'd* hell, didst bring away

Captivity thence captive.

Sonnet 68.

Chaucer had used the same expression, *Cant. Tales*, v. 3512; and Mr. Tyrwhitt, in his note on that passage, gives two other instances. The latter, from the Chester Whitsun Playes, MS. Harl, 2013, is very curious. The cooks' company were to represent the descent to hell, and are thus addressed:

You cookes with your carlage see thou you doe well
In pagent sett out the *harrowing* of hell.

Sir Eglamour of Artoys too, like Chaucer's carpenter, is said to have sworn "by him that *harrowed* hell."

To HARRY. To harass, vex, or torment; also to pull rudely. From *harier*, old Norman French, of the same meaning.

Indeed he is so, I repent me much

That I so *harry'd* him.

Ant. and Cleo., III, 3.

Then, with a face more impudent than his vizard,

He *harry'd* her amidst a nest of panders.

Revenge's Tragic., O. Pl., iv, 328.

When I have *harried* him thus two or three years.

Mass. New Way to p., ii, 1.

Which all do wish in limbo *harried*.

Marst. Sat., 5, 1, p. 140.

†With like fortitude also, over against Valeria, our souldiers in manner of a tempestuous whirwind, carrying and *harrying* the riches of the barbarians, wasted whatsoever stood in their way.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†**Old-HARRY.** A term formerly applied satirically to Henry the Eighth.

HARRY GROAT. The groats coined in the reign of Henry VIII were so called, and had several distinctions; as, the *old Harry groat*, the *gunhole groat*, the first and second *gunstone groat*, &c. The *old Harry groat* is that which has the head of the king, with a long face and long hair. *Hewit on Coins*, p. 69. See the note to the following passage:

A piece of antiquity, sir; 'tis English coin, and if you will needs know, 'tis an old *Harry groat*.

Antiquary, O. Pl., x, 43.

HART OF GREECE. See GREECE.

HART OF TEN. A hart past his sixth year was so termed, as having ten branches on his horns. See *Manwood's Forest Laws*, 4to, 1598, p. 28. Also *Scott's Lady of the Lake*, p. 177, note, where *antlers* is an error. The antlers are the short brow horns, not the branched horns.

And a *hart of ten*,

Madam, I trow he be. *B. Jans. Sad Shep., i, 2.*

A great, large deer!

Rob. What head? John. Forked, a *hart of ten*.

Ibid., i, 6.

So a *deer of ten*:

He will make you royal sport, he is a *deer*

Of *ten* at least. *Mass. Emp. of the East, iv, 1.*

†**HARTHELED.** Apparently the same as wattled.

A *hartheled* wall, or *ratholed* with hasill rods, wands, or such other, *paries craticius*.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 169.

†**HARVEST EARS.**

These ears be on pilgrimage, or in the wilderness, as they say commonly, thou hast on thy *harvest ears*, vestire peregrinantur aures.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 46.

HASKE. A fish-basket; put also for the constellation Pisces.

And Phœbus, weary of his yearly task,

Yestablight hath his steeds in lowly lay,

And taken up his ynn in fishes *haske*.

Spenser, Eccl. Nov., v, 14.

Explained by E. K., who has been supposed to be Spenser himself, "The sunne raygned, that is, in the signe Pisces all November: a *haske* is a wicker ped, wherein they use to carrie fish." Davison uses the same phrase:

The joyfull sunne, whom cloudy winter's spight

Had shut from us in watry fishes *haske*,

Returns againe.

Poems, 1611, p. 88.

Ash defines it, anything made of rushes or wicker, and derives it from the German; but I have not seen it, except in this application to the sign Pisces, and Phillips explains it accordingly. But still, when we have

explained the word *haske*, we must be allowed to wonder at Spenser's astronomy, putting the sun into Pisces in November, instead of February. The Summary of Dubartas says, "The water-bearer, or Aquarius, as also the fishes, for the humiditie of the season, in the moneths of January and February." P. 165.

HASLET. The principal entrails of a hog. Johnson has this word, but without an example.

There was not a hog killed within three parishes of him, whereof he had not some part of the *haslet* and puddings. *Ozell's Rabelais*, B. iii, ch. 41.

The term, however, is not obsolete, and is sometimes called *harslet*. See Domestic Cookery, p. 91.

†**HASTING.** An early fig.

Ficus præcox. Figue hastive. A rathe fig ripened before the time: an *hasting*. *Nomenclator*.

†**HAT.** To give the hat, to salute.

I could no otherwise take it amiss, said I, than as I thought it implied a further familiarity, and that you cannot expect should be borne by any man of honour; however, sir, said I, I spoke only to my wife; I said nothing to you, but gave you my hat as I passed you. *History of Colonel Jack*, 1723.

To HATCH. To engrave, or mark with lines; from *hacher*, French. The strokes of the graver on a plate are still called *hatchings*.

And such again
As venerable Nestor *hatch'd* in silver. *Tro. & Cr.*, i, 3.
Thy hair is fine as gold, thy chin is *hatch'd*
With silver. *Love in a Maze*, 1632.
To which your worth is wedded, your profession
Hatch'd in, and made one piece, in such a peril.
B. and Fl. Thierry and Th., act ii, p. 145.

Also for stained:

When thine own bloody sword cried out against thee,
Hatch'd in the life of him. *Id.*, *Cust. of C.*, act v, p. 90.

Thus place him,
His weapon *hatch'd* in blood, all these attending
When he shall make their fortunes.

Humorous Lieut., i, 1.

It is here used loosely, perhaps for coloured or stained:

A rymer is a fellow whose face is *hatcht* all over with impudence, and should hee bee hang'd or pilloried, 'tis armed for it. *Overbury, Char.*, O 7.

In the Honest Ghost we have it written *ack't*, but with the same meaning:

High-swalling crimes, which rightly understood,
Might stage a rubrick story, *ack't* in blood.

Verses to the State Censor.

See under GILT, that word also applied to the stain of blood.

†**HATE-LIGHT.** Obnoxious to light.

So that the duke my father nere had ken
Of my encloystering in this *hate-light* den.

Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638.

†**HATHER.** Heather.

Heath is the generall or common name, whereof there is owne kind, called *hather*, the other ling.

Norden's Survivors Dialogue, 1610.

†**HATTERING.** Dangerous.

Castles for ladies, and for carpet knights,
Unmercifully spoyld at feasting fights,
Where *hattering* bullets are fine sugred plums,
No feare of roaring guns, or thundring drums.
Taylor's Works, 1630.

†**HAVE.** *Have at all*, a desperate risk. A phrase taken from the practice of gamblers.

Her dearest knight, whom she so just may call,
What with his debts, and what with *have at all*,
Lay hidden like a savage in his den,
For feare of bayliffes, sergeants, marshals men.

Good News and Bad News, 1632.

Were not you better helpe away with some of it?
But you will starve yourselfe, that when y' are rotten,
One *have at all* of mine may set it flying.
And I will have your bones cut into dice,
And make you guilty of the spending of it.

Randolph's Muses Looking-Glasse, 1643.

Then *have at all*, the passe is got,
For coming off, oh name it not;
Who would not die upon the spot!

Cleveland's Poems, 1651.

The celebrated duke of Buckingham is said to have written on the Monument, in chalk, the following lines:

Here stand I,
The Lord knows why;
But if I fall,
Have at ye all.

To have towards any one, to pledge him in drinking. The following is a curious picture of one of the forms of drinking:

Phil. The battle by all means.
Str. Strike up the battle then. Think your selves
all in service now, and do as I do.
[*They take their pots in their left hands.*]
Take your bowes gent, and make a stand.
Right! draw your shafts now, and nock 'em.
[*They take their cups in their right hands to fill.*]
Very good! now smooth your feathers.
[*They blow off the froth.*]

Well done! Present, and take aym.

Here's to thee, Leocrates.

Leoc. Have towards thee, Philotas.

Phil. To thee, Archippus.

Arch. Here, Molops.

Mol. Have at you, fiddlers.

Cartwright's Royall Slave, 1651.

†**HAVER, n. s.** One who has.

A princes favour is a precious thing,
Yet it doth many unto ruine bring;
Because the *havers* of it proudly use it,
And (to their owne ambitious ends) abuse it.
Taylor's Works, 1630.

HAUGHT. Proud; from *haut*, French. The same as haughty.

No lord of thine, thou *haught* insulting man,
Nor no man's lord; I have no name, no title.

K. Rich. II., iv, 1.

O full of danger is the duke of Gloster,
And the queen's sons and brothers *haught* and proud.

K. Rich. III., ii, 3.

This *haught* resolve becomes your majesty.

Edw. II., O. Pl., ii, 366.

Also high:

Pompey, that second Mars, whose *haught* renown,
And noble deeds, were greater than his fortunes
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 282.

And then his courage taught
Desy'd of fortune's fowmen to be known.
Spens. F. Q., I, vi, 29.

In the following passage it is spelt
like the French original:

Lucifer
More heart of heart was not before his fall,
Than was this proud and pompous cardinal.
Mirror for Mag., p. 322.

Spence: has also *hault*, which is only
a more antiquated form of the French
word; and even the *l* is pronounced:

Or through support of countenance proud and *hault*,
To wrong the weaker oft fails in his own assault.
F. Q., VI, ii, 22.

Thus also here:

And with courage *hault*
We did intend the city to assault.
Mirror for Mag., p. 374.

HAVING, s. Fortune, or possessions;
often used in this manner by Shake-
speare and his contemporaries.

The gentleman is of no *having*, he kept company with
the wild prince and Poins.
Mor. W., iii, 2.

It is plain by the context, that his
poverty is here alluded to, though
Dr. Johnson seems once to have
thought otherwise.

Great prediction
Of noble *having*, and of royal hope. *Macb., I, 3.*
Often used in the plural also:

But per'd my present *havings* to bestow
My bounties upon you. *Hen. VIII, iii, 2.*
Lie in a water-bearer's house! a gentleman of his
havings! *B. Jons. Every M. in his H., i, 4.*
One of your *havings*, and yet eark and care!
Muss' Looking Glass, O. Pl., ix, 206.

In Scotch it means manners or be-
haviour. See Jamieson. But there
seems to be no proper English exam-
ple of that sense.

'HAVIOUR, for behaviour. Very fre-
quently used by Shakespeare.

With the same *Aviour* that your passion bears,
Goes on my master's grief. *Twelf. N., iii, 4.*

Put thyself
Into a *haviour* of love fear. *Cymb., iii, 4.*
Used by Spenser also, see Todd.
This dropping the first syllable of a
word was more common formerly
than now.

†**HAUME-LEGGED**. Bandy-legged.
That is *haume-legged*, legges turned outward, as some
say, that hath a paire of left legges, valgus.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 206.

HAW. A yard, or enclosure; origin-
ally *haugh*.

St. Mary Bothaw—hath the addition of Bothhaw,
or Bothaw, of neare adjoining to an *haw*, or yarde,
wherein, of old time boates were made, and landed
from Downgate to be mended. *Stowe, London, p. 181.*

HAWBERK. A coat of mail, or of
solid armour, supposed to have been
larger than the *habergeon*. Chaucer,
we see, has made a knight put

it on over the habergeon. See in
HABERGEON.

Godfrey arose; that day he laid aside
His *hauberk* strong, he went to combat in,
And donn'd a breast-plate fair, of proof untried,
Such was as foot-men use, light, easy, thin.
Fairy. Tasse, xi, 20.

His friends, therefore, thought him
half unarmed. Gray seems to have
considered it as regularly of mail:
"Helm, nor *hauberk's* twisted mail."

HAWK; Between hawk and buzzard.
Prov. Meaning, perhaps, originally,
between two equally dangerous ene-
mies, a hawk and a kite. It is now
chiefly used to express mere doubt.
The *hawk* is teachable, the *buzzard* is
not; whence the French put them
together in a proverb thus: "You
cannot make a *hawk* of a *buzzard*."
"D'une buse on ne sauroit faire un
épervier." *Matinées Senon., No. 223.*

HAWKER. Originally, perhaps, one
who carried about hawks for sale,
though obsolete in that sense, by the
disuse of the thing. Minshew says,
"The appellation seemeth to grow
from their uncertain wandering, like
those that with *hawkes* seek their
game, where they can find it;" but
this is less probable. In confirmation
of the former derivation, *cadger*,
which means also a *hawker*, is derived
from *cadge*, a round hoop of wood on
which they carried their hawks for
sale. See Bailey, also **CADGE**.
Johnson derives it from *hock*, a Ger-
man word for a salesman.

A *hawker* meant also, as may be sup-
posed, one who used *hawks*, as a
hunter means one who hunts.

HAWKING, s. The diversion of catch-
ing game with hawks. This was an
amusement to which our ancestors
were so much attached, that the
allusions to it in their writings are
perpetual. These will be best under-
stood by turning to the several terms
borrowed from that sport, and intro-
duced into their dialogues or other
writings. Under **HAGGARD** I have
given a long continued allegory on
the subject of *hawking*, from Shake-
speare. I shall here insert another.

from Beaumont and Fletcher. In both, it appears how generally familiar the terms and practices of hawking were at that time, which is all that requires to be shown under this word.

Now thou com'st near the nature of a woman.
Hang these tame-hearted cyasses, that no sooner
See the lure out, and hear their husband's hollow,
But cry like kites upon 'em; the free *haggard*
(Which is that woman that hath wing, and knows it,
Spirit and plume) will make an hundred checks
To shew her freedom, sail in ev'ry air
And look out ev'ry pleasure, not regarding
Lure nor quarry, 'till her pitch command
What she desires, making her founder'd keeper
Be glad to fling out trains, and golden ones,
To take her down again. *Woman's Prize*, i, 2, p. 181.

The prevalence of inclosures has made hawking almost impossible, in most parts of England.

HAXTER, s. A hacknied person; for *hackster*, as it is sometimes written. From *hack*. See Todd in *Hackster*.

For to bring an old *haxter* to the exercise of devotion,
is to bring an old bird to sing prick-song in a cage.
Clitus's [i. e. *Brathwait's*] *Whimies*, p. 61.
Vowing, like a desperate *haxter*, that he has express
command to seize upon all our properties.
Lady Alimony, i, 1.

HAY. Originally a hedge; from *haie*, French. Also a kind of net to catch rabbits, chiefly by inclosing their holes as with a hedge.

A connie-catcher is one who robs warrens, and connie-grounds, pitching his *haies* before their holes.
Minshew.

Nor none, I trowe, that had a wit so badde,
To set his *hay* for conneys ore riveres.

Wyatt, Ep. to Poynt.

So Sylvester:

Th' amazed game, amain,
Runs heer and there; but if they scape away
From hounds, staves kill them, if from staves, the *hay*.
Du Bartas, p. 4, Day 3, Week 2.

Ben Jonson says,

O, I lookt for this,
The *hay's* a pitching. *Alchem.*, act ii.

Meaning, the snare is preparing. He resumes the allusion afterwards, calling the sharper *Ferret*, and saying of his prey, Mammon, "are you *bolted*?" as was said of rabbits when they left their holes.

†**HAY-BORN.**

She lead us through the malt-house
Thence to the *hay-born*.

Bold's Poems, 1664, p. 145.

HAYDIGYES. A sort of rural dance, most variously spelt, probably from the uncertainty of the etymology.

Floods, mountains, vallies, woods, each vacant lies,
Of nymphs that by them danc'd their *haydigyes*.

Browne, Brit. Past., II, ii, p. 41.

Spenser writes it *heydeguyes*:

And light foot nymphs can chase the lingring night
With *heydeguyes*, and trimly trodden traces.

Sh. Kal., June, v. 28.

Drayton uses *hy-day-gies*:

And whilst the nimble Cambrian rills
Dance *hy-day-gies* among the hilla.

Polyolb., S. v, Argum.

Perhaps he supposed it derived from *hey-day guise*, as some others have done. Another time he has it *hydegy*, in the singular:

While some the rings of bells, and some the bagpipes
ply,

Dance many a merry round, and many a *hydegy*.

Polyolb., xxv, p. 1162.

In Percy's Reliques we find it written, according to the conjectural etymology, *hey-day-guise*; but in the glossary he suggests that it should be one word.

By wells and rills and meadows greene,
We nightly dance our *hey-day-guise*.

Fairy's Song, vol. iii.

There is much probability that the *hay*, as a dance, was only an abbreviation of this, though a very early one, as we find it in authors equally old.

I will play on the tabor to the worthies, and let them
dance the *hey*. *Love's L. L.*, v, 1.

So it is spelt in the folio, and by sir J. Davies:

He taught them rounds, and winding *keys* to tread.

Orchestra.

In Heywood's Woman killed with Kindness, it is *hay*, at least in the reprint, for I have not seen the old copy:

Jen. No; we'll have the hunting of the fox.

Jack. The *hay*, the *hay*, there's nothing like the *hay*.

O. Pl., vii, p. 268.

See Todd in *Heydeguy*.

HAYLES. The abbey of Hayles, now Hales, in Gloucestershire, was long famous for a pretended relic of some blood contained in a phial, which, like that of St. Januarius, was supposed to have the property of deciding on the merits of the inspecting visitor. This was done, like that, by a miraculous vanishing of the blood, if the person was unworthy to see it. On the dissolution of the monastery, it was discovered to be "an unctuous gumme, coloured, which in the glasse apperyd to be a glistenynge red resembling partlie the color of blood, and owte of the glasse apparaunte glystering yelow colour like ambre or basse gold." *Certific. of Visitors*.

They reported also, that it was inclosed in a crystal bottle, one side of which was rather opaque, to favour the deception.

At Ridybone, and at the blood of *Hayles*,
Where pilgrymes paynes ryght much avayles.
Four Ps. O. Pl., i, 74.
And therefore vow'st some solemn pilgrimage
To holy *Hayles*, or Patrick's purgatory.
Drayt., Ecl. 6, p. 1412.

The site of the monastery belongs at present to C. H. Tracey, esq., of Toddington, to whom it descended from the viscounts Tracey, which title became extinct in 1797. Of the buildings little now remains, except part of the entrance tower and of a cloister.

To HAYLSAY. To greet, to say hail!
[To embrace; see **HALSE.**]

And therwyth I turned me to Raphaell, and when we
had *haylsede* thone thother, and hadde spoken thies
comen wordes, that be customably spoken, &c.
More's Utopia, by Robinson, B 4, 1551.

HAYWARD. The keeper of the cattle or common herd of a parish or village; from *hay*, a hedge, and *ward*; because a chief part of his business was to see that the beasts did not break down or browze the hedges. "*Hayward, custos agri.*" *Coles' Dict.*
The shepherds and *haywards* assemblies and meetings, when they kept their cattel and heard.
Pultenkh. Art of Engl. Poetry, p. 30.

Like several other disused words, it still remains in use as a surname.

HEAD, prov. To give one's head for washing. This very odd proverb is used both by Beaumont and Fletcher and by Butler, and seems to imply, to yield tamely and without resistance, to give up your head as if it was only to be washed. I do not find it in Ray.

I'm resolv'd.

1 *Cit.* And so am I, and forty more good fellows,
That will not give their heads for the washing, I take it.
Cupid's Revenge, iv, 3.

So talks Orsin in Hudibras:

For my part it shall ne'er be said,
I for the washing gave my head,
Nor did I turn my back for fear.

Hud., I, iii, 255.

Sometimes it is the *beard* for the washing. A description of Exeter, quoted by Dr. Nash, says of the parson of St. Thomas, that "he was a stout man, who would not give his head for the polling, nor *his beard* for the washing." Thus, it seems

only to mean that he would not be imposed upon.

†**HEAD.** Have at your head, i. e., away for a cuckold.

Not if you stay at home, and warme my bed;
But if you leave me, have at your head.

Gough's Strange Discovery, 1640.

To take one in the head, to occur to his mind.

Now, it took him in the head, and incensed was his
desires (seeing Gaule now quieted) to set first upon
Constantius. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.*

To run on head, to incite.

Thirddie, to set cocke on hope, and run on head.

Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

To do on head, to act rashly.

Abruptum ingenium, a rashe brayne that dooeth all
things on head. *Elyotes Dictionarie, 1559.*

To fly at the head, to attack.

Fellow servant, I can very hardly refraine my selfe,
but that I must needes flee at the head of him. The
ill shapen knave besides all other things commeth to
flout and laugh us to scorne. *Terence in Eng., 1614.*

To eat one's head off, said of an animal, to cost more than its worth in feeding.

A. Spending my money, and feasting my lawyers;
I have made an end of a waggon load of cheese, and
five good guineas I brought to town with me, besides
my mare has eaten her head off at the Ax in Alderman-
bury: Zooks, wou'd I had gin the best tit in my team
I'd ne'er seen London.

The Country Farmer's Catechism, 1703.

†**HEADLING.** Headlong.

Abire pessum, to ren *hedlynge*, to come to a mischief.
Elyotes Dictionarie, 1559.

HEADSMAN. An executioner, when a person is to be beheaded.

Come, *headsman*, off with his head.

All's W., iv, 3.

Just as before the *headsman* one condemned,

Who doth in life his death anticipate,

And now upon the block his neck extend,

For the fear'd stroke which must dispatch him
straight. *Fanshew's Lusiad, iii, 40.*

Dryden has used it (see Johnson), but it seems no longer current.

†**HEAM.** A horse-collar.

Tomices. Pulvilli lana pilisve farti, quibus veteri-
norum colla muniuntur ne oblædantur. Horse
heames, or horse collars. *Nomenclator.*

†**HEART.** Used sometimes as an exclamation.

Jer. Heart! you would not unhorse Hercules for her
father. *Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.*

Hearts of oak, very stout hearts, great courage.

But here is a doozen of yonkers that have *hearts of*
oaks at fourescore yeares.

Old Meg of Herefordshire, 1609.

Poor heart, a common expression for an object of commiseration.

Mean. If you will know it then, he is in love.

Jan. I pity him indeed, *poore heart*: with whom?

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

Poor heart, I pity thee. Before thou come to half my
yeares thou wilt forget to love half so truly.

Brown's Northern Lark.

HEART OF GRACE. *To take heart of grace*; originally, we may suppose, to be encouraged by indulgence, favour, or impunity.

He came within the castle wall to-day,
His absence gave him so much heart of grace,
Where had my husband been but in the way,
He durst not, &c. *Harr. Arctost.*, xxi, 39.
These comfortable words Rogers spake,
With that his warlike looks and manly show,
Did cause her heart of grace forthwith to take. *Ibid.*, xxi, 37.

Take heart of grace, man.
Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 306.

Some have supposed it to be more properly *heart at grass*, as if it alluded to a horse becoming hearty at grass. So Lyly,

Rise, therefore, Euphros, and take heart at grass,
Younger thou shalt never be, pluck up thy stomach.
Seeing she would take no warning, on a day took
Heart at grass, and belabour'd her well with a cudgel.
Tarlton's News out of Purgatory, p. 24.

The other form is more common, and perhaps preferable. See GRACE, HEART OF.

HEART is used, by Shakespeare and others, for the very essence of anything, the utmost of it possible; the heart being the most essential part.

Like a right gypsy bath, at fast and loose,
Beguil'd me to the very heart of loss.
Ant. and Cl., iv, 10.

He out-goes
The very heart of kindness. *Timon of A.*, i, 1.

This is a solemn rite
They owe bloom'd May, and the Athenians pay it
To th' heart of ceremony. *Two Noble Kinsm.*, iii, 1.

Heart of heart occurs also for the most vital recess of the heart, in Tr. and Cr., iv, 5, and Hamlet, iii, 2.

HEART-BREAKER, s. A jocular name for that kind of pendent curl which was called a *love-lock*. See LOCK.

†**To HEARTEN.** To give heart to.

Now hearten their affairs
With health renew'd. *Chapm. Il.*, i, 444.

†**HEARTENER.** An encourager; one who gives heart.

But as a coward's heartener in war,
The stirring drum keeps lesser noise from far,
So seem the murmuring waves tell in mine ear
That guiltless blood was never spilled there.
Brown's Brit. Pastorals, i, 1.

†**HEARTLESS.** Disheartened. *Chapm. Il.*, xv, 296.

†**HEART-QUAKES.** Tremblings of the heart.

It did the Grecians good to see; but heart-quakes
shook the joints
Of all the Trojans. *Chapm. Il.*, vii, 187.

†**HEARTSEASE.** Consolation.

Which was a great comfort and heartsease unto the
cities of Asia. *Sir T. North's Plutarch*, p. 433.

HEAT, part. Sometimes improperly used for *heated*.

And fury ever boils more high and strong,
Heat with ambition, than revenges of wrong.
H. Jones, Scymon, iii.

Yet as a herdsman in a summer's day,
Heat with the glorious sun's all-purging ray.
Brown's Brit. Past., ii, 2, p. 73.

Mr. Todd has very rightly shown, that the word occurs in this sense in the authorised version of the Bible, Dan. iii, 19; which makes it probable that it was in current use when that version was made, and perhaps was pronounced *het*, which may be found in Chaucer. In the modern editions of the Bible, *heated* has been tacitly substituted for *heat*.

[*To set in a heat*, to make angry.]

†8. I will not hear one word: I shall set thee in a
heat by and by, I warrant thee.

Twelfth in English, 1614.

To HEAT, v. To run a heat, as in a

You may ride us
With one soft kiss a thousand furlongs, ere
With spur we heat an acre. *Wint. T.*, i, 2.

With HEAVE AND HOW seems to mean, *with interest*, or, perhaps, *with force*, implying such an exertion as makes a person cry *ho!* for *ho* it seems to have been pronounced, by the rhyme:

The silent soul yet cries for vengeance just
Unto the mighty God and to his saints,
Who, though they seem in punishing but slow,
Yet pay they home at last with heave and how.
Harr. Arctost., xxxvii, 89.

†**HEAVEN.** A place of entertainment in Old Palace Yard. It is called by Butler, "false Heaven at the end of the hall."

HEBENON. Ebony, the juice of which was supposed to be a deadly poison. Spenser uses "*heben wood*," for ebony. *F. Q.*, I, vii, 37. And Minshew, as well as Cotgrave, acknowledges the same orthography.

Upon my secure hear thy uncle stole
With juice of cursed hebenon in a vial.
Hamlet, i, 5.

It is, in the following lines, distinctly put as a poison, and one of the worst sort:

In few, the blood of Hydra Lerne's bane,
The juice of hebenon, and Cocytus' breath,
And all the poisons of the Stygian pool.
Jen of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 355.

It has been conjectured, that it is put in the former passage for *hebenone*, but such a transposition of letters is

very improbable; and it is still more so, that two authors should coincide in using it. Shakespeare, it is true, has elsewhere the word *ebony*; but uniformity in spelling did not belong to his days. The old quarto also has *hebona*, which less favours the change. Mr. Douce is of the same opinion, and refers to Batman's translation of Barthol. de Propr., ch. 52, where it is called *ebeno* in English.

HECCO. The green woodpecker, *picus viridis*, whose note is often compared to laughing, and who certainly has a very sharp bill.

The crow is digging at his breast amain,
The sharp-neb'd *hecco* stabbing at his brain.

Drayt. Owl, p. 1294.

He calls it "the laughing *hecco*." *Polyolb.*, xiii, p. 915.

Two modern authors, Mrs. Dorset and Mrs. C. Smith, have called the same bird the *yaffil*, which the former confesses to be a provincial name, but thinks very expressive of the noise it continually makes. She also quotes Hurdis, as speaking of the laughing of the same bird:

The golden woodpecker, who, like the fool,
Laughs loud at nothing.

See her notes on the Peacock at Home. Mrs. Dorset's words are, "and the *yaffil* laughs loud." Mrs. Smith's,

And long and loud

The *yaffil* laughs from aspen gray.

From the mention of laughing, they must certainly all mean the same bird which Drayton calls *hecco*. The same bird has also been called *HICKWAY*, which is not very remote from *hecco*.

†**HEDGE-PEAK.** A species of hip.

The fields of corne doth yeeld him straw and bread,
To feed and lodge, and hat to hide his head;
And in the stead of cut-throat slaughtering shambles,
Each hedge allows him berries from the brambles.
The bullesse, *hedg-peake*, hips, and hawes, and aloe,
Attend his appetite where e'r he goes.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

I judge it is with men as it is with plants: take one that blossoms too soon, 't will starve a aloe or *hedg-peake*.

Howard, Man of Newmarket, 1678.

†**HEELS.** At the hard heels, close upon his heels.

Sirrah! Robin! we were best look that your devil can answer the stealing of this same cup, for the vintner's boy follows us at the hard heels.

Marlowe's Tragedy of Doctor Faustus.

To cool the heels, to wait.

Who forthwith comitted my little hot furie to the stockes, where we will leave him to coole his heeles, whilst we take a further view of the faire.

Bartholomew Faire, 1641.

HEFT, *s.* Heaving, reaching; from to heave.

But if one present

Th' abhor'd ingredient to his eye, make known
How he hath drunk, he cracks his gorge, his sides,
With violent *hefts*. *Winter's T.*, ii, 1.

Hence *tender-hefted*, in Lear, is explained *heaved*, or agitated by tenderness:

No, Regan, thou shalt never have my curse,
Thy *tender-hefted* nature shall not give
Thee o'er to harshness.

Lear, ii, 4.

Used also for a weight, as being *heaved* with difficulty:

But if a part of heav'n's huge sphere
Thou chuse thy pondrous *heft* to bear.

Gorges's Lucan.

How shall my prince and uncle now sustain
(Depriv'd of so good helpe) so great a *heft*?

Harr. Ariost., xliii, 164.

Also, for *need*, as giving occasion for the greatest exertion; or, as is still vulgarly said, "a dead *lift*."

We friendship faire and concord did despise,
And far apart from us we wisdom left,
Forsook each other at the greatest *heft*.

Mirror for Magist., K. Porraz, p. 760.

†As if t'outrun desire,

Each nimble stroke quick as ethereal fire,
When wing'd by motion, fell, yet with a *heft*
So full of danger, most behind them left
Their bloody marks, which in this fatal strife
Seem'd like the open'd salliports of life.

Chamberlayne's Pharonnida, 1659.

HEGGE. Sometimes used for hag. See Minshew's Dictionary, and Cooper's Thesaurus, in the word *Larva*. See in *Mirr. for Mag.*, p. 323.

HEILD, ON THE. Qu. On the wane?

His purse is on the *heild*, and only fortie shillings hath he behinde to try his fortune with at the cardes, in the presence. *Nash's Lent. St.*, *Harl. Misc.*, vi, 144.

HEIR, applied to a female; heiress is now more usual.

What lady is that same?

The *heir* of Alençon, Rosaline her name.

Love's L. L., ii, 1.

His revenues long since

Encreas'd by marrying with a rich *heir*,
Call'd madam Violante.

B. & Fl. Span. Curate, i, 1.

Appoint to carry hence so rich an *heir*,
And be so slack! 'tfoot it doth move my patience;
Would any man that is not void of sense
Not have watch'd night by night for such a prize?

Hog lost his Pearl, O. Fl., vi, 390.

Here the *heir* was Maria.

HELL was used, as a sort of jocular term, for an obscure dungeon in a prison. Thus a catchpole is described as being

A hound that runs counter, and yet draws dry-foot well,

One that before the judgement carries poor souls to hell.

Com. of B., iv, 2.

In Wood street's hole, or counter's hell.

Counter-rat, a Poem, 1658.

The hell was something worse than

the *hole*. See Gifford on Mass. City Mad., i, 1.

Heaven, Hell, and Purgatory, were names given to three ale-houses near Westminster hall; whence, among the mortifications prescribed by a pretended conjurer, the dupe (Dapper) is told that

He must not break his fast
In Heaven and Hell. *B. Jons. Alch.*, v, 2.

Whalley says the two former existed in his time. The third was mentioned in a grant of the first year of Henry VII, seen by Mr. Gifford. See him in *loc*. There was likewise a place commonly so called under the Exchequer chamber, where the king's debtors were confined till they had paid the uttermost farthing. *Steevens*. The same was, and perhaps is, the term for a tailor's secret repository of stolen cloth.

†That fellowes pocket is like a tailors *hell*, it eats up part of every mans due; tis an executioner, and makes away more innocent petitions in one yeere, then a red-headed hangman cuts ropes in an age.

Day's Ile of Gulls, 1633.

†When taylors forget to throw cabbage in *hell*,
And shorten their bills, that all may be well.

Newest Academy of Compliments.

To HELL has been thought to be used by Spenser for an older word, to *hele*, in the sense of to *cover*:

Else would the waters overflow the lands,
And fire devoure the ayre, and *hell* them quight.

F. Q., IV, x, 35.

But this explanation is by no means satisfactory; for fire devouring the air would not *cover* the water; nor is it very clear what is the antecedent to *them*. See QUIGHT.

†HELL-DARK. Pitch-dark.

To guide the ship in the *hell-darks* night, when we could not see any shore. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, 1598.

HELLY, *adj.* Hellish.

So also in *Mirr. for Mag.*, p. 455. See Todd.

These monster swarmes, his holiness and his *helly* crue have scraped and raked together out of old, doating heathen historiographers.

Declar. of Popish Impost., 84.

†HELM. A handle.

A great axe first she gave, that two ways cut,
In which a fair well-polish't *helm* was put,
That from an olive-bough received his frame.

Chapm. Odys., v.

†HELPLESS. Unaiding; not giving help.

Yet since the gods have been
Helpless foreseers of my plagues. *Chapm. Il.*, vi, 385.

†HEMATITE. More commonly known as the bloodstone.

The onix, topaz, jasper, *hematite*,
The sable jet, the tutch, and chrysolite;
All these considred as they are indeed,
Are but vaine toyes that doe mans fancy feed.
Taylor's Works, 1630.

HEMINGE, JOHN. A favorite actor of tragedy in Shakespeare's time, and joint editor of his works with Condel, in folio, 1623, seven years after the author's death. His son William was a dramatic author of some fame. See *Proleg. to Sh.*, vol. iii, pp. 232 and 284, ed. 1813.

†HEMPEN-SQUINCY. Hanging.

Hear you, tutour,
Shall not we be suspected for the murder,
And choke with a *hempen squincy*.
Randolph's Jealous Lovers, 1646.

†HEN.

He is thy own, wench; and therefore, *hen* of the game, when you have scrapt a fortune out of this dunghill, you'll not envy mee, I hope, a little of it.

The Wizard, a Play, 1640, MS.

HENCE, *v.* Sylvester has unwarrantably made a verb of to *hence*, in the sense of to go away.

Heerwith the angell *henc't*, and bent his flight
Tow'rds our sad citie, which then deeply sigh't.
Panarctus, p. 875.

I am not aware of any other instance.

HENCHMAN. A page or attendant. Etymologists have been puzzled to find the origin of this once common word; and their attempts may be seen in Todd's Johnson. To me the simple etymology of judge Blackstone seems the most probable: *haunchman*, from following the *haunch* of his master. Bishop Percy also made the same conjecture in a note on the Northumberland Household Book. Hence it is applied to boy as well as man, *hench-boy*, or *haunch-boy*. Shakespeare speaks of "the *haunch* of winter," for the latter end of it. *2 Hen. IV*, iv, 4. They who derive it from *hengest*, a horse, do not seem to have considered that it is most commonly used for a foot attendant or page. Mr. Douce, however, thinks otherwise, and he has certainly found mounted *henshmen* in Chaucer. See *Illustrat.*, vol. i, 189. Still this only affects the etymology; for it seems clear that they became pages afterwards. Minshew says expressly, that

“it is used for a man *who goes on foot* attending upon a man of honour, or great worship.”

I do but beg a little changeling boy
To be my *henchman*. *Mids. N. Dr.*, ii, 2.
He whose phrases are as neatly decked as my lord
mayor's *hensmen*. *Jack Drum's Entertainm.*, B 4.

They were excepted from the operation of the statute 4 Edw. IV, cap. 5, concerning excess of apparel:

Provided also, that *henchmen*, heralds, pursuivants, sword-bearers to mayors, messengers, and minstrels, nor none of them, nor players in their interludes, shall not be comprised within this statute.

Hench-boy was not uncommon:

How could they
Affect these filthy harbingers of hell,
These proctors of Belzebub, Lucifer's *hench-boys*?
Muses' Looking Gl., O. Pl., ix, 187.
Sir, I will match my lord-mayor's horse, make jockeys
Of his *hench-boys*, and run 'em through Cheapside.
Wils., O. Pl., viii, 420.

Thus, to set the *hench-boys* on horse-back, was to change the nature of their service. In one of Milton's MS. copies of the Ode on a Solemn Music, he had called the cherubim “Heav'n's *henshmen*,” which, with very good taste, he afterwards expunged. See Todd's Milton, vol. vii, p. 57.

To HEND, or to HENT. To seize, take, or hold; from the Saxon *hendan*, or *hentan*.

As if that it she would in pieces rend,
Or reave it out of the hand that did it *hend*.
Spens. F. Q., V, xi, 27.

Chaucer uses to *hente*, or *henten*; and it is used in a song inserted by Shakespeare:

Jog on, jog on the foot-path way,
And merrily *hent* the stile a.
Wint. Tale, iv, 2.

Mr. Steevens had said, in a note on Measure for Measure, that the verb was to *hend*. This he retracts in one on the above passage; but it appears that both forms are established on sufficient authority. *Hent* was certainly used as the preterite, which is all that the citations in the latter note establish.

Told men whose watchful eyes no slumber *hent*,
What stores of hours theft-guilty night had spent.
Browne, Brit. Past., II, 1, p. 29.

The little babe up in his arms he *hent*.
Spens. F. Q., II, ii, 1.

Moth, in the Ordinary, uses to *hent*, in imitation of Chaucer. O. Pl., x, 309.

HENT was also the participle. Seized, taken, &c.

Twice have the trumpets sounded,
The generous and gravest citizens
Have *hent* the gates, and very near upon
The duke is entering. *Meas. for M.*, iv, 6.
Great labour hast thou fondly *hent* in hand.
Spens. F. Q., III, vii, 61.

HENT, *s.*, is evidently put for hold or opportunity.

Up sword, and know thou a more horrid *hent*;
When he is drunk, asleep, or in his rage.
Hamlet, iii, 3.

The conjecture of *hent*, for *hint*, in Othello, i, 3. “Upon this hint I spake,” though supported by the old quarto, seems neither necessary nor probable. It is perfect sense as it is. It might indeed be explained in the other way.

†HEPPECE. “Cheese made of mares milk.” *Dunton's Ladies Dictionary*.

HERALDRY. That this art was much more fashionable formerly than at present, is well known; but it is rather extraordinary that it should have been made the subject of a sonnet. The conceits in it are rather far-fetched, but some of them not unpoetical:

Heralds at armes doe three perfections quote,
To wit, most *faire*, most *ritch*, most *glittering*;
So when those three concur within one thing,
Needes must that thing of honor be a note.
Lately I did behold a *ritch*, *faire* coate,
Which wished fortune to mine eyes did bring,
A lordly coate, yet worthy of a king,
In which one might all these perfections note.
A field of lillies, roses proper bare,
Two starres in chiefe, the crest was waves of gold,
How glitt'ring 'twas, might by the starres appeare,
The lillies made it *faire* for to behold.
And *ritch* it was, as by the gold appeareth,
But happy he that in his armes it weareth.
Constable, Decad. I, Sonn. 10.

From what book of heraldry the poet took his three perfections, fair, rich, and glittering, I have not been fortunate enough to discover.

†HERBALL. Consisting of herbs; vegetable.

To conclude, thou calling of me to that *herball* dinner
and leane repast. *Passenger of Bonvenuto*, 1612.

HERBARS. Herbs. Probably peculiar to Spenser, as Mr. Todd also has observed.

The rooffe hereof was arched over head,
And deckt with flowers and *herbars* daintily.
Spens. F. Q., II, ix, 46.

HERB-GRACE. See RUE.
HERDESSE for shepherdess.

Yet as a *herdesse* in a summer's day,
Heat with the glorious sun's all-purging ray,
In the calme evening (leaving her *faire* flocke)
Betakes herself unto a froth-girt rocke.
Browne, Brit. Past., II, 2, p. 72.

A similar word has been found in Chaucer, viz., *hierdesse*.

HERE'S NO, this, or that (whatever the object may be). An ironical exclamation, implying that there is a great abundance of it. Warburton suggested this interpretation of the following passage, which was doubted at first, but has since been fully confirmed:

Sir Walter Blunt! there's honour for you: *here's no vanity!* I am as hot as molten lead, and as heavy too.
1 *Hen. IV.*, v, 3.

Now what a thing it is to be an ass!
Here's no fond jest! The old man hath found their guilt, &c.
Tit. Andr., iv, 2.

Here was no subtle device to get a wench!

This chanon has a brave pate of his own.

B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, ii, 3.

T. Here's no gross flattery!

Will she swallow this? *G.* You see she does, and glibly.
Massinger's City Madam, i, 1.

Here's no notable gullery!

Puritan, Suppl. to Sh., ii, p. 556.

See also *O. Pl.*, i, 204, xi, 127, and vi, 109. The instances might easily be multiplied, to a prodigious extent; so that the point is now beyond all doubt.

Allied to this ironical phrase is that of *here's much*, to signify, on the contrary, the absence of anything; as,

How say you now? Is it not past two o'clock? and *here's much Orlando!*
As you like it, iv, 3.

Thus Brainworm, sending Old Knowell on a false scent, in pursuit of his son, says to him, "I, sir, there you shall have him;" and, as soon as he is out of hearing, adds,

Yes! invisible. *Much wench, or much son!*

B. Jons. Every M. in his H., iv, 6.

See **MUCH**, as an ironical exclamation for *not at all*.

†**HERISH**. Harsh, rough. See **HARRISH**.

They tear their *herish* mantels grey.

Gaulfrido and Barnardo le Fayns, 1570.

HERNSHAW, **HERON-SHAW**, or **HERNSHEW**. The bird called a heron or hern. Johnson had interpreted it a *heronry*, supposing it made from *hern* and *shaw*; but the quotations abundantly prove that it meant only the bird.

As when a cast of falcons make their flight,

At an *hernshaw*, that lyes aloft on wing.

Spens. F. Q., VI, vii, 9.

Minerva's *hernshaw*, and her owl.

B. Jons. Masque of Augurs, vol. vi, p. 133.

As they were entring on their way, Minerva did present

A *hernshaw*, consecrate to her; which they could ill discern

Through sable night, but by her clauge, they knew it was a *herne*.
Chapman's Homer, II., x, p. 136.

So have wee seen a hawke cast off at an *heron-shaw*, to looks and fies a quite other way.

Hall, Quo vadis? p. 59.

And leaving me to stalk here in my trowsers

Like a tame *hern-see* for you.

Ibid., Staple of News, i, 2.

Than that sky-scaling pike of Teneriffe,

Upon whose tops the *hernshaw* bred her young.

Browne, Brit. Past., II, 5, p. 153.

"To know a hawk from a *hernshaw*," was certainly the original form of the proverb, in which the latter word is since corrupted into *handsaw*. But the corruption had taken place before the time of Shakespeare; and therefore sir Thomas Hanmer's alteration of it in *Hamlet*, ii, 2, was superfluous. It is *handsaw* in Ray's Proverbs, p. 196. The *hawk* and the *hernshaw* appear together in the above quotation from Spenser, which illustrates the real origin of the proverb; meaning, wise enough at least to know the hawk from its game.

HEROD, KING. In the old moralities and mysteries, this personage was always represented as a tyrant of a very violent temper, using the most exaggerated language. Hence the expression,

It out-herods Herod.

Hamlet, iii, 2.

He is therefore mentioned as the most daring person that can be thought of by Alexas, when he tells Cleopatra,

Good majesty!

Herod of Jewry dare not look upon you

But when you are well pleas'd.

Ant. & Cleop., iii, 3.

He is also introduced proverbially by Mrs. Page:

What a *Herod of Jewry* is this!

Merry W. W., ii, 1.

The fierceness of Herod is well illustrated in Mr. Steevens's note on the passage of *Hamlet*, from the Chester Whitsun Plays, Harl. MSS., 1013, where he is made to rant most unreasonably on the subject of his own person and valour.

†**HERRING-POND**. A popular name for the sea.

The many thousands English, Scotch, and Irish mariners, who now yearly fish for you, would hardly seek work abroad, if a fishery afforded 'em full employment at home; and 'tis odds but a finer country, cheaper and better food and raiment, wholesomer air, easier rents and taxes, will tempt many of your countrymen to cross the *herring-pond*.

England's Path to Wealth, 1722.

HERSALL, for rehearsal.

With this sad *hersall* of his heavy stresse,

The warlike damzell was empassion'd sore.

Spens. F. Q., III, xi, 18.

HERSE. Apparently for that which is rehearsed; the same as **HERSAL**. In Spenser's Pastoral of November, where "O heavy *herse*," and "O happie *herse*," form the two burdens of a funeral ditty, the commentator, E. K., explains it, "the solemn obsequie in funerals." In the Faery Queen, a lovesick princess attending public prayers, is said to be inattentive to the prayers,

For the faire damsell from the holy *herse*
Her love-sicke hart to other thoughts did steale.
III, ii, 48.

Which, as Warton observed, seems to mean, from the matter then rehearsed, and he couples it with the *hersall* above cited. *Obs. on F. Q.*, ii, p. 175.

I have found it once used for a dead body:

Bold Archas pierces
Through the mid-boast, and strewes his way with
herces. *Heyw. Britaines Troy*, iii, 86.

To HERY. To honour or worship; from *herian*, Saxon. Spenser twice uses this word, and explains it so himself, or his friend:

Tho' wouldest thou learn to carol of love,
And *hery* with hymns thy lasses glove.
Spens. Shep. Kal., Feb., v. 61.

Thenot, now nis the time of merry-make,
Nor Pan to *herie*, nor with love to play.
Ibid., Nov., v. 9.

Free from the world's vile and inconstant qualms,
And *herry* Pan with orizons and alms.
Drayt. Ecl., 7, p. 1418.

See also p. 1133.

†With holy verses *heryed* I her glove.
Drayton's Shepherds Garland.

†*Heryed* and hallowed be thy sacred name. *Ibid.*

HEST', more usually *behest*. A command. *Hæst*, Saxon.

O my father,
I have broke your *hest* to say so. *Temp.*, iii, 1.
Now made forget their former cruell mood,
T' obey their rider's *hest*, as seemed good.

Spens. F. Q., IV, iii, 39.
Such untamed and unyielding pride
As will not bende unto your noble *hestes*.

Ferrez & Porrez, O. Pl., i, 135.
The king prays pardon of his cruel *hest*.
O. Pl., ii, 163.

HESTERN, of yesterday. *Hesternus*, Latin.

So if a chronicler should misreport exploiters that were enterprised but *hestern* day.
Holinsh. Hist. of Irel., H 5, col. 2.

†**HET.** Used as the pret. t. of the verb to heat.

Her blushing *het* her chamber; she looked out,
And all the air she purpled round about.
Marlowe and Chapman's Muscus, p. 53.

HETHER, *adv.* Rather, as it seems, in the following passage:

I will *hether* spend the time in exhorting you to make ready against that day, and to prepare yourselves, *then* [than] curiously to recite or expound the signes thereof. *Latimer, Serm.*, fol. 245, b.

HEYDEGUIES. See **HAYDIGYES**.

†**To HEYNE.** To deck?

And on the turfie table with the best
Of lambs in all their flocks shall *heyne* the feast.
The Shepheard's Holiday, 1651.

†**HICHCOCK.** A simpleton.

Among whom this *hickcocks* missed his rapier; at which all the company were in a maze; he besides his wits, for he had borrowed it of a special friend of his, and swore he had rather spend 20 nobles.

Jests of George Peele, n. d.

†**HICHEL.** An implement for dressing flax. "A *hichel*, hamus vel pecten," *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 138, "the maker of linnen cloth with his instruments, and that pertaineth."

†**HICKET.** To hiccough. The 1655 ed. of Shirley's Gentleman of Venice, iii, 4, has this verb, which Gifford, v. 53, erroneously considers a misreading.

†**HICKET, or HICKOT.** The hiccough.
Le hocquet, ou sanglot. The *hickot*, or yering.

Nomenclator.

Of yelking or *hicket*.

Barrrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

HICK-SCORNER. See **HYCKE-SCORNER**.

HICK-WAY, or HICK-WALL. One of the old popular names for a woodpecker. See **HECCO**.

And 'tis this same herb, your *hick-ways*, alias woodpeckers, use, when with some mighty ax any one stops up the hole of their nests, which they industriously dig and make in the trunk of some sturdy tree.

Ozell's Rabelais, IV, ch. 62.

HIDDER AND SHIDDER. A strange rustic form, explained in the original notes to mean *he and she*; but whence derived does not appear.

For had his wesand been a little widder,
He would have devoured both *hiddor* and *shidder*.
Spens. Shep. Kal., Sept., 210.

†**HIDDIE.** Answers here to Virgil's *arduus*.

The *hiddie* horse standing within our town,
Hath armed men disgorg'd; fire up and down
Sinon triumphant throws. *Virgil, by Vicars*, 1632.

HIDE FOX AND ALL AFTER. Said by sir Thomas Hanmer to be the name of a sport among children, which must doubtless be the same as *hide and seek, whoop and hide*, &c.; but no instance is brought of the expression, except that of the following passage, which occasioned the remark:

G. A thing, my lord! H. Of nothing: bring me to him. *Hide fox, and all after.* *Hamlet*, iv, 2.

Hide and seek is certainly alluded to in Decker's *Satiromastix*, as quoted

by Mr. Steevens, where it is said, "Cries *all hid*, as boys do." But it throws no light on *the fox*.

HIDE-PARK, now written Hyde-park, was a place of fashionable resort for coaches, as early as the year 1625.

Alas, what is it to his scene to know
How many coaches in *Hide-park* did show
Last spring.

B. Jons. Staple of News, Prologue for the Stage.

It is also mentioned by Ludlow :

This day was more observed for people going a maying, than for divers years past. Great resort to *Hyde-park*; many hundreds of rich coaches, and gallants in attire, but most shameful powdered haired men, and painted, spotted women. *Memoirs*, May 1, 1654.

It has long been written as if connected with the family of lord Clarendon; but it has been in the Crown from the time of Henry VIII. Nor could the name refer to a *hide* of land, which is estimated at 120 acres, whereas this park is supposed to contain 620.

HIERONIMO, or **JERONIMO**. The principal character in an old play by Thomas Kyd, entitled *The Spanish Tragedy*, or *Hieronimo is mad again*. See **GO BY**, **JERONIMO**.

†**HIGH-GERMAN**. Our early dramas make frequent mention of a High German (a huge animal) about the town, who seems to have been "a master of fence," or common challenger. See **GERMAN**, **HIGH**.

HIGH MEN. False dice, so loaded as to come always high numbers. See **FULLAM**. *Low men*, of course, were the contrary, and produced low throws.

Your *high*
And *low* men are but trifles; your pois'd dye,
That's ballasted with quicksilver or gold,
Is gross to this. *Ordinary*, O. Pl., x, 238.
Then play thou for a pound or for a pin,
High men or *low men* still are foisted in.

Harringt. Epig., i, 79.
Item, to my son Mat Flowerdale I bequeath two bale of false dice, videlicet, *high men* and *low men*, fulloms, stop-cater-traies, and other bones of function.

London Prodigal, Suppl. to Sh., ii, 456.

In later times these had attained the name of *high runners* and *low runners* :

Shadwell is of opinion, that your bully, with his box and his false dice, is an honest fellow than the rhetorical author, who makes use of his tropes and figures, which are his *high* and his *low runners*, to cheat us at once of our money and of our intellectuals.

J. Dennis's Letters, vol. ii, p. 407.

HIGH-PALMED. See **PALMED** and **PALM**.

HIGHT. A participle of the Anglo-Saxon verb *hatan*, to call. Used in a very peculiar way for some of the passive tenses, without the addition of the auxiliary *am*, or *was*, or their several persons. Dr. Johnson erroneously asserts, that it was used only in the preterite. See Tyrwhitt's note on Chaucer, v. 1016.

For, *am called* :

The wizard smil'd and answer'd in some part,
Easy it is to satisfy thy will;
Is men I *hight*, call'd an inchanter great,
Such skill have I in magic's secret feat.

Fairf. Tasso, x, 19.

Was called :

Full carefully he kept them day and night,
In fairest fields, and Astrophel he *hight*.

Highteth appears to have been sometimes used, but still with a passive signification :

This goeth aright; how *highteth* she, say you.
Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 235.

As a participle, *called* :

Among the rest a good old woman was,
Hight mother Hubbard, who did far surpass
The rest in honest mirth that seem'd her well.
Spens. Moth. Hnb. Tale, 33.

It is sometimes used for, *the man called*, as in the following passage :

Wretch that he was into this land to bring
The Saxons, with *hight* Hengist, their false king.
Niccol's Winter Nights, Mirror for Mag., p. 563.

It is employed by Shakespeare only in burlesque passages, as *Love's L. L.*, i, 1, and *Mids. N. Dr.*, v, 1; and in this manner it is still occasionally introduced.

Spenser uses it in many other senses. For *committed* :

Yet charge of them was to a porter *hight*.
F. Q., I, iv, 6.

Granted :

Yet so much favour she to him hath *hight*
Above the rest. *Ibid.*, IV, viii, 54.

Mentioned :

But reade you, sir, sith ye my name have *hight*,
What is your owne, that I mote you requite.
Ibid., IV, vi, 4.

Commanded, or *directed* :

But the sad steele seiz'd not where it was *hight*
Upon the childe, but somewhat short did fall.
Ibid., V, xi, 8.

Given :

Her virtue was the dowre that did delight,
What better dowre can to a dame be *hight*?
Ibid., V, iv, 9.

†**HIGLY-PIGLY**, or **HIGLETY-PIGLETY**. Mixed together in confusion. In the older writers the spelling of this popular phrase is very uncertain.

So numerous a force did rally
Before Troy town, then, in that rally,
Then, just as neighbors *highly piglie*,
Let their beasts graze, but then can quicklie,

Knowing the sure marks of their own,
Spy 'em from ev'ry one's i' th' town.

Homage to the Mode, 1608.

As Troth, sir, *higle* is pigle to among my neighbours.
Some better, some worse. Yet, tho' I may't, that
shou'dn't may't. I'm as well belov'd as any poor
fellow i' th' parish?

Wid of a Woman, 1706.

HIGRE, or HYGRA. The name for the violent and tumultuous influx of the tide into the mouth of the Severn, and for similar effects in other rivers. It is spelt also *aigre, eagre, eger*. The derivation is as uncertain as the orthography. Mr. Todd tries the Runic and the Saxon; but I cannot find any authority for his Saxon word. Dryden has used *eagre*, as a general word for such a tide, occasioned by the narrowness of the channel, and the steepness of the banks; called also *the bore of the Severn*. For the etymology, I fear we cannot venture to go to the Greek *hypsos*. It is probably of Saxon origin. Drayton thus describes its effects:

Until they be imbrac'd

In Sabrin's covernig arms; with whose tumultuous
waves

Shut up in narrower bounds the *higre* wildly roves;
And frights the straggling flocks, the neighbouring
shores to fly.

Afar as from the main it comes with hideous cry,
And on the angry front the curled foam doth bring.
The billows 'gainst the banks when fiercely it doth
fling.

Hurls up the almy oase, and makes the sealy brood
Leap madding to the land affrighted from the flood.
O'erturns the toiling barge, whose steersman does
not launch

And thrust her farrowing beak into her ireful punch.
Polyd., Song 7.

Chatterton, acquainted with this local phenomenon, has made it the subject of a simile:

As when the *hygra* of the Severne roars

And thunders ugon in the menden below,
The cleembe (noise) rebounds to Worcester's shore,
And sweeps the black sand round its horis prow.

Second Battle of Hastings, 901

See also ver. 326 of the same.

In Drayton is this marginal note, upon a simile subjoined to the lines cited above: "A simile expressing the *boar* or *higre*." The name *higre* is spoken of by William of Malmsbury in the following passage, and the phenomenon described:

In eo quotidianus aquarum furor, quod utrum voraginem vel vertiginem undarum dicam nescio, fando ab uno verrere arenas et conglobare in cumulum cum impetu venit, nec ultra quam ad pontem pertendit, nonnunquam etiam ripas transcendit, et magni vi parte terre circuitu victor regreditur; infelix navis et quum a latere attigerit. Nautae certis quari cum vident illam *hygram* (sic enim Anglice vocant) venire, oves ubertant, et per medium arenarum violentiam ejus elidunt.

De Pontif., lib. iv, p. 283

In this last circumstance we see that Drayton exactly agrees with this writer. Drayton has applied the same name to the tide in the Yorkshire Ouse or Humber:

For when my *higre* comes, I make my either shore
Even tremble with the sound, that I afar do send.

Polyd., xxviii, p. 1808.

See also *Eger*, in Todd.

[Taylor the water-poet gives the following description of the same phenomenon as observed on the coast of Lincolnshire:]

And there in three hours space and little more,
We row'd to Boston from the Norfolk shore;
Which by report of people that dwell there,
Is six and twenty mile, or very neere.
The way unknowne and we no pilot had,
Flats, sands and shoales, and tydes all raging mad,
Which sands our passage many times denide,
And put us sometimes three or foure miles wide.
Besides the flood runs there with such great force,
That I imagine it out-runneth a horse;
And with a head some 4 foot high that roves,
It on the sodaine swells and beats the shores.
It tumbled us a ground upon the sands,
And all that we could doe with wit, or hands,
Could not resist it, but we were in doubt
It would have beaten our boates bottom out.
It hath lesse mercy then bears, wolfe, or tyger,
And in those countries it is called the *hyger*.
We much were unacquainted with those fashions,
And much it troubled us with sundry passions;
We thought the shore we never should recover,
And look'd still when our boat would tumble over.
But he that made all with his word of might,
Brought us to Boston, where we lodg'd all night.

HILD, for held, for the sake of a rhyme. This kind of licence was very frequently taken by Spenser, and other contemporaries of Shakespeare.

No man inveigh against the wither'd flow'r,
But chide rough winter that the flow'r hath kill'd;
Not that devour'd, but that which doth devour,
Is worthy blame. O let it not be *hild*
For women's faults that they are so fallill'd
With men's abuses.

Shakep. Rape of Lucrece, Suppl., l. 546.

HILDEBRAND. The family name of pope Gregory the Seventh, so blackened by Fox, and other writers against the Romish Church, that his name became proverbial in this country for violence and mischief. In an old abridgment of Fox's Martyrs, by a Dr. Bright, printed 1589, I find him thus described: "This *Hildebrand* was a most wicked and reprobate monster, a sorcerer, a necromancer, an old companion of Silvester, Theophilactus, and Laurentius, conjurers." Page 136. Any name of reproach being thought fair to such a character, Shakespeare has made Falstaff call him Turk:

Jack Gregory never did such deeds in arms, as I have done this day. *1 Hen. IV, v, 8.*

See Warburton's note on the passage:

Lead him a prisoner to the lady too.

Sen. Warrant ye, though he were Gog or Hildbrand.
Wids. O. PL, viii, 602.

HILDING, s. A base, low, menial wretch; derived by some from *hinderling*, a Devonshire word, signifying degenerate; by others, from the Saxon (see Todd's Johnson). Perhaps, after all, no more originally than a corruption of *hireling*, or *hindling*, diminutive of *hind*; which the following passage seems a little to confirm:

A base slave,
A *hilding* for a livery, a squire's cloth,
A pantler, not so eminent! *Cymb., ii, 2.*

In apposition with another substantive, as peasant is occasionally used:

'Tis positive 'gainst all exceptions, lords,
That our superfluous lacqueys, and our peasants,
Who, in unnecessary action, swarm
About our squares of battle, were enough
To purge this field of such a *hilding* too. *Hen. V, iv, 2.*

For a coward:

If your lordship find him not a *hildine*, hold me no more in your respect. *Alf's Well, iii, 8.*

It was applied to women, as well as men:

For shame, thou *hilding* of a devilish spirit. *Tom. Shr., ii, 1.*

But now I see this one is one too much,
And that we have a curse in having her,
Out on her, *hilding*! *Rom. and Jul., ii, 8.*
This is that scornful piece, that scurvy *hilding*,
That gave her promise faithfully she would be here,
Cicely the sempster's daughter. *Two Noble K., iii, 6.*
Dost thou dispute with me? Alexander, carry the prating *hilding* forth.

B. & F. Corcoran, act iv, p. 218 (spoken of Viola).

HILLISH. Vast; as large as hills.

The wounded whale casts from his *hillish* jaws
Rivers of waters, mixt with purple gore.
Heywood's Troia Britannica, 1609.

HILTS. A familiar term for cudgels; the basket *hilt*, for the defence of the hand, being the most permanent part of them; the sticks might be changed at pleasure.

Fetch the *hills*; fellow Juniper, wilt thou play? *Jm.*
I cannot resolve you 'tis as I am fitted with the
ingenuity, quantity, or quality of the cudgel.

B. Jone. Case is altered, ii, 7.

Martino, who is sent, certainly brings the cudgels, not the baskets only: "Enter Martino, with the cudgels." Falstaff either calls his broad sword *hills*, or he means to swear by the hilts, as Owen Glendower by the cross of his Welch hook:

Seven, by these *hills*, I am a villain else.
1 Hen. IV, ii, 4.

Hilts were frequently used in the plural, though said of one weapon.

HINCH-PINCH. The name of an old Christmas game, mentioned with others in the following passage.

Your puffs, your crosse-puffs, your expuffs, your
inuffs upon the face of a tender infant,
are fitting complements for *hynch pynch*, and *lanch*
not, coale under candlesticks, fruar Bush, and wa-
peany hoe. Which are more civilly acted, and with
lesse foule soyle, and lethosome indecorum, then your
spitting and greasing tricks upon the poore infant.
Declaration of Popish Impostures, 1606.

HINDBERRY. The raspberry.

*Morum rabi lomi. Framboinea. A raspis herrie, or
hyndherrie. Nomenclator, 1606.*

HING, for hang, in the same manner as *hild* for held. A variation for the sake of rhyme. See **HILD**.

That fear, death, terror, and amazement bring;
With ugly paws some trample on the green.
Some gnaw the snakes that on their shoulders *hing*.
Pierf. Tasso, iv, 4.
Heav'n in thy palm this day the balance *hings*,
Which makes kings gods, or men more great than
kings. *Dumb Knight, O. PL, iv, 438.*

There are traces of this form in the Scottish dialect. See the Glossary to Gavin Douglas's Virgil.

HINGELS. Hinges.

Item, for the hinges of those doores, iijs.
MS. Accounts of Stockton, Norfolk, 1638.

HINT. A suggestion; used also by Shakespeare for a cause or subject.

Alack, for pity!
I, not remembering how I cried on's then, (Stevens,
for out.)
Will cry it o'er again; it is a *hint*
That wrings mine eyes to 't. *Temp., i, 2.*

For our escape
Is much beyond our loss; our *hint* of woe
Is common, every day, some sailor's wife,
The master of some merchant, and the merchant
Have just our theme of woe. *Ibid., ii, 1.*

It may, however, mean there, slight touch or memento.

Wherein of antres vast, and deserts idle,
Rough quarries, rocks, and hills whose heads touch
heav'n,
It was my *hint* to speak. *Othello, i, 2.*

In this passage the old quarto reads *hint*; the second quarto, *hint*. It seems most probable that the right reading is *hint*. See **HENT**.

HIP. To have on the hip. To have at an entire advantage. This phrase seems to have originated from hunting, because, when the animal pursued is seized upon the hip, it is finally disabled from flight. In some of his notes on Shakespeare, Dr. Johnson says, that it is taken from the art of wrestling; which is not without appearance of probability, because, when a wrestler can throw his adversary across his own hip, he gives him the severest of all falls, technically

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I will feed fat the ancient grudge I bear him.
Merch. of V., i, 3.

The hound who has caught a deer by the hip, may feed himself fat on his flesh; but this has nothing to do with a wrestler.

If this poor trash of Venice, whom I trash
For his quick hunting, stand the putting on,
I'll have our Michael Cassio on the hip.
Othello, ii, 1.

Though this passage is greatly corrupted, its allusion to hunting cannot be overlooked. As to the text, the oldest quarto reads the first line,

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If this poor trash of Venice, whom I trace;

Which seems to be more corrupt than the reading of the quarto. Warburton's conjectures at least make good sense of the whole, which is some advantage:

If this poor brack of Venice, whom I cherish
For his quick hunting, stand the putting on,
I'll have our Michael Cassio on the hip.

Cherish may not have been the very word of Shakespeare, but something to that effect is surely required. The chief objection is, that *brack* is seldom used, except for a female; but if that be thought valid, *trash* may stand, as a word of general contempt.

Dr. Johnson, in his Dictionary, corrected the opinion given in his notes to Shakespeare, and derived the expression from hunting.

[The meaning of the word in the following passage is not clear.]

†The Grecians them commande that dwell by hip
In villages, to make no spare of wine.
Mirror for Magistrates, 1687.

HIPPOCRAS. A medicated drink, composed usually of red wine, but sometimes white, with the addition of sugar and spices. Some would derive it from *ἵππο*, and *κράννυμι*, to mix; but Menage observes, that as the apothecaries call it *vinum Hippocraticum*, he is convinced that it is derived from Hippocrates, as being originally composed by medical skill. It is not improbable, that, as Mr. Theobald observes, in a note on the *Scornful Lady* (p. 286), it was called *Hippocras*, from the circumstance of its being strained; the woollen bag used for that purpose being called, by the apothecaries, *Hippocrates's sleeve*. It was a very favorite beverage, and usually given at weddings.

P. Stay, what's best to drink a mornings?

R. *Ippocras*, sir, for my mistress, if I fetch it, is most dear to her.
Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 258.

Drink to your health, whole nights, in *Hippocras*,
Upon my knees, with more religion
Than e'er I said my pray'r, which heav'n's forgive me.
Antiquary, O. Pl., x, 28.

In old books are many receipts for the composition of Hippocras, of which the following is one:

Take of cinnamon 2 oz. of ginger $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz. of grains a $\frac{1}{2}$ of an oz., panne [pound] them coarse, and put them into a pottle of good claret or white wine, with half a pound of sugar, let all steep together, a night at the least, close covered in some bottle of glasse, pewter, or stone; and when you would occupy it, cast a thimble linnen cloth or a piece of a boniter over the mouth of the bottle, and let so much run through as you will drink at that time, keeping the rest close, for so it will keep both the spirit, odor, and virtue of the wine and spices. And if you would make but a quart, then take but half the spices aforesaid.

Haven of Health, ch. 218, p. 264.

By a pottle is meant two quarts. See POTTLIS. See also Strutt's *View of Manners, &c.*, vol. iii, p. 74.

†To make *Hippocras* the best way.—Take 6 ounces of aqua vite, 2 ounces of pepper, and 2 of ginger, of cloves and grains of paradise each 2 ounces, amber-grease three grains, and of musk two grains, infuse them 24 hours in a glass bottle on pretty warm embers, and when your occasion requires to use it, put a pound of sugar into a quart of wine or cyder, dissolve it well, and then drop 3 or 4 drops of the infusion into it, and they will make it taste richly.

Lepton's Thousand Notable Things.

†The wind blows cold the weather's raw,
The beggars now do skulk in straw,
Whilst those whose means are somewhat higher,
Do warm their noses by a fire.
Each, Hippocras now, and heret brandy,
Are drinks as warm and good as can be;

Turk Gregory never did such deeds in arms, as I have done this day. 1 *Hen. IV.*, v, 3.

See Warburton's note on the passage:

Lead him a prisoner to the lady too.

Sm. Warrant ye, though he were Gog or *Hildebrand*.
Wils., O. Pl., viii, 502.

A HILDING, s. A base, low, menial wretch; derived by some from *hinderling*, a Devonshire word, signifying degenerate; by others, from the Saxon (see Todd's Johnson). Perhaps, after all, no more originally than a corruption of *hireling*, or *hindling*, diminutive of *hind*; which the following passage seems a little to confirm:

A base slave,
A *hilding* for a livery, a squire's cloth,
A pantler, not so eminent! *Cymb.*, ii, 3.

In apposition with another substantive, as peasant is occasionally used:

'Tis positive 'gainst all exceptions, lords,
That our superfluous lacqueys, and our peasants,
Who, in unnecessary action, swarm
About our squares of battle, were enough
To purge this field of such a *hilding* foe. *Hen. V.*, iv, 2.

For a coward:

If your lordship find him not a *hilding*, hold me no more in your respect. *All's Well*, iii, 6.

It was applied to women, as well as men:

For shame, thou *hilding* of a devilish spirit.
Tam. Shr., ii, 1.

But now I see this one is one too much,
And that we have a curse in having her;
Out on her, *hilding*! *Rom. and Jul.*, ii, 5.

This is that scornful piece, that scurvy *hilding*,
That gave her promise faithfully she would be here,
Cicely, the sempster's daughter. *Two Noble K.*, iii, 5.
Dost thou dispute with me? Alexander, carry the
prating *hilding* forth.

B. & Fl. Coxcomb, act iv, p. 216 (spoken of Viola).

†**HILLISH.** Vast; as large as hills.

The wounded whale casts from his *hillish* jaws
Rivers of waters, mixt with purple gore.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

HILTS. A familiar term for cudgels; the basket *hilt*, for the defence of the hand, being the most permanent part of them; the sticks might be changed at pleasure.

Fetch the *hills*; fellow Juniper, wilt thou play? *Jnn.*
I cannot resolve you: 'tis as I am fitted with the
ingenuity, quantity, or quality of the cudgel.

B. Jons. Case is altered, ii, 7.

Martino, who is sent, certainly brings the cudgels, not the baskets only: "Enter Martino, with the cudgels." Falstaff either calls his broad sword *hills*, or he means to swear by the hilts, as Owen Glendower by the cross of his Welch hook:

Seven, by these *hills*, I am a villain else.
1 *Hen. IV.*, ii, 4.

Hilts were frequently used in the plural, though said of one weapon.

†**HINCH-PINCH.** The name of an old Christmas game, mentioned with others in the following passage.

Your puffle, your crosse-puffle, your expuffle, your
inpuffle uppon the face of a tender infant, . . .
are fitting complements for *hynch pynch*, and *laugh*
not, coale under candlesticke, friar Rush, and wo-
penny hoe. Which are more civilly acted, and with
lesse foule soyle, and lothsome indecorum, then your
spattring and greasing tricks upon the poore infant.

Declaration of Popish Impostures, 1603.

†**HINDBERRY.** The raspberry.

Morum rubi Idæi. Framboises. A raspis berrie, or
hyndberrie. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

HING, for hang, in the same manner as hild for held. A variation for the sake of rhyme. See **HILD**.

That fear, death, terror, and amazement bring;
With ugly paws some trample on the green,
Some gnaw the snakes that on their shoulders *hing*.
Fairf. Tasso, iv, 4.

Heav'n in thy palm this day the balance *kings*,
Which makes kings gods, or men more great than
kings. *Dumb Knight*, O. Pl., iv, 428.

There are traces of this form in the Scottish dialect. See the Glossary to Gavin Douglas's Virgil.

†**HINGELS.** Hinges.

Item, for the *hingels* of those doores, *iiij s.*
MS. Accounts of Stockton, Norfolk, 1639.

HINT. A suggestion; used also by Shakespeare for a cause or subject.

Alack, for pity!
I, not remembring how I cried on't then, (*Steevens*,
for out,)

Will cry it o'er again; it is a *hint*
That wrings mine eyes to 't. *Temp*, i, 2.

For our escape
Is much beyond our loss; our *hint* of woe
Is common; every day, some sailor's wife,
The master of some merchant, and the merchant
Have just our theme of woe. *Ibid.*, ii, 1.

It may, however, mean there, slight touch or memento.

Wherein of antres vast, and deserts idle,
Rough quarries, rocks, and hills whose heads touch
heav'n,
It was my *hint* to speak. *Othello*, i, 3.

In this passage the old quarto reads *hent*; the second quarto, *hint*. It seems most probable that the right reading is *hint*. See **HENT**.

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House of Health, ch. 226, p. 266.

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Lupion's Thousand Notable Things.

†The wind blows cold the weather's raw,
The beggars now do skulk in straw,
Whilst those whose means are somewhat higher,
Do warm their noses by a fire.
Such *Hippocras* now, and barrel brandy,
Are drinks as warm and good as can be.

But if thy purse won't reach so high,
With ale and beer that want supply.

Poor Robin, 1696.

†HIRDES. See HURDS.

HIREN. A corruption of the name of Irene, the fair Greek, first broached, perhaps, by G. Peele, in his play of *The Turkish Mahomet* and Hiren the fair Greek. In this play, which does not appear to have been published, was probably the hemistich so often alluded to by subsequent dramatists, "Have we not *Hiren* here?"

And therefore, while we have *Hiren* here, speak my little dish-washers. *Decker, Satirom.*, Or. Dr., iii, 173.

What ominous news can Polymetes daunt?

Have we not *Hiren* here?

Law Tricks, 1608.

'Sfoot, lend me some money. Hast thou not *Hyren* here?

Eastward Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 218.

Pistol, in his rants, twice brings in the same words, but apparently meaning to give his sword the name of *Hiren*:

Down, down, dogs, down sailors! Have we not *Hiren* here?

2 Hen. IV, ii, 4.

And soon after,

Die men like dogs, give crowns like pins,

Have we not *Hiren* here?

Ibid.

Mrs. Quickly, with admirable simplicity, supposes him to ask for a woman, and replies, "O my word, captain, we have no such here; what the goujere, do you think I would deny her?" *Ibid.*

In another old play, on the Clown saying, "We have *Hiren* here," the Cook and he dispute whether it was *Hiren* or *Siren*. *Massing. Old Law*, iv, 1.

Mr. Douce, by extraordinary chance, picked up an old rapier, with the very motto of Pistol's sword upon it, in French:

Si fortune me tourmente,
L'espérance me contente.

See his *Illustr. of Shakesp.*, i, p. 453, where he has given a woodcut of it.

HIS, *pron.* It was commonly supposed, during the imperfect state of English grammar, that the pronoun *his* was the legitimate formative of the genitive case of nouns, and that the *s*, with an apostrophe, was only a substitute for that word. Modern grammarians, struck with the absurdity of supposing the same abbreviation to stand for *his*, *her*, and *their* (as the *s* is subjoined also to feminine and

plural nouns), have recurred to the Saxon, where *is*, or *es*, formed the genitives; which fully accounts for the abbreviation. See Lowth's *Gram.*, p. 25; Johnson's, prefixed to his *Dict.*; and Tyrwhitt's *Essay on the Language and Versif. of Chaucer*, in his edition of the *Cant. Tales*, vol. iv, p. 31. But the other opinion was formerly general, and traces of it are found from the time of Shakespeare, and even earlier, to that of Addison. Bel Jonson says expressly, in his *English Grammar*,

To the genitive cases of all nouns denoting a possessor, is added *s* with an apostrophe, thereby to avoid the gross syntax of the pronoun *his* joining with a noun; as the *emperor's court*, the *general's valour*; not the *emperor his court*, &c.

Chap. xiii, ed. Whalley, vol. vii, p. 250.

This form, as is well known, occurs once at least in the Liturgy; namely, in the prayer for *all sorts and conditions of men*, which concludes, "and this we beg, for Jesus Christ *his* sake." Shakespeare has written according to the notion of his time:

Vincentio *his* son, brought up in Florence,

It shall become to, &c.

Tam. Shr., i, 1.

Once in a sea-fight 'gainst the duke *his* galleys

I did some service.

Twelfth N., iii, 3.

In the following, he seems to have accumulated the two methods:

Madam, an if my brother had my shape,
And I had *his*, *sir Robert's his*, like him.

John, i, 1.

Unless the true reading were "sir Robert *his*." Inaccurate speakers still occasionally use a double form, as *sir Robert's's*, which may account for the accumulation in Shakespeare, whether by himself or his publishers. Spenser has written *his*, and made it form his verse in a peculiar manner:

This knight too late, *his* manhood and *his* might
I did assay.

F. Q., IV, i, 35.

For "this knight's manhood and might." By aid of this supposed syntax, *his* blood, *his* wounds, &c., were sometimes used for *God's* blood, &c., omitting the sacred name, which should be the antecedent:

Nay by Godde's harte, if I might doe what I list,
Not one of them all that should scape my fist.

His nayles! I would plague them one way or another.

New Custome, O. Pl., i, 277.

And again:

And trust, by *his woundes*! Avarice, some agayne for
to trie.

Ibid.

And,

His blood! I would I might have once seen that chance.

†HITCHER. A sort of boat-hook.

And when they could not cause him to rise, one of them took a *hitcher*, or long boat-hook, and hitch'd in the sacke many breeches, drawing him backward.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

HO, *s.* Originally a call, from the interjection *ho!* afterward rather like a stop or limit, in the two phrases, *out of all ho*, for out of all bounds; and *there's no ho with him*, that is, he is not to be restrained. Both seem deducible, in some degree, from the notion of calling in or restraining a sporting dog, or perhaps a hawk, with a call, or *ho*; or so calling to a person at a distance, or going away.

Oh, aye, a plague on 'em, *there's no ho with them*, they are madder than March hares.

Honest W., O. Pl., iii, 843.

See also 382.

Because, forsooth, some odd poet, or some such fantastic fellows make much on him, *there's no ho with him*, the vile dandiprat will overlook the proudest of his acquaintance.

Lingua O Pl., v, 172.

For he once loved the fair maid of Frennfield out of all *hos*.

Green's Fryer Bacon, &c., O 3.

†Would not my lord make a rare player? oh, he would uphold a company *beyond all hos*, better then Masco among the kings players!

Play of Sir Thomas More.

So also, OUT OF ALL CRY, which see.

There's no ho with him, but once hartned thus, he will needes be a man of warre.

Nash's Lenten St., Harl Misc., vi, p. 160.

If they gather together, and make a muster, *there is no hos with them*.

A Strange Melam., cited Cens. Lit., vii, 287.

The phrase was retained even by Swift, in the jocular strain of his familiar letters:

When your tongue runs, *there's no hos with you*, pray.

Journ. to Stella, Oct. 30.

†And as the medley grew hote, such a sound there was of shields, such a clattering noyse also, as well of the men themselves as their weapons, making a dolefull din, as among whome *there was now no hos* nor stay at all of their hands, that all the fields were covered over with blood and aiane bodies lying along.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†Inexplebile dolium: *hee hath no hos with him*.

Withall's Dictionary, ed 1634, p. 560.

†Phil. Must we still thus be check'd? we live not under a king, but a pedagogue *hee's insufferable*.

Leo. Troth he's so proud now he must be kil'd to make a supper for the immortall canniballs, that *there's no ho with him*.

Cartwright's Royall Glasse, 1651.

HO, HO. An established dramatic exclamation, given to the devil, whenever he made his appearance on the stage; and attributed to him when he was supposed to appear in reality.

But Diccon, Diccon, did not the devil cry *ho, ho, ho?*

Gammer Gurton O Pl., ii, 34.

Ho, ho, quoth the devyll, we are well pleased, What is his name thou wouldst have eased.

Four Ps., O. Pl., i, 88.

Ben Jonson's comedy of the Devil is an *Ass*, begins with a long *ho, ho*, from Satan himself. Robin Goodfellow, a clown who often personates the devil, to scare his neighbours, in the old play of Willy Beguiled, speaks thus of his enterprise:

Tush! fear not the dodge; I'll rather put on my flashing red nose, and my flaming face, and come wrap'd in a calf's skin, and cry *ho, ho*; I'll fray the scholar, I warrant thee.

Origin of Dr., iii, 319.

In that work it is indeed printed *bo, bo*, which alteration Mr. Hawkins made, I presume, from not being acquainted with the customary interjections of the fiend. In Mr. Reed's notes to the Old Plays, it is cited *ho, ho*, which is probably right; but I have never had an opportunity of seeing the original play.

HOAR, or HOARY. Used sometimes for mouldy, because mouldiness gives a white appearance.

R. What hast thou found? M. No hare, sir; unless a hare, sir, in a lenten pye, that is something stale and *hoar* ere it be spent.

Rom. and Jul., ii, 4.

Many of Chaucer's words are become as it were *vinew'd* and *hoarie* with over long lying.

Beaum. to Speght, on his Chaucer.

Loet, starke with rest, they *finew'd* wake and *hoare*.

Mirror for Mag., p. 417.

To HOAR. To become white or mouldy, or to make anything so.

Hoar the flames

That scolds against the quality of flesh, And not believes himself. *Timon of Ath., iv, 2.*

Rom. and Jul., loc. cit.

Devote to mouldy customs of *hoar'd* old.

Marsion's What you will, B 4.

†To HOAST. To take up one's abode with any one; to have him for one's host. See HOST.

If you would see the waters waving brims Abound with fishes, pray Hyperion Tabandon soon his liquid munnion, If he expect, in his prefixt career, To *hoast* with you a month in every year.

Du Bartas.

HOB. A frequent name, in old times, among the common people, particularly in the country. It is sometimes used, therefore, to signify a countryman; and *hob-goblin* meant perhaps, originally, no more than clown-goblin, or bumpkin-goblin. Coriolanus, curiously enough, finds this name among the citizens of Rome:

Why in this wolvis gown should I stand here, To beg of *Hob*, and Dick, that do appear

Their needles vouches.

Coriol., ii, 2.

The country goblins (*i. e.*, goblins) *Hob*, *Dick*, and *Black*.

With staves and cloated shoon.

Old Proph., cited by Macmillan.

Hence the farce of Hob in the Well, in much later times, to denote the clown in the well.

Hob was also used as a substitute for hob-goblin :

From elves, *hobs*, and fairies,
That trouble our dairies,
From fire-drakes, and fiends,
And such as the devil sends,
Defend us, good heaven !

B. and Fl. Mons. Thom., iv, 6.

For proof, take Merlin father'd by an *hob*,
Because he was said to be the son of a demon.

Mirr. Mag., 297.

†Many of the country *hobs*, who had gotten an estate liable to a fine, took it first as a jest, and thereupon made no appearance, but their purses afterwards paid for it in good earnest. This project alone bringing into the exchequer no less than a hundred thousand pound.

Select Lives of English Worthies.

HOB-GOBLIN. See PUCK.

†**HOB-IN-THE-HALL.** The name of an old game.

Sailor. Faith, to tell your honour the truth, we were at *hob-in-the-hall*, and whilst my brother and I were quarrelling about a cast, he slunk by us.

Wycherley, Plain-dealer, 1677.

HOB-NOB. See HABBE NABBE.

HOBBIDIDANCE, or HOBERDIDANCE. One of Shakespeare's fiends, taken from the history of the Jesuits' impostures. See FLIBBERTI-GIBBET.

Hobbididance, prince of dumbness. *Lear*, iv, 1.

†**HOBBY.** A species of hawk.

For this understand, that my friends are unwilling that I should match so low, not knowing that love thinketh the juniper shrubbe to bee as high as the tall oakes, or the nightingales laies to be more precious then the estridges feathers, or the larke that breedeth in the ground to be better then the *hobby* that mounteth to the clouds.

Lylio's Euphues.

HOBBY-HORSE. A small horse ; also a personage belonging to the ancient morris dance, when complete, and made, as Mr. Bayes's troops are on the stage, by the figure of a horse fastened round the waist of a man, his own legs going through the body of the horse, and enabling him to walk, but concealed by a long foot-cloth ; while false legs appeared where those of the man should be, at the sides of the horse. The hobby-horse is represented by figure 5 of the plate subjoined to 1 Hen. IV, in Steevens's Shakespeare of 1778, and the subsequent editions, and illustrated by Mr. Tollet's remarks. Latterly the *hobby-horse* was frequently omitted, which appears to have occasioned a

popular ballad, in which was this line, or burden :

For O, for O, the *hobby-horse* is forgot.

Which is quoted in Love's L. L., iii, 1, and Haml., iii, 2.

T'other *hobby-horse*, I perceive, is not forgotten.

Greene's Tu Quoque, O. FL, vii, 97.

But see, the *hobby-horse* is forgot.

Fool it must be your lot,
To supply his want with faces,
And other buffoon graces.

B. Jons. Entert. of the Queen, &c., at Althorpe, vol. v, p. 211, ed. Whalley.

This had become almost a proverbial expression :

Cl. Answer me, *hobbihorse*, which way crost he you saw enow ? *Jen.* Who do you speake to, sir ? *We have forgot the hobbihorse.*

Drue's Dutch. of Suff., C 4 b.

The Puritans, who were declared enemies of all sports and games, seem to have been particularly inveterate against the poor *hobby-horse*. The following may be taken as a specimen of their eloquence against him :

The beast is an unseemly and a lewd beast,
And got at Rome by the pope's coach horses,
His mother was the mare of ignorance.

B. & Fl. Woman Pleas'd, 1.

Where is much more to the same effect. The forgetting the *hobby-horse* is there also introduced :

Shall th' *hobby-horse* be forgot then ?
The hopeful *hobby-horse*, shall he lie founderd ?

And the mode of carrying the horse is alluded to :

Take up your horse again, and girth him to you,
And girth him handsomely, good neighbour Bomby.

Many tricks were expected of the dancer who acted the *hobby-horse*, and some of a juggling nature as pretending to stick daggers in his nose, (perhaps a false one,) which is represented in the print from Mr. Tollet's window. Sogliardo, in Every Man out of his Humour, boasts of an excellent *hobby-horse*, in which his father and himself were famous for dancing :

Nay, look you, sir, there's ne'er a gentleman in the country has the like humours for the *hobby-horse*, as I have ; I have the method for the threading of the needle and all, the — *Car.* How, the method ? *Sogl.* I, the leigerity for that, and the whighhie, and the daggers in the nose, and the travels of the egg from finger to finger, and all the humours incident to the quality. The horse hangs at home in my parlour.

Act ii, sc. 1.

HOBELER, or HOBBLER. A term for a sort of light horseman, from their riding on hobbies, or small horses. See Chamb. Dict. and Du Cange.

Hee that might dispense tenne pounce should furnishe hymselfe, or fynde a demilaunce, or a light horseman,

If I shall so tearme him, beeyng then called a *hobler* with a lance. *Holinsch.*, vol. ii, K k 3.

See Stat. 18 Eliz., iii, 12.

I cannot conjecture in what sense *hobler* is intended to be used in the following speech, unless it means a lame or hobbling thing. He speaks of his ill success as a fiddler:

Marry, sir, you see I go wet shod and dry mouthed, for yet could I never get new shoes or good drink, rather than I'll lead this life, I'll throw my fiddle into the leads for a *hobler*. *Lily's Mother Bombie*, v, 3.

It was French also. Roquefort says, "*Hobeler*, cavalier qui monte un cheval Ecossois, qu'on nommoit anciennement *hobin*;" which Coles also testifies, by rendering it, "*Velites olim in Gallia merentes*." It appears, therefore, that the origin is Scotch, not Irish.

†**HOBIDY-BOOBY**. A popular term of contempt.

His legs are distorted so many several ways that he looks like a *hobydy booby*, prop'd up with a couple of crooked billets. *Man's Treachery to Woman*, 1720.

†**HOBY**, or **HOBBY**. A small horse; a nag. *Hobbies* were strong active horses, of rather a small size, and are reported to be originally natives of Ireland. It is pretended that they were so much liked and used that the word became a proverbial expression for anything of which people are extremely fond.

†**HOCAS-POCAS**, was the usual old spelling of a well-known phrase.

If I do not think women were got with riddling, whip me! *Hocas, Pocas*, here you shall have me, and there you shall have me. *Randolph's Jealous Lovers*, 1648.
On Hocas Pocas.

Here *Hocas* lyes with his tricks and his knocks,
Whom death hath made sure as a juglers box;
Who many hath cozen'd by his leiger-domain,
Is presto convey'd and here underlain.
Thus *Hocas* he's here, and here he is not,
While death plaids the *Hocas*, and brought him to th' pot. *Wills Recreations*, 1664.

†**HOCKAMORE**. A sort of liquor.

I did but innocently regale myself t'other day, amongst other choice female friends, at my lady Goodfellow's, with a glass or two of *hockamore*.
The Richmond Heiress, 1693.

HOCK-TIDE. An annual festival, which commenced the fifteenth day after Easter. That it was long observed, and that gatherings, or collections of money, were then made, is certain, from the churchwardens' accounts of various parishes; but its origin has been much disputed by historians and

antiquaries. As it was a moveable feast, depending upon Easter, it could not be the commemoration of any fixed event, as some have pretended. The whole discussion, which is much too long for this place, may be seen in Brand's Pop. Antiq., vol. i, pp. 156—165, 4to ed. On the authority of Mr. Bryant, who combated its historical origin, it has been derived from *hock*, high, German.

Whatever was the origin of *hock*, it was applied also to another feast, that of *harvest-home*; and Herrick has a short poem, entitled the *Hock-Cart*, or *Harvest-Home*, where he says,

The harvest swains and wenches bound
For joy, to see the *hock-cart* crown'd.

Hesperides, p. 114.

This *hock-tide* is still observed in Suffolk, Cambridge, and the neighbouring counties, under the corrupted names of *hawkey*, *hockey*, or *horkey*; in which last form, a copious description of the festival, as observed in Suffolk, is given in the New Monthly Magazine, for November, 1820, pp. 492—498. See also Todd's Johnson, in *Hockey*, or *Hawkey*. Dr. Clarke has mentioned it in his Travels. Bloomfield, though a Suffolk lad, does not venture on the provincial name, but celebrates *harvest-home* in common English. See his Summer, v. 287.

To **HOCUS**, *v.* To cheat, to impose upon; from *hocus-pocus*, the jargon of pretended conjurers; the origin of which, after various attempts, seems to be rightly drawn from the Italian jugglers, who said *Ochus Bochus*, in reference to a famous magician of those names. *Verelii Epit. Hist. Suio-Goth.* See Todd, in *Hocus-pocus*.

The mercer cries, was ever man so *hocus'd*? however I have enough to maintain me here.

Art of Whodling, p. 323.

One of the greatest pieces of legerdemain, with which jugglers *hocus* the vulgar. *Nelson*, quoted by Todd.

L'Estrange has *hocus-pocussing*, at length. Mr. Malone considered the modern word *hoax*, as made from this; and, indeed, between *hocus'd* and *hoax'd* there is hardly any difference, and I prefer this derivation to those that are more learned. See Todd, in *Hocus*. It is a strong confirmation

of this origin, that *hoax* is not a word handed down to us from our ancestors, but very lately introduced, by persons who might have retained *hocus*, a word hardly obsolete, but could know nothing of Saxon, or the books in Lambeth Library.

HODDY-PEKE. A ludicrous term of reproach, generally equivalent to fool; perhaps originally synonymous with *hodmandod*, or snail. It is remarkable that Bacon enumerates *hodmandod*, or *dodman*, among fish that cast their shells; what he means is doubtful.

Art here again, thou *hoddypeke*?

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 45.

What, ye brainsicke fooles, ye *hoddly-peakes*, ye doddy poules, doe ye believe him? are ye seduced also?

Latim. Serm., fol. 44, b.

Who, under her husband's that *hoddly-peke's* nose, must have all the destilling dew of his delicate rose.

Nash's Anatomie of Absurdities, B.

It seems, in the latter place, to mean cuckold, of which the horned snail might be thought a fit emblem.

†They counte peace to be cause of ydelnes, and that it maketh men *hodiokes* and cowards.

Christopherson, Exh. ag. Rebel., 1554.

HODDY-POULE. Thick head, dunder-head; the same as **DODDIPOLE**.

Whereat I much wonder,

How such a *hoddly poule*

So boldly dare controule,

And so malapertly withstand

The kynges owne hand.

Skelton, Why come ye not to Court?

HOFUL, and **HOFULLY**. See Todd.

I have not met with the words.

†**HOGS.** "You have brought your *hoggs* to a fair market," Howell, 1659, said ironically of any one who has made any mismanagement of his affairs.

†**HOGGARD.** A pig-driver.

I had the glory given me, for having played my part the best of all the actors, who were some of them of the rudest sort of the people of Paris, and according to the instructions of our regent (who had in him no more humanity than a *hoggard*) had every one of them a fair handkerchief in his hand for want of a more gracefull posture. *Comicall History of Francion*, 1655.

†**HOGGING-SHIRTS.** Charles II, in his disguise after his escape from Worcester, "had an old coarse shirt, patched both at the neck and hands, of that very coarse sort which, in that country, go by the name of *hogging-shirts*."

HOGH. A hill; from the Dutch. A place near Plymouth was so called, which Camden terms the *haw*.

That well can witness yet unto this day
The western *hogg*, besprinkled with the gore
Of mighty Goërnott. *Spens. F. Q.*, II, x, 10.

Drayton speaks of it also:

All doubtful to which part the victory would go,
Upon that lofty place at Plimmouth call'd the *hogs*,
Those mighty wrestlers met. *Polyolb.*, song i, p. 668.

†**HOG-LICE.** Woodlice.

And if the worms, called wood-lice, or *hog-lice*, be seen in great quantities together, it is a token that it will rain shortly after. *Husbandman's Practice*, 1673.

†**HOGLING.**

Yet I am sorry for the qualitie of some of your news, that sir Robert Mansell being now in the Mediterranean with a considerable navall strength of ours against the Moors, to do the Spaniard a pleasure, marquis Spinola should in a *hogling* way, change his master for the time, and taking commission from the emperour, become his servant for invading the Palatinat.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†**HO-GO.** Literally, a high flavour, from the French *haut-gout*. Generally used rather in burlesque.

And why not say a word or two

Of she that's just? witnesse all who

Have ever been at thy *ho-go*.

Choyce Drollery, 1656, p. 34.

A bad husband is an inconsiderate piece of sottish extravagance; for though he consist of several ill ingredients, yet still good fellowship is the *causa sine qua non*, and gives him the *ho-go*.

Twelve Ingenious Characters, 1686.

HOGREL. The rustic name for a sheep of two years old.

And to the temples first they hast, and seeke

By sacrifice for grace, with *hogrels* of two years.

Surrey, Virg., B. iv, l. 72.

At one year they are *hogs*.

†**HOGSDON CASK.** Over a Hogsdon cask signifies here in a very hurried and uncereemonious manner, but we cannot explain the phrase any further.

'Tis poor and kitchinglike to come to downright and plain terms of love; you true ladies abhor it, fie upon it, upon one meeting, or over a *Hogsdon cask*, to clap up a match.

The Wizard, a Play, 1640, MS.

HOG'S-NORTON. A village in Oxfordshire, north-east of Chipping Norton, which Ray says was properly called *Hoch Norton*, but is now *Hook Norton*, or *Hoke Norton*. Camden says, that the clownishness of the inhabitants occasioned it to be popularly called *Hog's Norton*, and Ray has a proverb of that meaning:

You were born at *Hog's Norton*.

P. 258.

Equivalent to saying, you are a clown. The old saying, that the *pigs play on the organ there*, was probably a continuation of the joke, calling the inhabitants pigs, who had probably an organ in their church. Ray, in another place, will have Pig, or Pigs, the name of a man who played the organs (see p. 206), and there inad-

vertently transfers it to the *Hoke Norton* of Leicestershire. But see **ORGANS**.

But the great work in which I mean to glory
Is in the raising a cathedral church;
It shall be at *Hog's Norton*, with a pair
Of stately organs; more than pity 'twere
The pigs should lose their skill for want of practice.
Rand. Muscs' Looking Glass, O. Pl., ix, 212.
If thou bestowst any curtesie on mee, and I do not
requite it, then call mee cut, and say I was brought
up at *Hogge Norton*, where pigges play on the organs.
Nash's Apol. of Pierce Penilesse, K 4.

HOIDEN. Mr. Gifford has suggested, that *hoiden* seems to be used for a leveret in the following passage. It clearly appears to be a hunting term for some kind of game:

You mean to make a *hoiden* or a hare o' me, to hunt counter thus, and make these doubles.
B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, ii, 6.

†**HOIGH**. *On the hoigh*, eagerly, riotously.

During the time whilst he and I were conferring of these matters, we came to the butchers shambles, there comes running upon the *hoigh* together to meete me, all the hucksters, fishmongers, butchers, cookes, puddingwrights, sellers of fresh fish, who both before I brake, as also after I became bankrupt, I had beene beneficiall unto, and am all often still.

Terence in English, 1614.

To HOIT. To indulge in riotous and noisy mirth. We still speak of a *hoity-toity* person.

He sings and *hoits* and revels among his drunken companions.
B. & Fl. Kn. of B. Pest.

We shall have such a *hoiting* here anon,
You'll wonder at it.

Webst. Thracian Wonder, ii, 1, repr., p. 31.

†For questionlesse the court is not a place for children, a schoole for infants, nor a market-place for boyes, *hoityngs*, and knaveries, but a place of vertue, wisdom, and prudence. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

†**HOKY-CAKE**. A seed-cake.

Rocke Monday, and the wake in summer, shrovinge, the wakefull ketches on Christmas eve, the *hoky*, or seed cake, these he yearely keepe; yet holdes them no reliques of popery

Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

Harvest is done, therefore, wife, make
For harvest men a *hoky cake*.

Poor Robin, 1712.

†**HOLBORN** was the high road from Newgate to Tyburn, by which, therefore, condemned malefactors were carried publicly to be hanged. It is, therefore, often a subject of allusion in the old popular writers.

Item, he loves to ride when he is weary, yet at certaine times he holds it ominous to ride up *Holborne*.

Harry White's Humour, 1659.

HOLD. To cry *hold!* when persons were fighting, was, according to the old military laws, an authoritative way of separating them. This is shown by the following passage, produced

by Mr. Tollet; it declares it to be a capital offence,

Whosoever shall strike stroke at his adversary, either in the heat or otherwise, if a third do cry *hold*, to the intent to part them.

Bellay's Instructions for the Wars, transl. 1589.

If they fought in lists, the general only could part them. *Ioid*. This well illustrates the following passage of Shakespeare:

Nor heav'n peep through the blanket of the dark
To cry *hold!* *hold!* *Macb.*, i, 5.

Hold was also the word of yielding. See *Macb.*, v, 7.

[*To take hold*, a term in hunting.]

†When a hart is past his sixt yeere, he is generally to be called a hart of tenn, and afterwards according to the increase of his head, whether he be croched, palmed, or crowned. When he breaketh heard, and draweth to the thickets, or coverts, the foresters and woodmen do say, he *taketh his hold*.

Manwood's Lawes of the Forrest, 1598.

The HOLE. One of the meanest apartments in the Counter prison, in Woodstreet, was so called; as a still worse room had the name of Hell.

But if e'er we clutch him again, the Counter shall charm him. *Rav. The hole* rot him.

Puritan, Suppl. to Sh., ii, 590.

In Wood street's *hole*, or Poultry's hell.

Counter-rat, a Poem.

Next from the stocks, the *hole*, and little-ease,
Sad places, which kind nature do displease,
And from the rattling of the keeper's keys,

Libera nos, Domine.

Walks of Hogsdon, with the Humours of Wood Street Compter, a Comedy, 1657.

From the feather bed in the master's side, or the flock bed in the knight's ward, to the straw bed in the *hole*.

Miseries of Inf. Marr., O. Pl., v, 48.

See also O. Pl., iv, 284.

Here it is said of the *Poultry Compter*. Perhaps the term was common to many prisons. We still hear of the *condemned hole* in Newgate. See Fennor's *Compter's Commonwealth*, 4to, 1617.

HOLIDAME. By some supposed to be for Holy Dame, Our Lady, the Virgin Mary; but see **HALIDAM**.

Now, by my *holidame*, here comes Katharina.

Tam. of Shr., v, 2.

†**HOLLAND CHEESE**. Dutch cheese has been imported into this country from a rather early period.

By fire in Cheapside, since amulets and bracelets
And lovelocks were in use, the price of sprats,
Jerusalem Artichocks, and *Holland cheese*,
Is very much increased. *The Citye Match*, 1639, p. 10.

HOLLOWMAS. The feast of All-hallows, or All Saints; that is, the first of November. See **HALLOWMAS**.

She came adorn'd hither like sweetest May,
Sent back like *hollowmas*, or short'st of day.
Rich. II, v, 2.

†**HOLM.** A small island, especially in a river.

Then as the *holmes*, two sturdy umpires met
Betwixt the quar'ling Welsh and English tydes,
In equall distance each from other set,
As both removed from faire Severnes sides.

Zouche's Dove, 1613.

HOLPE, and HOLPEN. The old preterite and participle of to help.

Sir Robert never *holp* to make this leg. *A. John*, i, 1.
Thou art my warrior,

I *holp* to frame thee.

Cor., v, 3.

He, remembreing his mercy, hath *holpen* his servant Israel.

Magnificat, Prayer-Book transl.

Shakespeare often uses the preterite incorrectly for the participle:

You have *holp* to ravish your own daughters, and
To melt the city leads upon your pates. *Cor.*, iv, 6.

The following phrase is yet occasionally used in low life:

A man is well *holp* up, that trusts to you.

Com. of Err., iv, 1.

†**HOLSTER.** The holsters or pistol-cases of a horse's saddle were often used to conceal articles of value, in carrying them from place to place.

This night come about £100 from Brampton by carrier to me, in *holsters*, from my father, which made me laugh.

Pepys' Diary, 1661.

HOLT. A wood. Saxon. Sometimes a high wood.

Or as the wind in *holts* and shady greaves,
A murmur makes among the boughs and leaves.

Fairf. Tasso, iii, 6.

About the rivers, vallies, *holts*, and crags,
Among the ozyers, and the waving flags.

Browne, Brit. Past., II, ii, p. 58.

As over *holt* and heath, as thorough trith and fell.

Drayt. Polyolb., xi, p. 862.

Bishop Percy says, sometimes it signifies a hill; but in the passage he quotes from Turberville it clearly means no more than a high wood:

Ye that frequent the hilles

And highest *holtes* of all. *Glossary to Reliques*, vol. i.

The other passage is not decisive.

Mr. Ellis says, and I believe rightly, that *holts* properly meant woody hills. *Specim.*, vol. ii, p. 33.

In the following passage it seems to be corruptly used instead of *hold*, for the sake of rhyming to *bolt*:

But sooner shall th' Almighties thunderbolt

Strike me down to the cave tenebrious,

The lowest land, and damned spirits' *holt*,

Than, &c.

Solimus, Emp. of the Turks, A 4.

†**HOME.** To pay home, to press hard upon another in combat.

Aere meo me laccessis, thou gevest me scoffe for scoffe,
or as we saie, thou *paiest* me home. *Elyot*, 1559.

To touch home, to give a mortal wound.

Sax. Not any, Austria; neither toucht I thee.

Aust. Somebody toucht me home; vaine world farewell,
Dying I fall on my dead Lucibell.

The Tragedy of Hoffman.

HOMELING. A native of any place, and resident there: *indigena*.

So that within a while they began to molest the *homelings* (for so I finde the word *indigena* to be Englished in an old booke that I have, wherein *advena* is translated also an *homeling*). *Holinsk.*, vol. i, A 3.

†Now, there were two legions in garrison for defence of this citie, to wit, Prima Flavia, and Prima Parthica, besides many *homelings* and naturall inhabitants, together with auxiliarie horsemen.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1619.

HONEST AS THE SKIN BETWEEN HIS BROWS, *prov.* An odd proverbial saying, used by Shakespeare and others. Where the force of the comparison lies, it is not easy to perceive. The skin between the brows certainly cannot be made subservient to dissimulation, as the other features may; but this seems too refined.

An old man, sir, and his wits are not so blunt, as God help, I would desire they were, but in faith honest, as the skin between his brows.

Much Ado, iii, 5.

It shall be justified to thy husband's faith, now: thou shalt be as honest as the skin between his horns, in.

B. Jons. Bart. Fair, iv, 5.

I am as true, I wold thou knew, as skin between thy brows.

Gammer Gurton, O. PL, ii, 67.

I am as honest as the skin that is

Between thy brows. Constable. What skin between my brows?

What skin, thou knave? I am a Christian; And what is more a constable! What skin?

Ordinary, O. PL, x, 306.

In the following passage the same comparison is applied to magnanimity:

Punt. Is he magnanimous? *Gent.* As the skin between your brows, sir.

B. Jons. Ev. Man out of his H., ii, 2.

But this seems to be mere burlesque.

To HONEST. To do honour to.

Sir Amorous! you have very much *honested* my lodging with your presence. *B. Jons. Silent Woman*. Surely, you should please God, benefit your country, and *honest* your own name.

Ascham, Scholemaster, Pref., xvii, ed. Upt.

†That it is a grosse flattering of tyred cruelty to *honest* it with the title of clemency. That to eat much at other men's cost, and little at his owne, is the wholesomest and most nourishing diet, both in court and countrey.

Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

HONESTY, for credit or reputation.

When sir Thos. More was at the place of execution, he said to the hangman, "I promise thee that thou shalt never have *honestie* in the stryking of my head, my necke is so short."

Hall's Chron., p. 226.

This remarkable speech is exactly copied by the author of the old drama of Damon and Pithias:

Come Gronno, doo thine office now, why is thy colour so dead?

My neck is so short, that thou wilt never have *honestie* in striking of this head.

O. PL, i, 241.

†**HONEY.** To sell honey for a half-penny, to rate at a vile price.

Thou that in thy dialogues soldst *hunnie* for a half-pennie, and the choysent writers extant for cues a peece.

Nash, Pierce Penniless, 1592.

To HONEY. To sweeten or delight, coax or flatter. Shakespeare has been thought licentious in converting substantives into verbs, and the contrary; but it will appear in this work that this interchange was much authorised by the custom of his time:

Can'st thou not *honey* me with fluent speech,
And even adore my toplesse villainy?

Antonio and Mellida, A 4.

O unpeerable! invention rare!
Thou god of policy, it *honies* me.

Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 66.

Was ever rascal *honey'd* so with poison?

Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 246.

Shakespeare has made it a neuter verb, and used it contemptuously for courting; i. e., calling each other *honey*:

Stew'd in corruption; *honeying* and making love
Over the nasty sty.

Hamlet, iii, 4.

†*Clo.* A pretious villaine: a good villaine too.

Well if he be no worse; that is doe worse,
And *honey* me in my death-stinging thoughts,
I will preferre him.

Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

†**HONEYCOMB** was used as a term of endearment.

Darlynge, a wanton terme used in veneriall speech,
as be these: *honycombe*, pyggianye, sweteherf, true love.

Huloet's Abcedarium, 1552.

†**HONEY-FLY.** A bee. The French *mouche-à-miel*.

Up, up, ye princes! prince and people, rise,
And run to schoole among the *hony-flies*.

Du Bartas.

†**HONEY-MOON.** A first period of prosperity or of enjoyment.

I was there entertained as well by the great friends
my father made, as by mine owne forwardnesse,
where it being now but *honey-moone*, I endeavoured
to court it.

Lylie's Euphuus.

†**HONEY-RORE.** The dew of honey.

She cest; and with her snowie arms most white
About the neck she clasps him soft and light.
He seems to shrink, she clings and toyes the more;
He on a sudden felt loves *honey-rore*
Soak in, and wonted flames to heat his heart,
And to o'respread his bones and every part.

Virgil, by *Vicars*, 1632.

HONEYSTALKS. Clover flowers, which contain a sweet juice. It is common for cattle to overcharge themselves with clover and die.

With words more sweet, and yet more dangerous,
Than baits to fish, or *honeystalks* to sheep.

Tit. Andr., iv, 4.

HOODMAN-BLIND. The childish sport now called *blind-man's buff*.

What devil was't

That thus hath cozen'd you at *hoodman-blind*?

Hamlet, iii, 4.

Come, boy, and make me this same groaning love,
Troubled with stitches and the cough o' the lungs,
That wept his eyes out when he was a child,
And ever since hath shot at *hudman-blind*, &c.

Merry Dev. of Edm., O. Pl., v, 262.

Why should I play at *hoodman-blind*?

Wise Woman of Hogsden.

HOOD-WINK, s. Drayton has this

word, which must mean the same as *hoodman-blind*.

By moonshine many a night do give each other chase
At *hood-wink*, barley-break, &c.

Polyolb., xxx, p. 1225.

By HOOK OR CROOK. By one instrument or another. Warton observes, that it has been falsely derived from two lawyers in Charles the First's time, judge *Hooke* and judge *Crooke*; but he shows that it is twice used by Spenser, and occurs also in Skelton. *Observ. on Spenser*, vol. ii, p. 235. See Todd.

†Nor wyll suffer this boke

By *hookes* ne by *crookes*

Prynted for to be. *Skelton*, *Colin Clout*.

†Thereafter all that mucky pelfe he tooke,
The spoile of peoples evil gotten good,
The which her sire had scrap't by *hookes* and *crookes*,
And burning all to ashes pour'd it down the brooke.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, V, ii, 27.

†Likewise to get, to pill and poll by *hookes* and *crookes*
so much, as that, &c.

Holland's Suetonius.

HOOP. A name for a quart pot; such pots being anciently made with staves, bound together with hoops, as barrels are.

The Englishman's healths, his *hoops*, cans, half-cans,
&c.

Decker's Gul's Hornb., p. 28.

I believe *hoopes* in quart pots were invented, that
every man should take his *hoops*, and no more.

Nash's Pierce Penilesse.

They were usually three in number to such a pot; hence one of Jack Cade's popular reformations was to increase their number:

The *three-hoop'd* pot shall have ten *hoops*; and I will
make it felowly to drink small beer.

2 Hen. VI, iv, 2.

Will not this explain *cock-a-hoop* better than the other derivations? A person is *cock-a-hoop*, or in high spirits, who has been keeping up the *hoop*, or pot, at his head.

†**HOOP-RINGS.**

But, I pray you, nothing

From the poor country villagers?

Pan. Very little;

Hoop-rings and childrens whistles, and some forty
Or fifty dozen of gilt-spoons, that's all.

Cartwright's Lady Errant, 1651.

†**HOOP-SLEEVES.** Wide capacious sleeves.

His heraldry gives him place before the minister,
because the law was before the gospell. Next terme
he walkes his *hoopsleeve* gowne to the hall; there it
proclaimes him.

Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1616.

†**HOOPER'S-HIDE.** A name for the game of blind-man's buff.

But Robbin finding him silly,

Most friendly took him aside,

The while that his wife with Willy

Was playing at *hooper's hide*.

The Winchester Wedding, an old ballad.

HOOVES. Used for the plural of hoof.

The furious genets seem, in their career,
To make an earthquake with their thundring hooves.
Panshaw's Lusiad, vi, 64.

†HOPS. *As thick as hops*, appears to have been an old phrase which is not easily accounted for if the cultivation of hops in England be as recent as generally supposed.

The newes of thee shall fill the barbers shops,
And at the bake-houses, *as thicke as hops*
The tatling women as they mold their bread
Shall with their dough thy fourefold praises knead.
Taylor's Works, 1630.

O famous Coriat, hadst thou come againe,
Thou wouldst have told us newes, direct and plaine,
Of tygers, elephants, and antelops,
And thousand other things *as thicke as hops*,
Of men with long tailes, faced like to hounds,
Of oysters, one whose fish weigh'd forty pounds. *Ibid.*

†HOP-OF-MY-THUMB. A term of contempt, but it does not appear necessarily to imply diminutiveness.

Sophos? a *hop of my thumb*, a wretch, a wretch!
Should Sophos meet us there accompany'd with some
champion,
With whom 'twere any credit to encounter,
Were he as stout as Hercules himself,
Then would I buckle with them hand to hand.

Wily Beguiled.
Plaine friend *hop of my thumb*, know you who we are?
The Taming of a Shrew, 1594.

HOPDANCE. A fiend mentioned by Shakespeare's Edgar, when personating mad Tom. See FLIBBERTIGIBBET.

Hopdance cries in Tom's belly for two white herring.
Lear, iii, 8.

HOP-HARLOT. A coarse coverlet, evidently corrupted from *hap-harlot*; from to *hap*, in the sense of to *wrap*. A burlesque kind of compound, similar to that by which a stout wrapping coat, or cloke, is sometimes called a *wrap-rascal*. In both cases, the thing itself is meant to be ridiculed, by appropriating it to such wearers. It is variously noticed in old dictionaries, and absurdly enough by some etymologists, as may be seen in Todd's Johnson. *Dag-swain*, which occurs with it, seems a similar compound.

Covered only with a sheet, under coverlets made of dag-swain, or *hop-harlots*.
Harrison, Pref. to Holinsh., ch. 12.

HOPE, for mere expectation, as *spero* is sometimes used in Latin, and ἐλπίζω in Greek.

By how much better than my word I am,
By so much shall I falsify men's hopes.
1 Hen. IV, i, 2.

So also the verb:

I cannot hope
Caesar and Antony shall well greet together.
Ant. and Cl., ii, 1.

This use of the word was not, however, common; and Puttenham, relating of the Tanner of Tamworth that he said "I *hope* I shall be hanged to-morrow," calls it "an ill shapen terme."

Whereat the king laughed a good, not only to see the tanner's vaine feare, but also to heare his ill shapen terme.
Art of Poesie, B. iii, ch. 22.

This reading, however, is not found in the ballad, as now extant; there it stands thus:

A collar, a collar, the tanner he sayd,
I trowe it will breed sorrowe:
After a collar cometh a halter,
I trowe I shall be hang'd to-morrow.

Percy's Rel., ii, p. 92.

The HOPE, on the Bankside in Surrey, one of the London theatres, in the reign of James the First, at which Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair was acted, as appears by the following passage in the induction to that play:

Articles of agreement indented, between the spectators or hearers, at the *Hope*, on the Bankside, in the county of Surry, on the one party; and the author of Bartholomew Fair, in the said place and county, on the other party, the one and thirtieth day of October 1614, &c.
Induct. to Barth. Fair.

The *Hope*, however, was not one of the regular theatres, but, as well as the Swan and the Rose (also on the Bankside), was chiefly used as a bear-garden. Why Jonson produced his play there, I know not; but he speaks very contemptuously of the place:

Though the fair be not kept in the same region that some here perhaps would have it, yet think that the author hath therein observed a special decorum; the place being as dirty as Smithfield, and as stinking every whit.
Ibid.

†HOPPER. A wild swan.

A *hopper* or wilde swan, onocrotalns.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 24.

HOPSHACKLES. What these were, we can only guess. By the context, in the following passage, where only I have found it, they appear to be some kind of shackles imposed upon the loser of a race, by the judges of the contest.

Such runners, as commonly they shove and shoulder to stand foremost, yet in the end they come behind others, and deserve but the *hopshackles*, if the masters of the game be right judges.

Asch. Scholemaster, p. 166, ed. Upt.

†HORN-FAIR. A fair formerly held at Charlton in Kent, and frequently alluded to in the popular writers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. See CUCKOLD'S-POINT.

When men, without cloaths, go naked and bare,
And cuckolds forget to march to *Horn-fair*;
When an old face shall please as well as a new,
Wives, husbands, and lovers will ever be true.

Newest Acad. of Compliments.

Now in small time comes on *Horn-fair*,
Your horns and ladles now prepare;
While some that go to see the sport,
Come home with broken noddles for't.

Poor Robin, 1730.

Now weddings are in season, and may be had without a licence, if you cause sufficient notice to be given; but before that is done, both partys ought to be agreed, and be well satisfied that they love one another; for if the woman love not the man as well as he loves her, it will be but half a wedding, and perhaps the worst half too; for in that case, although she may consent to take water with him at Union-stairs to be married, yet she may afterwards fall down and land him at Cuckold's-point, and make him take his next night's lodging at *Horn-fair*, with a breakfast after it that may ride upon his crop as long as he lives, or at least as long as they both live together.

Poor Robin, 1733.

HORN-THUMB. A nick-name for a pick-pocket. This quaint term has been well illustrated by Mr. Gifford, from whose edition of Ben Jonson the following illustrations of it are taken. It alludes to an old expedient of pick-pockets, or cut-purses, who were said to place a case or thimble of horn on their thumbs, to resist the edge of their knife, in the act of cutting purses.

I mean a child of the *horn-thumb*, a babe of booty, boy, a cut-purse.

Bart. Fair, act ii, p. 413.

But cosin, bicause to that office ye may not come,

Frequent your exercises:—a *horne* on your *thumbe*,

A quick eye, a sharp knight.

Cambises, O. Pl.

We also give for our arms three whetstones in gules, with no difference, and upon our creste, a left hand, with a *horne* upon the *thumbe*, and a knife in the hande.

Moral Dialogue, by W. Bulleyn.

HOROLOGE. A clock; from the Latin *horologium*.

He'll watch the *horologe* a double set,

If drink rock not his cradle.

Othello, ii, 3.

The cock, the country *horologe*, that rings

The chearful warning to the sun's awake,

Missing the dawning scantles in his wings,

And to his roost doth sadly him betake.

Drayton's Moses, B. ii, p. 1594.

HORSE-COURSER, properly **HORSE-SCOURSER**. A horse-dealer. See **SCOURSE**. *Equorum mango*. *Coles*. Junius was wrong in deriving it from the Scotch word *cose*; it is from the English word *scorse*, to exchange, and means literally a *horse-changer*. See **SCORSE**. Hence *Coles* has also *horse-coursing*, *equorum permutatio*. *Abr. Fleming* thus defines it: "*Man-go equorum*, a *horse scorser*; he that buyeth horses, and putteth them away again by chopping and changing." *Nomencl.*, p. 514, a. The

horse-courser in Ben Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair*, and that described in *Overbury's Characters* (51), are evidently horse-dealers, and nothing else. From *Whalley's* note on *Barth. Fair*, act iii, sc. 4, it appears that the word was familiar to him in this sense, though now quite disused. See *Johnson*, who instances the word from *Wiseman* and *L'Estrange*.

He that lights upon a horse, in this place [Smithfield], from an old *horse-courser*, sound both in wind and limb, may light of an honest wife in the stews.

D. Lupton's London, *Harl. Misc.*, ix, p. 317.

Their provender, though divers *horse-coursers*, that live by sale of horse, do feed them with sodden rie, or beanemeale sod, pampering them up, that they may be the fairer to the cie; yet it is not good soode to labour with

B. Googe on Husbandry, B. iii, 120, b.

HORSELEECH; from *leech*, in the sense of surgeon. A horse-doctor or farrier.

Or if the *horselouch* would adventure to minister a potion to a sicke patient, in that hee hath knowledge to give a drench to a diseased horse, he would make himself an asse.

Euphues, *Epist. Ded.*, A 2, b.

HORSE-LOAVES, and **HORSE-BREAD**.

A peculiar sort of bread, made for feeding horses. It appears to have been formerly much more common than at present to give bread to horses; for which reason we often read of *horse-loaves*, &c. The receipts for making these loaves are given in various books on hunting. Thus in *G. Markham's* book on the hunting-horse:

The next food, which is somewhat stronger and better is bread thus made: take two bushels of good clean beans and one bushel of wheat, and grind them together; then, through a fine range, bolt out the quantity of two pecks of pure meal, and bake it in two or three loaves by itself; and the rest sift through a meal sive, and knead it with water, and good store of barme, and so bake it in great loaves, and with the courser bread feed your horse in his rest, and with the finer against the days of sore labour.

Book i, p. 52.

Another receipt is in the *Gentleman's Recreation*, on the hunting-horse, p. 49, which is also made of one part wheat and two parts beans, and directed to be made into "great household peck loaves—to avoid crust." So also the *Northumberland Household Book*.

This kind of food is particularly recommended to strengthen the animal, which effect is still attributed to common bread:

On that I were in my oat-tub, with a *horse-loaf*.
Something to hearten me.

B. and Fl. Night Walker, v, 2.

Latimer shows how common it was so to feed horses :

For when a man rideth by the way, and commeth to his inne, and giveth to the hostler his horse to walk, and so himself sitteth at the table and maketh good cheere, and forgetteth his horse, the hostler cometh and saith, Sir, *how much bread shall I give your horse?*
Serm., fol. 153, b.

These loaves, being large, became a jocular measure for the height-of any very diminutive person :

Her face was wan, a lean and writhel'd skin,
Her stature scant three *horse-loaves* did exceed.

Harringt. Ariosto, vii, 62.

Minshew defines the word *dwarf* to mean "a dandiprat or elfe, one no higher than three *horse-loaves*." So also Cotgrave, in *Nain*. Rye-bread is said to be given now to horses in Flanders. *Cens. Lit., x, p. 369.*

†Lastly for horse-bread, that three *horse-loaves* be sold by the baker for a penie, xiiij. d. for xij. and every loafe to weigh the full weight.

Dalton's Countrey Justice, 1620.

†HORSE-NIGHTCAP. A bundle of straw.

Those that clip that they should not shall have a *horse-night-cap* for their labour.

Penniles Parliament of Threed-bare Poets, 1608.

HORT-YARD. A garden, now softened to orchard; from *ortgeard*, Saxon, which itself is put for *wyrtgeard*, a place for herbs.

The *hort-yard* entering, admires the fair
And pleasant fruits. *Sandys, cited by Todd.*

HOSE. Breeches, or stockings, or both in one. *Chausses*, French. In French, distinguished into high hose and low hose: *haut de chausses*, and *bas de chausses* (as here, UPPER AND NETHER STOCKS, which see); the present word *bas* being only a contraction of the above. Hose are most probably derived from the Saxon *hosa*, though the Welch is nearly the same, and even the French not remote.

In the following quotations *hose* evidently mean breeches, or the whole lower garment :

And youthful still in your doublet and *hose*, this raw rheumatick day.

Merry W. W., iii, 1.

Their points being broken—down fell their *hose*

1 Hen. IV, ii, 4.

O, rhimes are guards on wanton Cupid's *hose*,

Disfigure not his slop.

Love's L. L., iv, 3.

***Slop* is indeed an emendation of Theobald's, but is indubitably right.**

***Trunk hose* were the round swelling breeches, such as are ridiculed in the following passage :**

Nay you are stronge men, els you could not beare these britches. *W* Are these such great *hose*? in faith, Goodman collier, you see with your nose. By mine honestie I have but one lining in one *hose*, but 7 els of rug.

Again :

These are no *hose*, but water bougets, I tell thee playne;

Good for none but suche as have no buttockes.

Dyd you ever see two suche little Robin ruddockes

So laden with breeches? chill say no more lest I offende;

Who invented these monsters first, did it to a godly ende,

To have a *male* readie to put in other folke's stuffe.

Damon and Pythias, O. Pl., i, 219.

A *male* is a trunk.

Sometimes I have scene Tarlton play the clowne, and use no other breeches than such *sloppes* or slivings, as now many gentlemen weare; they are almost capable of a bushell of wheate, and if they bee of sacke-cloth they woulde serve to carrie mawlt to the mill. This absurde, clownish, and unseemly atture only by custome now is not misliked, but rather approved.

Wright's Passions of the Minde, 1601, in Cens. Lit., ix, 178.

[To make one's heart sink into his *hose*, to terrify him.]

†When I was hurte, then twenty more of those,
I made the Romaynes harts to take their *hose*.

Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.

To HOST, from the substantive an *host*.

To take up abode, to lodge.

Go bear it to the Centaur, where we *host*.

Com. of Er., i, 2.

Come, pilgrim, I will bring you

Where you shall *host*.

All's W., iii, 5.

Also, to encounter with armies. In this sense Milton and Phillips have used it. See Johnson. An *hosting pace*, therefore, in Holinshed, means a fit pace for an onset in battle :

The prince of Wales was ready in the field with hys people,—and advanced forward with them towards his enemies, an *hosting pace*.

Vol. ii, N n 3.

[Also to receive the sacrament.]

†He fell sick and like to die, whereupon he was shriven and would have been *hosted*, and he durst not for fear of casting.

Scogin's Jest, p. 27.

HOSTRY. An inn; from *host*.

And now 'tis at home in mine *hostry*.

Marlow's Faustus, F 4, b.

Dryden has used it, but it seems to be now obsolete. See Johnson.

Also for a lodging in general :

Only these marishes and myrie bogs,

In which the fearful ewties do build their bowres,

Yeeld me an *hostry* 'mongst the croaking frogs,

And harbour here in safety from those ravenous dogs.

Spens. F. Q., V, x, 23.

†And yet at Lent assises anno Dom. 1621, sir James Ley delivered in his charge, that innes were *hosteries*, by the common law, and that every man might erect and keepe an inne or an *hosterie*, so as they were *probi homines*, men of good conversation, fame, and report, and dwelling in meet places.

Dalton's Countrey Justice, 1620.

†Nor are the men only expert herein, but the women and maids also, in their common *hostries*.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

HOT. Called; used passively as the preterite of to hight.

Whylome before that cursed dragon got
That happy land, and all with innocent blood
Defyld those sacred waves, it rightly *hot*
The well of life. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, xi, 29.

So also *hote*:

And after him another knight that *hote*
Sir Brienor, so sore that none him life behote.
Ibid., IV, iv, 40.

Also for the past participle or preterite of to *hit*:

A viper smitten or *hot* with a reed is astonished.
Scot's Discovery of Witchcraft, S 8.

†HOTCHPOTCH.

Rec. Nay, thats plaine in Littleton, for if that fee-simple and the fee taile be put together, it is called *hotch-potch*; now this word *hotch-potch* in English is a pudding, for in such a pudding is not comonly one thing only, but one thing with another.

Returns from Parnassus, 1606.

†HOT-COCKLES. An old game, practised especially at Christmas, in which one person knelt down hoodwinked, and being struck behind, was to guess who inflicted the blow. It is often alluded to. *To sit upon hot-cockles* seems to mean here to be very impatient.

Hee laughs and kicks like Chrysippus, when hee saw an asse eat figs; and sits upon *hot-cockles* till it be blaz'd abroad, and withal intreats his neighbors to make bonfires for his good hap and causeth all the bells of the parish to ring forth the peal of his owne fame.

Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

Sir Dot. What? why, here has been the great devil, and all the little devils, at *hot-cockles*; and Belzebub and his dam at barly-break. *World in the Moon*, 1697.

The Poets Hot Cockles.

Thus poets passing time away,
Like children at *hot-cockles* play;
All strike by turn, and Will is strook,
(And he lies down that writes a book);
Have at thee, Will, for now I come,
Spread thy hand faire upon thy bomb,
For thy much insolence, bold bard,
And little sense, I strike thus hard.
Whose hand was that? 'twas Jasper Mayne;
Nay, there you're out, lie down again.
With Gondibert, preface and all,
See where the doctor comes to maul
The author's hand, 'twill make him reel,
No, Will lies still and does not feel;
That books so light, 'tis all one whether
You strike with that, or with a feather.
But room for one new come to town,
That strikes so hard he'll knock him down.
The hand he knows, since it the place
Has toucht more tender then his face;
Important sheriff, now thou lyst down,
We'll kiss thy hands, and clap our own.

*Certaines Verses written by severall of the
Author's friends, to be re-printed with the
Second Edition of Gondibert*, 1653, p. 23.

A HOT-HOUSE. A bagnio; from the hot baths there used. They were of no better fame in early times than at present. See B. Jons. Epigrams, B. i, Ep. 7.

Whose house, sir, was, as they say, pluck'd down in the suburbs, and now she professes a *hot-house*, which is, I think, a very ill house too.

Meas. for M., ii, 1.

Besides, sir, you shall never need to go to a *hot-house*, you shall sweat there [at court] with courting

your mistress, or losing your money at primero, as well as in all the stoves in Sweden.

B. Jons. Every Man out of his H., iv, 8

Marry, it will cost me much sweat; I were better go to sixteen *hot-houses*.

Puritan, iii, 6; Suppl. to Sh., ii, 598.

Minshew renders *hot-house* by *raporarium*, &c., and refers to *Stew* and *Stove*. [See HUMMUMS.]

†HOTIES.

These holy titles of bishop and priest are now grown odious among such poor sciolists who scarce know the *hoties* of things, because they savor of antiquity.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†HOT-SHOTS appear to have been a class of soldiers, perhaps skirmishers.

In the rearward comes captain Crab, lieutenant Lobster, (whose catching claws alwayes puts me in minde of a sergeant) the blushing prawne, the well-armed oyster, the scollop, the wilke, the mussell, cockle, and the perewinkle; these are *hot-shots*, veneriall provocators, fishy in substance, and fleshly in operation.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

When those inferior princes houses are guarded with hungry halberdiers, and revrend rusty bil-men, with a brace or two of *hot-shots*; so that their pallaces are more like prisons, then the free and noble courts of commanding potentates.

Ibid.

HOTSPUR, *adj.* and *s.* Warm, vehement; or as an appellation for a person of vehement and warm disposition, and therefore given to the famous Harry Percy. A very violent rider makes his spurs hot in the sides of his horse. This is evidently the allusion. In the following passage it has the general sense, as well as that of a conventional name:

My nephew's trespass may be well forgot,
It hath th' excuse of youth, and heat of blood;
And an adopted name of privilege,—
An harebrain'd *Hotspur*, govern'd by a spleen.

1 *Hen. IV*, v, 2.

After Percy is killed, it is said, in allusion to his surname, that his *spur* is cold:

He told me that rebellion had bad luck,
And that young Harry Percy's *spur* was cold.

2 *Hen. IV*, i, 1.

And directly after,

Ha—again,

Said he young Harry Percy's *spur* was cold?
Of *Hotspur*, cold-*spur*?

Ibid.

Spenser uses it as an adjective:

The *hot-spurre* youth, so scorning to be crost.

F. Q., IV, i, 35.

Harvey as a substantive:

Cormorants and drones, dunces, and hypocritical *hotspurres*.

Gabr. Harv. Four Letters, E 4, b.

Stanyhurst, in his translation of four books of Virgil:

To couch not mounting of master vanquisher *hoat-spur*.

Where *vanquisher hoatspur* is the version of *victoris heri*.

Wars are begun by hairbrained dissolute captains, parasitical fawners, unquiet *hotspurs*, and restless innovators.

Burton, cited by Johnson.

Upton, reversing the truth, derives the general term from Percy's surname. But why should he have been so called if the term had no previous meaning?

HOTSPURRED, participial adjective, from the above. Vehement.

To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus with an effeminate countenance, or Venus like that *hotspurred* Harpalice in Virgil, this proceedeth from a senseless judgement.

Peascham, cited by Johnson. Philemon's friends then make a king again, A *hot-spurr'd* youth height Hylas.

Chalkhill, Thealma & Clearchus, p. 41.

HOT I' THE SPUR is also used to signify being very hotly earnest upon any point.

Speed, an you be so *hot o' th' spur*, my business Is but breath, and your design, it seems, rides post.

Shirley, Doubtful Heir, act v, p. 62.

To HOVE, for to hover. Skinner notices the use of this word, and it was used by the earlier writers, Gower, &c. See Todd.

Seek with my plaints to match that mournful dove;
Ne joy of ought that under heav'n doth *hove*
Can comfort me.

Spenser, Sonnet 88.

Metaphorically, for to lurk near a place, as to *hover* is also used:

He far away espide
A couple, seeming well to be his twaine,
Which *hovered* close under a forest side,
As if they lay in wait, or els themselves did hide.

Ibid., P. Q., III, x, 20.

†**HOUNDSDITCH** was formerly inhabited chiefly by pawnbrokers. Anthony Munday speaks of the "unconscionable booking usurers, a base kind of vermin, who had crept into Houndsditch."

A fish-wife with a pawne doth money seeke,
Hee two pence takes for twelve pence every weeke;
Which makes me aske my selfe a question plaine,
And to my selfe I answer make againe:
Was *Houndsditch* *Houndsditch* call'd, can any tell,
Before the broakers in that street did dwell?
No sure it was not, it hath got that name
From them, and since that time they thither came;
And well it now may called be *Houndsditch*,
For there are *hounds* will give a vengeance twich.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**HOURL**. In a good hour, a phrase derived from the French.

One asked a plaine fellow whether he could tyle or no? hee answered: Yea, in a good *houre* be it spoken, I have tyl'd in London.

Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

†**To HOUSE**. To enter a house, to go home.

Follow this fair lady wherever she doth go,
And where she *houses*, come and let me know.

The Strand Garland, n. d.

HOUSEL. The eucharist, or sacrament of the Lord's Supper; from *husel*, or *husl*, Saxon, which has been deduced from *hostiola*, Latin.

And therefore he wryteth unto the Corynthians, that of the holy *housesell*, the sacrament of the awter, he had shewed them the matter and the manner by mouth.

Sir Thomas More's Works, p. 160.

Now will we open unto you, through God's grace, of the holy *housesell*, which ye shoulde now goe unto.

Saxon Homily, publ. by Archb. Parker.

Also the act of taking the sacrament, perhaps as the viaticum:

Likewise in *housesell*, and receiving the sacrament.

Chaloner's Moris Encom., T 1 b.

To HOUSEL. To administer the sacrament to any one; *huslian*, Saxon.

The king and queene descended, and before the high altier they wer both *housesled*, with one host divided betweene them.

Holinshed, vol. ii, P p p 7.

Thomas the apostle's hand, that was in Christ's side, would never go into his tomb, but alwayes lay without; which hand had such vertue in it, that if the priest, when he goes to mass, put a branch of a vine into his hand, the branch putteth forth grapes, and by that time that the gospel be said, the grapes been ripe, and he takes the grapes and wringeth them into the chalice, and with that wine *houseselleth* the people. *Legend*, quoted by *Patr. on Rom. Dev.*, p. 17.

Particularly, to give it as the viaticum to dying persons:

Also children were christned and men *housesled* and annoyed through all the land. *Holinshed*, vol. ii, N 6. Thou wert not *housesled*, neither did the bells ring Blessed peales, nor towle thy funerall knell.

Hoffman, a Tragedy, sign. I 2.

In profane allusion, to prepare for any journey, as the giving of the viaticum implied preparing men for their final journey:

May zealous smiths

So *house* all our hackneys, that they may feel
Compunction in their feet, and tire at Highgate.

B. & Fl. Wit without Money, iii, 1, p. 306.

Mr. Seward's note on this passage will show how reluctantly he admitted this very improper allusion: which, however, was certainly, I fear, intended by the author.

†**HOUSING**. Houses.

Wherefore the bastard purveyed another mean to annoy and greve the sayde citie sore, and therefore ordeynyd a great fellowship to set fyre upon the bridge, and to brene the *housesynge* upon the bridge, and through therby to make them an open way into the sayd citie. *Arrival of King Edward IV*, p. 36.

Also, coverings.

You may give them also honey and raisins after the same manner. Be sure you cover them with warm *houseings* of straw, and feed 'em with care, and they'll reward your pains bountifully.

Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.

HOUSLING, *part. adj.* (from the above words). Sacred, or rather sacramental, being to celebrate a marriage, as Mr. Todd has properly observed, after Upton.

His owne two hands, for such a turne most fitt,
The *houssling* fire did kindle and provide,
(And holy water thereon sprinkled wide)
At which the bushy teade a groom did light.

Spens. P. Q., I, xii, 37.

†**HOUX**. The houghs, or ham-strings. But as the prince, setting spurres to his horse, rode

with full carrier among the most dangerous skirmishes, out went our light armed companies, and charging them behind, layd at the *how* and backe parts as well of the beasts as the Persians themselves, and all to-cut and hacked them.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†HOWBALL. A simpleton.

The worst of them no *howball*, ne no foola.

Thynne, Deb. betw. Pride and Lowliness.

†HOW-DEE. A greeting; How do ye?

Every man courts the walks of Spartan stone,
And wearies his *how dey* simply till noone.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 7.

Such was thy suddain *how-dee* and farewell,
Such thy return the angels scarce could tell
Thy miss.

Fletcher, p. 216.

How. His neatness consists most diversely, sir. Not only in the decent wearing of those cloaths and clean linnen, pruning his hair, ruffling his boots, or ording his shoe-tyes; these are poor expressions, a journeyman barber will do't. But to do his office neatly, his garb, his pace, his postures, his comes on and his comes off, his complements, his visits.

Squ. His Howdees.

How. In which a profound judgment would be puzzel'd.

Brome's Northern Lass.

HOWLE-GLASSE. See OWL-GLASS.

HOWLET, diminutive of owl, with an aspirate prefixed. An owl. Still used in the northern counties.

Lizard's leg and *howlet's* wing.

Macb., iv, 1.

Keep a fool in a play, to tell the multitude of a gentle faith that you were caught in a wilderness, and thou may'st be taken for some far-country *howlet*.

Bird in a Cage, O. Pl., viii, 221.

Often joined with Madge, &c., as *Madge-howlet*.

†What townes are laide waste? what fields lye untilld? what goodly houses are turn'd to the habitations of *howlets*, dawes, and hobgoblins.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†So that the neighbouring owls will follow

The *howlet*, that they hear but hollow.

Hudibras Redivivus, part 7, 1706.

†HOWNDS. A sea-term.

This 13 at night, it blew so hard at west-south-west, that one of their great gallions bore over-board the head of her maine mast, close under the *hownds*, not being able to hoyst up her maine sayle, she was forced to steere alongst with her fore-saile, fore-top-saile, her sprit-saile, and mizzen, the wind being at west-south-west, they steered away south and by east.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†To HOWT. To hoot.

The people poynted at her for a murtherer, yonge children *howted* at her as a strumpet.

Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

To HOX. To cut the hamstrings; corrupted from to *hough*, which is pronounced *hock*, and means the same. Both from *hoh*, a heel, Saxon.

If thou inclin'st that way, thou art a coward,
Which *hoxes* honesty behind, restraining
From course requir'd.

Winter's T., i, 2.

Recovering his feet, with his faulchion *hoxed* the hinder legs of the mare whereon the sultan rid.

Knolles' Hist. of Turks, p. 87.

Methought his hose were cut and drawn out with paraley; I thrust my hand into my pocket for a knife, thinking to *hox* him, and so awaked.

Lyly's Mother Bombie, iii, 4.

HOYLES. Some mode of shooting arrows for trial of skill.

At long-butts, short, and *hoyles*, each one could cleave the pin.

Drayton, Polyolb., xxvi, p. 1176.

To HOYT, or HOIT. To make a riotous noise. Hence *hoity-toity*, and, perhaps, *hoyden*.

We shall have such a *hoyting* here anon,

You'll wonder at it.

Webster and Rowley, Thracian Wonder, act ii,

Anc. Dr., vi, 31.

He has undone me and himself and his children, and there he lives at home, and sings and *hoits*, and revels among his drunken companions.

B. and Fl. Kn. of B. Pestle, iv, 1.

Mr. Todd explains it, to dance, which this passage seems to confirm:

Could do

The vaulter's somersalts, or us'd to woo

With *hoiting* gambols.

Donne.

Perhaps we should rather say, that it means to use riotous mirth, whether in voice or action.

To HUCK. To bargain, to deal as a huckster.

Now is the time (time is a god) to strike our love good lucke,

Long since I cheapen'd it, nor is my coming now to *hucke*.

Warner's Alb. Engl., v, 26, p. 129.

A near, and hard, and *hucking* chapman shall never buy good flesh.

Hales, quoted by Todd.

†Albeit I know it is reason theie doe allowe me, and soe I thought you had contracted with them in England, yet is it noe reason for me to stand *hucking* with them for myself; beside I looke for the same answers theie doe make for other principall officers serving under me, which you say they must pay, and theie say the queene must pay them.

Letter of the Earl of Leicester, 1586.

†HUCKLE-BONES. The hip-bones.

You must go about to let the sicke lie in such a fashion, that he may lie upright, and have the joynts of his *huckle-bones* lie verie high.

Barrrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

His *huckle-bones* on either side

Between 'em did his rudder hide;

So that his bob-tail could appear

To none, except they stood i' th' rear.

Hudibras Redivivus, 1707.

†HUCKLER. The name of a dance.

Then about ten or eleven o'clock, a maske of noble-men, knights, gentlemen, and courtiers, affore the king, in the middle round, in the garden. Some speeches: of the rest, dancing the *huckler*, Tom Bedlo, and the Cowp Justice of Peace.

Ashton's Diary, 1617.

To HUD, for to hood. *Albumazar*, O. Pl., vii, 179. See BRAIL.

HUDDER-MOTHER. See HUGGER-MUGGER.

HUDDLE, s. A term of contempt applied to old, decrepid persons, probably from having their clothes awkwardly *huddled* about them; or from being bent with age so that their figure appears all *huddle* and confusion.

I care not, it was sport enough for me to see these old *huddles* hit home.

Lyly's Alex. & Camp., O. Pl., ii, 128.

Thou half a man, half a goat, all a beast, how does thy young wife, old *huddle*? *Malcontent*, O. Pl., iv, 13.

These old *huddles*, having overcharged their gorge

with fancie, account all honest recreation mere follie, and having taken a surfet of delight, seem now to savour it with despiht. *Emphues, C 3, b.*

†HUDDLE. A confused heap.

I was obliged to go a little out of my way, to see the famous Stone-henge, one of the wonders of England, and which none of their authors know what to make of; it is a great *huddle* of large stones, placed in a circular form; some of them thirty foot high, and some laid a-cross on the tops of others.

Journey through England, 1724.

As an *adj.*, heaped confusedly.

A suddain, *huddle*, indigested thought

Rowls in my brain—'tis the safest method—

The Revengeful Queen, 1698

†HUDLED-UP. Hushed up.

The matter was *hudled up*, and little spoken of it.

Wilson's Life of James I, 1653, p. 285.

†To HUFF. To swagger.

The smell is the senting bawd, that *huffs* and *snuffs* up and downe, and hath the game alwayes in the winde.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

One asked a *huffing* gallant why hee had not a looking-glasse in his chamber; he answered, he durst not, because hee was often angry, and then he look'd so terribly that he was fearefull to looke upon himselfe.

Ibid.

Flowerd. Iniquity aboundeth, though pure zeal

Teach, preach, *huffe*, puffe, and snuffe at it, yet still, Sull it aboundeth.

Rundolph's Muses Looking-Glasse, 1643.

And the same threats and menaces of the palatine being carry'd to the marshal de Tonneure, notwithstanding all his former encomiums, Oh! quo he, the palatine's a young prince; give him leave to *huff* and *ding* for his living; words break no bones: when all's done, 'tis the coach wheel, not the fly that raises the dust.

The Pagan Prince, 1690.

Pray neighbour, why d'ye look awry?

You're grown a wondrous stranger;

You *huff*, you pout, you walk about

As tho' you'd burst with anger.

Newest Academy of Compliments, 1714.

HUFFCAP. A cant term for strong ale; from inducing people to set their caps in a bold and huffing style.

To quench the scorching heat of our parched throtes, with the best nipitatum in this town, which is commonly called *hufcap*, it will make a man looke as though he had scene the devill, and quickly move him to call his own father hoorsen.

Fulwel's Art of Flattery, H 3.

†There's one thing more I had almost forgot, And this is it, of ale-houses, and iunes, Wine-marchants, vintners, brewers, who much wins By others losing, I say more or lesse Who sale of *hufcap* liquor doe proffesse.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

[Also, a swaggerer.]

†But 'tis a maxime mortals cannot hinder, The doughty deeds of Wakefields *huffe-cap* pinder Are not so pleasant as the faire Aurora, When Nimrod rudely plaid on his bandora.

Ibid.

†Prethee tell me true, was not this *huff-cap* once the Indian emperour, and at another time did not he call himself Maximine?

Clifford's Notes upon Dryden, 1687.

†HUFFER. A swaggerer.

Welcome mask-teazer, peevish gamster, *huffer*;

All fools, but politicians, we can suffer.

Vertue Betray'd, 1682.

†HUFFRING. Swaggering, from *huffer*; or perhaps a misprint for *huffing*.

And all before it will be overborn, Before its blustering blasts flie to the shores With mightie *huffring*, puffing, rumbling roares.

Virgil, by Ficens, 1632.

HUFF-SNUFF. A fierce, bullying person; from *huff* and *snuff*, both denoting anger. See *SNUFF*.

Those roaring hectors, free-booters, desperadoes, and bullying *huff-snuffs*, for the most part like those whom Tacitus stiles, "hospitibus tantum metuendi."

Onell's Rabelais, vol. iv, Pref., xxiii.

†HUFFTY. A swagger. Hence *huffy-tuffy*.

Cut their meat after an Italian fashion, weare their hat and feather after a Germaine *huffy*.

Melton, p. 52.

Master Wyldgoose, it is not your *huffie tuftie* can make mee afraid of your bigge lookes.

Bretton's Posts with a Packet of Mad Letters, 1637.

†HUGEOUSLY. For hugely; very greatly. A favorite word in the 17th century.

Catch. To satisfie you

In that point, we will sing a song of his.

And. Let's ha't; I love these ballads *hugously*.

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

In HUGGER-MUGGER. In secrecy, or concealment. For the various derivations, see Todd. But I am inclined to think that they are all erroneous, and that the different spellings are founded on similar mistakes; while the word was really formed from *hug*, or *hugger*, by a common mode of burlesque reduplication. Steevens found *to hugger*, for to lurk about. The phrase in *hugger-mugger* is now obsolete; the word is used, if at all, as an adjective, as, *hugger-mugger doings*; or an adverb, as, *it was all carried on hugger-mugger*.

And we have done but greenly

In *hugger-mugger* to inter him.

Hamlet, iv, 5.

And how quaintly he died, like a politician, in *hugger-mugger*.

Revenge's Trag., O. Pl., iv, 395.

See also O. Pl., viii, 48.

One word, sir Quintilian, in *hugger-mugger*.

Satiromastix, Orig. of Dr., iii, 133.

For most that most things knew,

In *hugger-mugger* utter'd what they durst.

Mirror for Mag., p. 457.

So these perhaps might sometimes have some furtive conversation in *hugger mugger*.

Coryat, Crud., ii, p. 251, repr.

In old books, I do not find the phrase in any other form; but the commonness of it in that usage strongly proves the rashness of some editors of Shakespeare, who thought proper to change it.

Ascham writes it *hudder-mother*, probably from some assumed notion of its etymology:

It lurkes not in corners, and *hudder-mother*.

Tuzophilus, p. 19, repr.

[*Huggle-duggle* is used in somewhat the same sense.]

†To the tune of the New-England psalm, *hugle duggle*,
ho ho ho, the devil he laught aloud. *Rump Songs*.

HUGY, or HUGIE, for huge.

Could not that happy hour
Once, once have hapt, in which these *hugie* frames
With death by fall might have oppressed me.

Perrez and Porrez, O. Pl., i, 189.

A strong turret, compact of stone and rock,
Hugy without, but horrible within.

Tancred and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 213.

And round about were portraid heere and there
The *hugie* hosts, Darius and his power,
His kings, princes, his peeres, and all his flower.

Sackv. Mirr. Mag., p. 266.

Wherewith they throw up stones of *hugie* waights
into the ayre. *Knolles, Hist. of Turks*, p. 581.

Dryden has used this word. See
Todd.

HUKE, or HUIK. A kind of mantle or cloke worn in Spain and the Low Countries. *Huque*, French; *huca*, low Latin. See Minshew.

As we were thus in conference, there came one that
seemed to be a messenger in a rich *huke*.

Bacon's New Atlantis.

Johnson has this instance; I find the
word also in the Muses' Recreation:

Heralds with *hukes*, hearing full hie,
Cryd largesse, largesse, chevaliers tres hardy.

Defiance to K. Arthur, &c.

But it is more correctly given in
Percy's Reliques, where the former
line runs,

And heraults in *hewkes*, hooting on high.

Vol. iii, p. 26.

That edition is said to be composed
of the best readings in three different
copies.

[Used sometimes as a verb, to cloak.]

†And yet I will not let it alone, but throw some light
vaile of spotlesse pretended well-meaning over it, to
huke and mask it from publicke shame and obloquy.

King's Halfe-pennycworth of Wit, 1613, ded.

†The women there are no fashion-mongers, but they
keepe in their degrees one continuall habit, as the
richer sort doe weare a *hwick*, which is a robe of cloth
or stuffe plated, and the upper part of it is gathered
and sowed together in the forme of an English potlid,
with a tassell on the top, and so put upon the head,
and the garment goes over her ruffe and face if she
please, and so downe to the ground, so that a man
may meet his owne wife, and perhaps not know her
from another woman.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†*Huke*, a Dutch attire, covering the head, face, and
all the body. *Dunton's Ladies Dictionary*, 1694.

†The German virgins, when they prepared to give
meeting to their betrothed, and so to proceed to the
conjugal ceremony, put on a streight or plain garment,
such a one as they in some places call a *huk*, and over
that a cloak without spot or stain, bearing a garland
woven of vervain. *Ibid.*

HULK. A ship, particularly a heavy one.

Light boats sail swift, though greater *hulks* draw deep

Tro. and Cress., ii, 3.

As when the mast of some well-timber'd *hulks*

Is with the blast of some outrageous storme
Blown down, it shakes the bottom of the bulke.

Spens. F. Q., V, xi, 29.

†HULL. A shell; a cover.

Folliculi vel retrimenta uvarum, Le marc.

The hulkes, *hulles*, or skinnes of grapes, when their
moisture is crushed and pressed out. *Nomenclator*.
Gluma, Varro La paille qui couvre le grain. The
hulke or *hul* wherin the corne lieth. *Ibid.*

†To HULL. To shell.

Also cucumber seed chewed, or if it be *hulled* and
beaten, and drunke with water, it helpeth greatly
against thirst engendred through heate of the stomach.

Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

Against the wind.—Take cummin-seed, and steep
them in a sack 24 hours, dry them by the fire, and
hull them, then take fennel seed, carraway seed, and
anise seed, beat all these together, and take every
morning half a spoonful in broth or beer fasting.

The Countess of Kent's Choice Manual, 1676.

To HULL. To float, by the effect of the waves on the mere hull, or body of a vessel.

Mar. Will you hoist sail, sir? here lies your way.

Fio. No, good swabber, I am to *hull* here a little
longer. *Twelfth N.*, i, 5.

Thus *hulling* in

The wild sea of my conscience, I did steer

Towards this remedy. *Hen. VIII*, ii, 4.

That all these mischiefs *hull* with flagging sail.

Noble Soldier, 1634.

These are things

That will not strike their topsails to a foist,

And let a man of war, an argosy,

Hull, and cry cockles. *B. and Fl. Philaster*, v, 4.

†HULL CHEESE. A cant name for a sort of ale.

Hull cheese, is much like a loafe out of a brewers
basket, it is composed of two simples, mault and
water, in one compound, and is cousin germane to
the mightiest ale in England. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

HUM. A sort of strong liquor. Mr. Gifford thinks it was a mixture of ale or beer, and spirits.

Car-men

Are got into the yellow starch, and chimney sweepers
To their tobacco, and strong waters, *hum*,

Meath, and Obarni. *B. Jons. Devil is an Ass*, i, 1.

Lord, what should I ail?

What a cold I have over my stomach; would I'd
some *hum*. *B. and Fl. Wildgoose Chase*, ii, 3.

Notwithstanding the multiplicity of wines, yet there
be stills and limbecks going, sweating out aqua vitæ
and strong waters, deriving their names from cinna-
mon, balm, and aniseed, such as stomach-water,
hum, &c.

Heywood's Drunkard, p. 48, cited by Gifford.

It is introduced in the Beggar's
Bush, ii, 1, among terms of the cant
language, which, probably, was its
origin.

HUM-GLASSES. Small glasses, used particularly for drinking hum, as now liqueur-glasses; which proves the strength of the compound, whatever it was.

They say that Canary sack must dance again
To the apothecary's, and be sold

For physic in *hum-glasses* and thimbles.

Shirley's Wedding, ii.

HUMBLE-BEE. A well-known insect.

Mr. Todd has found *humblinge* in
Chaucer, in the sense of *humming*, or
rumbling, from which the word may
well originate. See BUMBLE-BEE.

where the strange mistake of supposing it to have no sting is noticed. It is the *apis lapidaria* of Linnæus; and among its genuine characters is this: "*sting of the females and neuter pungent, and concealed within the abdomen.*" *Donovan, Insects*, pl. 385. Dr. Shaw thus concludes his account of the *apis lapidaria*:

It may not be improper to add, that the bees of this division in the genus, are popularly known by the title of *humble-bees*, and some authors inconvertant in natural history, have most erroneously imagined them, in consequence of the above name, to be destitute of a sting. *Naturalist's Misc.*, plate 454.

It is for the sake of this elucidation, and the reference to Chaucer, that this article is here introduced.

HUMBLESSE, for humbleness. Frequently used by Spenser, who had it from Chaucer.

†**HUMMING**. Strong, applied to malt-liquors.

But if you chuse a little drink,
A glass of wine or *humming* beer,
The heart and spirit for to cheer,
Baulk not the cause, but venture in,
To take a glass ere you begin. *Poor Robin*, 1735.

I, in return, present you with what is commonly called the compliments of the season, i. e., That it may be your good luck to have good husbands, good wives, faithful servants, good masters and mistresses; and every one of you good plenty of the roast beef of Old England, good plumb puddings, good *humming* strong beer, good fires, and good company to sit by them; and a thousand other valuable blessings, besides kickshaws, &c., during all this merry season of cold weather. *Poor Robin*, 1764.

†**HUMMUMS**. An eastern name for sweating-baths.

The *hummums* (or sweating-places) are many, resplendent in the azure pargetting and tiling wherewith they are ceruleated. *Herbert's Travels*, 1638.

They were introduced into England soon after this date, and are mentioned not unfrequently in the writers of the 17th cent. There were *hummums* of this description in Covent-garden, the site of which is now occupied by hotels which retain the name.

Av, and thee and I, if we do not reform, Sax, I'm afraid shall sweat in those everlasting *hummums* with him. *Mountfort, Greenwich Park*, 1691.

Q. What's your place of worship?

A. The *hummums*.

Q. And what's your devotion there?

A. To sweat for the relicts of an old clap, and cnp for the sake of complexion. *The Beaus Catechism*, 1703.

HUMOUR. The use, or rather the abuse, of this word, in the time of Shakespeare and Jonson, was excessive; what are properly called the *manners*, in real or fictitious character, being then denominated the *humours*.

But it was applied on all occasions, with little either of judgment or wit; every coxcomb had it in his mouth, and every particularity which he could affect was termed his *humour*. Shakespeare has abundantly ridiculed it in the foolish character of Nym; and Jonson has given it a serious attack in the induction to his play of *Every Man out of his Humour*, the very title of which, as well as that of *Every Man in his Humour*, bears witness to the popularity of the term. Jonson says that he introduces the subject

To give these ignorant, well-spoken days
Some taste of their abuse of this word *humour*.

This, it is answered, cannot but be acceptable,

Chiefly to such as have the happiness
Daily to see how the poor innocent word
Is rack'd and tortur'd.

He then proceeds to a long and serious definition of the word, which, with a good deal of logical affectation, he rightly deduces from the original sense, moisture. To understand this definition, we must go back to the conjectural and fanciful philosophy that prevailed when the senses of many of our words were fixed. The disposition of every man was supposed to arise from four principal *humours*, or fluids, in his body; and, consequently, that which was prevalent in any one, might be called *his* particular *humour*. Blood, phlegm, choler, and melancholy, were the four humours; the two latter being not so properly different fluids, as one fluid, bile, in two different states; common bile, *χολη*, choler, and black bile, *μελαγχολία*. From these fluids were supposed to arise the four principal temperaments, or mental humours; the sanguine, phlegmatic, choleric, and melancholic: the fluids themselves being more remotely referred to the four elements. Their connection is thus stated by Howell:

And it must be so while the stars pour different influxes upon us, but especially while the *humours* within us have a symbolization with the *four elements*, who are in restless conflict among themselves who shall have the mastery, as the *humours* do in us for a predominancy. *Parly of Beasts*, p. 80.

See **ELEMENTS**.

This doctrine was that of the schools,

derived from the Greek physicians. Having gravely settled the use of the term, which in the introduction to a comedy is curious enough, Jonson proceeds to the abuse of it :

But that a rook, by wearing a py'd feather,
The cable hat-band, or the three-pil'd ruff,
A yard of shoe-tye, or the Switzer's knot
On his French garters, should affect a *humour*,
O, it is more than most ridiculous!

Every M. out of his H., Ind.

To which is replied :

He speaks pure truth; now, if an idiot
Have but an apish or fantastic strain,
It is his *humour*.

Shakespeare's attack upon it is made in a pleasanter way, and so much the more effectual, as, in such cases, the Horatian maxim is most true, that ridicule is better than reproof. The following may serve as a specimen :

And this is true: I like not the *humour* of lying; he hath wrong'd me in some *humours*: I should have borne the *humour'd* letter to her; but I have a sword, and it shall bite upon my necessity. He loves your wife, there's the short and the long, &c.—Adieu, I love not the *humour* of bread and cheese; and there's the *humour* of it.

On which curious harangue, the page exclaims,

The *humour* of it! here a fellow frights *humour* out of its wits.

Merry W. W., ii, 1.

Shakespeare gives us here the key to his strange character of Nym, which was evidently meant to exemplify the absurd abuse of that word. Nym also affects sententious brevity of speech, which was another prevalent folly, and is attributed to him in *Hen. V, iii, 2*. Without these particular objects, the character would have been, perhaps, too absurd. Pistol also should be considered not as a mere imaginary character, but as a fellow whose head is crammed with fragments of plays, and intended by the author as a vehicle for his ridicule of many absurd and bombastic passages in those of his predecessors.

Jonson has also a jocular attack upon *humour* :

Cob. Nay, I have my rheum, and can be angry as well as another, sir. *Cash.* Thy rheum, *Cob*? thy *humour*, thy *humour*; thou mistak'st. *Cob.* *Humour*? mack, I think it be so indeed; what is that *humour*? some rare thing, I warrant. *Cash.* Marry, I'll tell thee, *Cob*; it is a gentlemanlike monaster, bred in the special gallantry of our time, by affectation, and fed by folly. *Cob.* How! must it be fed? *Cash.* O, aye, *humour* is nothing if it be not fed. Didst thou never hear of that? it is a common phrase, *feed my humour*!

Every Man in his H., iii, 4.

This is comic; except that *Cob*'s mis-

take of rheum, for *humour*, is out of all probability; it is far beyond the learning of *Cob*'s station or character, to know that either rheum or humour meant moisture, and consequently to confound them; the very blunder supposes too much knowledge. In noticing the phrase, *feed my humour*, Jonson meant also to ridicule the inconsistency it conveyed of *feeding a moisture*. That the term *humours* was substituted for that of manners, he also notices :

No clime breeds better matter for your whore,
Bawd, squire, impostor, many persons more,
Whose manners, now call'd *humours*, feed the stage.

Prologue to the Alchemist.

HUMOROUS. Moist, humid.

Come, he hath hid himself among those trees
To be consorted with the *humorous* night.

Rom. and Jul., ii, 1.

Other writers use it in the same manner. Thus Niccols, in *Winter's Nights* :

The *humorous* night was waxed old, still silence
hush'd each thing.

Mirror for Mag., p. 558.

Chapman, in his *Homer*, *B. ii*, and Drayton, in his *Polyolbion*, apply this epithet to night. Drayton also to fogs :

The *humorous* fogs deprive us of his light.

Baron's Wars, B. i, St. 47.

Humorous was also used for capricious, as *humoursome* now is; in allusion to the use of *humour*, above noticed :

As *humorous* as winter, and as sudden
As flaws congealed in the spring of day.

2 Hen. IV, iv, 4.

The duke is *humorous*, what he is indeed,
More suits you to conceive than me to speak of.

As you l. it, i, 2.

Thus the *Humorous Lieutenant* of Beaumont and Fletcher, who gives a name to one of their plays, is capricious and self-willed, not droll. See *Pye's Sketches*, p. 88.

You know that women oft' are *humorous*.

Spanish Trag., O. Pl., iii, 187.

Love's service is much like our *humorous* lords.

All Fools, O. Pl., iv, 120.

HUMPHREY, DUKE. See **DUKE HUMPHREY.**

†**To HUNCH.** To give a punch; to shove.

C. I have much ado to hold myself, but that I must needs stroke thy head: come thou hither, *Syrus*. I will do the some good turns for this thou hast done without any *hunching*.

Terence in English, 1614.

He had you with a beck, a snort, nay, o' my conscience thou wou'dst not give him time to speak, but *hunch'd* him on the side like a full scorn'd boar, cry'd Oh! and mounted. *Lee, Princess of Cleve, 1680.*

As when he drinckes out all the totall summe,
Gave it the stile of supernagullum;
And when he quaffing doth his entrailes wash,
'Tis call'd a *hunc*, a thrust, a whiffe, a flash;
And when carousing makes his wits to faile,
They say he hath a rattle at his taile.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

HUNGARIAN. A cant term, probably formed in double allusion to the freebooters of Hungary, that once infested the continent of Europe, and to the word *hungry*.

Away, I have knights and colonels at my house, and must tend the *hungarians*.

Merry Dev. of Edm., O. Pl., v, 267.

This is said by an innkeeper, who probably was meant to speak of *hungry* guests. Afterwards he gives it us in the other sense:

Come, ye *Hungarian* pilchers, [for filchers] we are once more come under the zona torrida of the forest.

Ibid., p. 285.

The middle aisle [of St Paul's] is much frequented at noon with a company of *hungarians*, not walking so much for recreation as need.

Lupton's London, *Harl. Misc.*, ix. 314.

Hungarian is the reading of the folio edition of Shakespeare, where the original quarto has *Gongarian*. *Merry Wives of Windsor*, i, 3. The latter is thought to be the right reading. See GONGARIAN.

†**TO HUNGER.** To starve.

At last the prince to Zeland came hymselfe
To *hunger* Middleburgh, or make it yeeld.

Gascoigne's Works, 1587.

†**HUNGERBANED.** Bitten with hunger, starved.

Whereby it cometh to passe that the people depart out of church full of musicke and harmonie, but yet *hungerbaned* and fasting, as touching heavenly foode and doctrine.

Northbrooke, Treatise against Dicing, 1577.

†**HUNGER-BITTEN.** Starved.

Here also be two verie notorious rivers, Oxus and Maxera, which the tigris, when they bee *hunger-bitten*, swim over sometimes, and at unwares do much mischief in the parts bordering upon them.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

And this food failing, they were forc'd to eat
The crums and scraps of refuse bread and meat,
And with their hands to break (all *hungerbit*)
The sacred food, for other use more fit.

Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

†**HUNGERLIN.** A sort of short furred robe, so named from having been derived from Hungary.

A letter or epistle, should be short-coated, and closely couched; a *hungerlin* becomes a letter more hausionly than a gown.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†**HUNKS.** A term of contempt, applied especially to a miser.

I, I will peace it, if I catch the *hunks*.

Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638.

TO HUNT COUNTER. To hunt the wrong way, to trace the scent backwards.

When the bounds or beagles *hunt it by the heel*, we say they *hunt counter*. *Gentl. Recr.*, 8vo ed., p. 16.

To *hunt by the heel* must be to go towards the heel instead of the toe of the game, i. e., backwards. "To *hunt counter*, retrò legere vestigia." *Coles' Lat. Dict.*

You mean to make a hoiden or a hare

O' me, t' *hunt counter* thus, and make these double.

B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, ii, 6.

A hound that *runs counter*, and yet draws dry foot well.

Com. of Err., iv, 2.

This is contradictory, as to hunting, for to *draw dry foot*, is to pursue rightly in one way; to *hunt counter*, is to go the wrong way; but it is a quibble upon a bailiff, as *hunting* for the *Counter*, or Compter prison.

How cheerfully on the false trail they cry!

O, this is *counter*, you false Danish dogs. *Hamlet*, iv, 5.

And trulie, answered Euphues, you are worse made for a hound than a hunter, for you mar your sent with curren, before you start your game, which maketh you *hunt* often *counter*. *Euph. Engl.*, A a 1.

It seems to be an error to join the two words into one, as if to make a name, in this passage:

You *hunt-counter*, hence! avaunt!

Falstaff means rather to tell the man that he is on a wrong scent: "You are *hunting counter*;" that is, the wrong way. In the old quartos the words are disjoined accordingly:

You *hunt counter*, hence! avaunt!

2 Hen. IV., i, 2.

We see, by the passage in *Hamlet*, that *hunting counter* was used with latitude for taking a false trail, and not strictly confined to going the wrong way.

▲ **HUNT'S-UP.** A noise made to rouse a person in a morning; originally a tune played to wake the sportsmen, and call them together, the purport of which was, *The hunt is up!* which was the subject of hunting ballads also.

In Puttenham's *Art of English Poesy* it is said, that one Gray grew into good estimation with Henry the Eighth and the duke of Somerset, "for making certaine merry ballades, whereof one chiefly was, the *hunte is up*, the *hunte is up*." D 2, b.

Such ballads are still extant. Mr. Douce gives one, which, perhaps, is the original. *Illustr. of Sh.*, vol. ii, p. 192. Another is very short, but not very moral:

The hunt is up, the hunt is up,
And now it is almost day;
And he that's a-bed with another man's wife,
It's time to get him away. *Lord of Compi.*

In a third, referred to by Mr. Steevens,
it is spiritualised. The expression
was common.

Since arms from arms that voice doth us affray,
Hunting thee hence with hunts-up to the day.
Rom. and Jul., iii, 5.

I love no chamber-musick; but a drum
To give me hunts-up. *Fear Prentices, O. Fl., vi, 473.*
Howland, for shame, awake thy drowsy mass,
Time plays the hunts-up to thy sleepy head.

No sooner doth the earth her flowery bosom brave,
At such time as the year brings on the pleasant spring,
But hunts-up to the morn the feather'd sylphs sing.
Drayt. Pol., xiii, p. 914.

†A HUNTER'S MASS. A short mass,
said in great haste, for hunters who
were eager to start for the chase;
hence used as a phrase for any hurried
proceeding.

A friar that was vesting himself to masse, a gentle-
man pray'd him to say a *hunter's masse* (mean-
ing a briefe masse); with that the friar took his mass-book and
turn'd it all over leaf by leaf, continuing so doing a
good while, which the gentleman thinking long, at
last said unto him, I pray you father, dispatch,
methinks you are very long in regaining your missal.
Why, sir, answered the friar, you bespake a *hunter's*
mass, and in sooth I can finde no such masse in all
my booke. *Cowley's Wits, Poets, and Fancies 1616.*
And thus farre only I touch, that, when the conjured
spirit appears, which will not be while after many
circumstances, long prayers, and much muttering and
murmurings of the conjurers, like a papist priest
despatching a *hunting masse*—how soone, I say, he
appears. *E. James's Demonology.*

†HUNT-SPEAR. A hunting spear.

Sister, see, see Ascanius in his pomp,
Bearing his *hunt-spear* bravely in his hand.
Dido Queen of Carthage, 1694.

HURDEN. Made of tow, or such coarse
materials.

What from the *hurden* smock, with lockram upper
bodie, and hempen sheets, to wear and sleep in
holland. *R. Brome's New Acad., iii, p. 47.*
†Then hee (king Charles) returning to his chamber,
sitting down by the fier side, we pulled off his shoes
and stockings, and washed his feet, which were most
sodily pulled and then pulled off likewise his apparell
and shirt, which was of *hurden* cloth, and put him one
of Mr. Huddleston's, and other apparell of ours.

Account of E. Charles's escape from Worcester.
†For sh' 's as good a toothless dame,
As mumbleth on brown bread;
Where thou shalt lie in *hurden* sheets,
Upon a fresh straw bed.

King Alfred and the Shepherd.

HURDS. Another name for tow.

Now that part [of the flax] which is utmost, and next
to the pill or rind, is called tow or *hurds*.

†For I have harde olde hanwyves saye, that better is
Marche *hurdes*, than Apyll fate, the reason appereth.
Fitzherbert's Husbandry.

†To HURKLE. To shrug.

Another sadly fixing his eyes on the ground, and
arching with his head to his shoulders, foolishly
imagined, that Atlas being faint, and weary of his
burthen, would shortly let the heavens fall upon his
head, and break his crown.

Optick Glass of Emery, 1699.

†HURLEBAT. A weapon, apparently
a sort of dart or javelin.

*Actis, acidis, a kynde of weapon, used in olde tyme,
as it was an hurlebatte. Eliotes Dictionary, 1559.*
Hurlebatte having pikes of yron in the end, *acides*.

Laying about lies as if they had beene fighting at
hurlebatte. *Holland's Ammionus Marcol., 1609.*

HURLEWIND. Whirlwind; possibly
the original word.

And as oft-times upon some fearfull clasp
Of thunder, straight a *hurlewind* doth arise
And lift the waves aloft, from Thetys' lap
Ev'n in a moment up into the skyes.

Like scatter'd down by howling Eurus blown,
By rapid *hurlewind* from his mansion thrown.
Harringt. Aristot., xlv, 69.

HURLY. A noise, or tumult; from
hurlier, French; also *hurle-burle*.

That with the *hurly* death itself awakes.
3 Hen. IV., iii, 1.

Methinks I see this *hurly* all on foot. *John, iii, 4.*
Hurle-burle, which is not in the com-
mon French dictionaries, is in the
latest editions of the dictionary of
the Academy, both as substantive and
adjective. Explained "étourdi."

†Thy happe if in this *hurly burle* with prince or king
he met. *A. Hall's Homer, p. 18, 1681.*

†A *hurly burly* went through the house, and one comes
and whispers the lady with the newes.

†Well, they fall out, they go together by the eares, and
such a *hurly burly* is in the rooms, that passes. *Ibid.*

To HURRE. To growl or snarl like a
dog.

It is the dog's letter, and *hurrell* is the sound.
B. Jona. Hagl. Gr.

HURRICANO. Used for a water-spout.
Ouragan, French.

Not the dreadful spout
Which slippers do the *hurricane* call,
Construng'd in mass by the almighty sun,
Shall dixy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his descent. *Tr. & Cr., v, 2.*
You cataracts, and *hurricanes*, spout
Till you have drench'd our steeples. *Leam, iii, 2.*
And down the show'r impetuously doth fall,
As that which men the *hurricane* call.

Drayt Moenay, p. 694.
Menage says that *ouragan* is an
Indian word.

I find it written *herocense* in one pas-
sage:

Such as would have made their party good against all
menazants, had they not been dispersed and weakened
by violent tempests; besides the unexpected *herocense*,
which dashed all the endeavours of the best pilots.

Lady Alimony, iv, 1.
†HURRY-WHORE. A contemptuous
name for a common prostitute.

And I doe wish with all my heart, that the superfluous
number of all our hyeling hackney carrynages, and
hurry-whores, with their makers and maintainers,
were there, where they might never want continuall
employment. *Taylor's Works, 1630.*

HURST. A wood. Saxon and low
Latin. It occurs in many names of
places, either singly or in composition.

implying that the situation was once woody; as *Hurst* in Berks, Gloucestershire, Kent, Lincoln, Sussex, &c. Also *Hawkhurst*, *Speldhurst*, *Wadhurst*, *Penshurst*, *Crowhurst*, and many other similar names.

From each rising *hurst*
Where many a goodly oak had carefully been nurst.
Drayt. Polyolb., ii, p. 689.

For further discussion of the etymology, which, however, seems unnecessary, see Todd's Johnson.

To HURTLE, *v. n.* To clash together.
Heurter, French. Gray has used it.

In which *hurlling*,
From miserable slumber I awak'd.
As you like it, iv, 3.
Together *hurtted* both their steeds, and brake
Each other's neck. *Fairf. Tasso*, vi, 41.

To make a sound like clashing:

The noise of battle *hurtted* in the air.
Jul. Cas., ii, 2.

To skirmish:

Now *hurttling* round, advantage for to take.
Spens. F. Q., IV. iv, 29.

Also actively, to brandish:

His harmfull club he gan to *hurttle* hye.
Ibid., II, vii, 42.

†HURTLE, *s.* A pimple?

Upon whose palmes such warts and *hurttells* rise,
As may in poulder grate a nutmegge thick.
Silkwormes and their Flies, 1599.

HUSBAND, for husbandman, farmer.

For *husband's* life is labourous and hard.
Spens. Moth. Hubb. Tale, 266.
That feeds the *husband's* neat each winter's day.
Browne, Brit. Past., I, 3, p. 61.

Johnson has cited it from Dryden also, with whom many words lingered that are since obsolete.

HUSHER, or HUISHER. An usher, or gentleman usher. *Huissier*, French.

A gentle *husker*, Vanitie by name,
Made rowme, and passage for them did prepare.
Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 13.
But more for care of the security,
My *huisher* hath her now in his grave charge.
B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, iv, 6.

And throughout that play.

†HUSHTNESS. Silence.

A generall *hushtnesse* hath the world possest,
And all the tower surpriz'd with golden dreames,
Alone king Jupiter abandons rest,
Still wishing for Apolles golden beames.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†To HUSK. To cover with a husk.

Like Jupiter *huskt* in a female skin.
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638.

†To HUIZZ. To hum.

Murmure. A murmuring: a mumbling in the mouth:
a muttering: an humming or *huizing* noise.

Nomenclator.

HYCKE-SCORNER. The title of an old morality, or allegorical drama, printed by Wynken de Worde, and

reprinted in Hawkins's *Origin of the English Drama*, vol. i, p. 69. *Hycke-scorner* is there represented "as a libertine returned from travel, who, agreeably to his name, scoffs at religion." *Percy Anc. Ballads*, i, p. 132. But whether the term were taken from the drama, or the name of the play from a term already current, we find it used as a general name:

Zeno beeyng outright all together a stoique, used to call Socrates the scoffer or the *Hicke-scorner* of the citee of Athens. *Udall's Apophth. of Erasmus*, 1664, Preface, sign. xxv, b.

†Sophistrie dooeth no helpe, use, ne service to doings in publique affaires or bearing offices in a common weate, whiche publique offices who so is a suiter to have, it behoveth the same not to plaie *Hicke skornar* with insolubles and with idle knackes of sophistications, but rather to frame and facion himself to the maners and condicions of menne, and to bee of soche sort as other men be. *Ibid.*

I find *hick* used for a man, in cant language, in an old song:

That not one *kick* spares.

And again:

That can bulk any *kick*.

Acad. of Compl., ed. 1713, p. 304.

▲ HYEN. Used by Shakespeare only, I believe, for hyena.

I will laugh like a *hyen*, and that when thou art disposed to sleep. *As you like it*, iv, 1.—243, a.

HYREN, for hiren. Sylvester uses it to signify a seducing woman.

Of charming sin the deep-enchauting syrens,
The snares of virtue, valour-softening *hyrens*.
Du B., Week ii, Day 2, part 3.

See HIREN.

I & J.

I was commonly said and written, in the time of Shakespeare, for *aye*; which afforded great scope and temptation for punning, as may be seen in the following passages:

But what said she? did she nod? *Sp. I. Pro. Nod*
I! why that's noddie, &c. *Two Gent. Fer.*, i, 1.
And at these people with their *I's* and No's.

Fausk. Lus., iv, 14.

Hath Romeo slain himself? say thou but *I*,
And that bare vowel *I* shall poison more
Than the death-darting *eye* of cockatrice.

I am not I, if there be such an *I*. *Rom. & Jul.*, iii, 2.

This is very lamentable, in a passage that should rather have been pathetic. In the same strain Drayton has a whole sonnet, which carries the absurdity still further; it is, however, curious:

Nothing but No and *I*, and *I* and No,
How falls it out so strangely you reply?
I tell you, fair, I'll not be answer'd so
With this affirming No, denying *I*.

I say, I love; you slightly answer, *I*:
 I say, you love; you peule me out a No:
 I say, I die; you echo me with *I*:
 Save me, I cry; you sigh me out a No.
 Must woe and I have nought but No and *I*?
 No I am *I*, if I no more can have;
 Answer no more, with silence make reply,
 And let me take myself what I do crave:
 Let No and *I*, with I and you be so;
 Then answer No and *I*, and *I* and No. *Idea 5.*
 Line the tenth is nearly the same as
 the fourth cited from Shakespeare.
 As when the disagreeing commons throw
 About their house their clamorous *I* or No.

Herrick, p. 360.

In the modern editions of Shakespeare, *I* is generally changed to *aye*; but in Whalley's Ben Jonson the single vowel is retained, which the reader should recollect, or he will sometimes take it for the pronoun.

I, the pronoun, was sometimes repeated in colloquial use, as the French subjoin *moi*: *Je n'aime pas cela, moi*; "I like not such a thing, *I*." Some instances of it occur in Shakespeare, and many other writers.

I'll drink no more than will do me good, for no man's pleasure, *I*. *2 Hen. IV, ii, 4.*

I will not budge for no man's pleasure, *I*. *Rom. & Jul., iii, 1.*

Yon light is not day-light, I know it, *I*. *Ibid.*

Ironically:

I am an ass, *I*! and yet I kept the stage in master Tarleton's time. *Induct. to B. Jons. Barth. Fair.*

I am none of those common pedants, *I*,
 That cannot speak without propterea quod.

Edward II, O. Pl., ii, 342.

For my disport I rode on hunting, *I*. *Mirr. Mag., p. 52.*

I per se, as *A PER SE*, &c.; *I* by itself:

If then your *I* agreement want,

I to your *I* must answer No.

Therefore leave off your spelling plea,

And let my *I* be *I per se*. *Wit's Interp., p. 116.*

†**JABISH.** Perhaps a misprint for *jadish*.

To discourse him seriously is to read the ethics to a monkey, or make an oration to Caligula's horse, whence you can only expect a wee-hee or *jabish* spurn. *Twelve Ingenious Characters, 1686.*

JACK, s. A horseman's defensive upper garment, quilted and covered with strong leather. It is usually interpreted a coat of mail, but some of the following quotations seem to prove otherwise. A kind of pitcher made of leather was similarly called a *black jack*, even in my memory.

I have half a score jades that draw my beer carts; and every jade shall bear a knave, and every knave shall wear a *jack*, and every *jack* shall have a skull, and every skull shall shew a spear, and every spear shall kill a foe at Ficket Field.

First P. of Sir J. Olde., Suppl. to Sh., ii, 297.

The bill-men come to blows, that, by their cruel thwacks,

The ground lay strew'd with male and shreds of tatter'd *jacks*. *Drayt. Polyolb., xxii, p. 1062.*

Their armour [in England] is not unlike unto that

which in other countries they use, as coralets, Almaine rivets, shirts of male, *jacks* quilted, and covered over with leather, fustian, or canvas, over thick plates of yron that are sowed to the same.

Euph. Engl., F f 2, b.

Their horsemen are with *jacks* for most part clad.

Harr. Ariost., x, 73.

The following, however, is an instance of *jack* used for a coat of mail:

Nor lay aside their *jacks* of gymold mail.

Edw. III, i, 2, in Capell's Prolus.

Unless the original copy had "*jacks*, or gymold," which seems to me most probable.

†But with the trusty bow,

And *jacks* well quilted with soft wool, they came to Troy. *Chapm. II., iii.*

[*To be on the jack of any one*, to attack him violently, evidently in allusion to the preceding word.]

†*Te ulciscar*, I will be revenged on thee: I will sit on thy skirts: I will be upon your *jacks* for it.

Terence in English, 1614.

†And our armie, joyning with the prince's, wee made a gallant body; which made him sneake to his quarters at Openhan. And, as often as he stur'd, wee were on his *jack*. *A. Wilson's Autobiography.*

†My lord lay in Morton College; and, as he was going to parliament one morning on foot, a man in a faire and civill outward habit mett him, and jossel'd him. And, though I was at that time behind his lordship, I saw it not; for, if I had, I should have been upon his *jack*. *Ibid.*

†**JACK-A-LANTERN.** The ignis fatuus.

I am an evening dark as night,

Jack-with-the-lantern, bring a light.

The Slighted Maid, p. 48.

JACK-A-LENT. A stuffed puppet, dressed in rags, &c., which was thrown at throughout Lent, as cocks were on Shrove Tuesday.

Thou cam'st but half a thing into the world,
 And wast made up of patches, parings, shreds;
 Thou, that when last thou wert put out of service,
 Travell'd to Hamstead Heath on an Ash Wednesday,
 Where thou didst stand six weeks the *Jack of Lent*,
 For boys to hurl three throws a penny at thee,
 To make thee a purse. *B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, iv, 2.*

Six weeks are again mentioned as the duration of a *Jack of Lent*, in the following passage:

Nay, you old *Jack-a-Lent*, six weeks and upwards, though you be our captain's father you cannot stay there. *Four Prentices, O. Pl., vi, 478.*

By which is meant, that the old man is come to the utmost extent of his utility and existence.

The very children in the street do adore me; for if a boy that is throwing at his *Jack-a-Lent* chance to hit me on the shins, why, I say nothing but *Tu quoque*, smile, and forgive the child.

Greene's Tu Quoque, O. Pl., vii, 92.

If I forfeit,

Make me a *Jack o' Lent*, and break my shins
 For untagg'd points and compters.

B. & Fl. Woman's Prize, iv, 3.

Jack-a-Lent occurs twice in the Merry Wives of Windsor; once merely as a jocular appellation, iii, 3, and once as

a butt, or object of satire and attack, v, 5.

Breton introduces the name of this personage with an allusion to a well-known proverb:

The puffing fat that shewes the peasant's feeds,
Proves *Jack a Lent* was never gentleman.

Honour of Valour, 1605.

Taylor the water-poet has a tract entitled, "*Jacke a Lent*, his Beginning and Entertainment: with the mad Prankes of his Gentleman-usher, Shrove-Tuesday," &c. See Works, p. 113.

JACK-AN-APES. A monkey, or ape; from *Jack* and *ape*. In this sense it has been long disused, though common enough still, as addressed to an impertinent and contemptible coxcomb.

This performed, and the horse and *jack-an-apes* for a jigge, they had sport enough that day for nothing.

Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 272.

Like a come aloft *jacanapes*. *Sheldon*, cited by Todd.

Notwithstanding the attempts of Ritson and others to derive it from *Jack Napes*, a person never heard of, I have no doubt that the real derivation is *Jack* and *ape*, as Johnson gave it. Mr. Todd does not appear to have observed, that in the instance which I have copied from him, it simply means an ape. See COME ALOFT.

That which would make a *jackanapes* a monkey, if he could get it, a taylor. *Isle of Gulls*, ii, 1.

Massinger coined the word *Jane-an-apes*, as a jocular counterpart to *Jack-an-apes*. *Bondm.*, iii, 2.

JACK OF THE CLOCK, or CLOCK-HOUSE. A figure made in old public clocks to strike the bell on the outside; of the same kind as those formerly at St. Dunstan's church in Fleet-street. *Jack*, being the most familiar appellative, was frequently bestowed upon whatever bore the form, or seemed to do the work, of a man or servant. Thus, roasting *jacks* were so named from performing the office of a man, who acted as turnspit, before that office devolved upon dogs. *Jack* and *Gill* were, indeed, familiar representatives of the two sexes in low life; as in the proverb, "Every *Jack* must have his *Gill*;" and, "A good *Jack* makes a

good *Gill*." *Ray, Prov.*, p. 124.

So *jack* alone:

Since every *jack* became a gentleman,
There's many a gentle person made a *jack*.

Rich. III, i, 3.

But my time

Runs posting on in Bolingbroke's proud joy,
While I stand fooling here, his *jack o' the clock*.

Rich. II, v, 6.

K. Rich. Well, but what's o'clock?

Buck. Upon the stroke of ten.

K. Rich. Well, let it strike.

Buck. Why let it strike?

K. Rich. Because that, like a *jack*, thou keep'st the stroke

Betwixt thy begging and my meditation.

Rich. III, iv, 2.

Skirm. How now, creatures, what's o'clock?

Fra. Why, do you take us to be *jacks o' th' clock house*?

Puritan. Suppl. to Sh., ii, 573.

How's the night, boy? *Draw.* Faith, sir, 'tis very late.

Uber. Faith, sir, you lie. Is this your *jack* i' th' clock-house?

Will you strike, sir? *B. & F. Coxcomb*, act i, p. 167.

But, howsoever, if Powles *jacks* be once up with their elbows, and quarelling to strike eleven, as soon as ever the clock has parted them, and ended the fray with his hammer, let not the duke's gallery conteyne you any longer.

Decker's Gul's Hornbook, 1609.

By the above it appears that the *jacks* at St. Paul's struck only the quarters.

Decker, in another pamphlet, tells us of a fraternity of sharpers who called themselves *Jacks of the clock-house*:

There is another fraternitie of wandring pilgrims, who merrily call themselves *Jacks of the clock-house*.

He then describes that piece of mechanism particularly:

The *jacke of a clock-house* goes upon screws, and his office is to do nothing but *strike*, so does this *noise* (for they walke up and down like fiddlers) *travaile* with motions, and whatever their motions get them is called *striking*.

Lantern and Candlelight, or the Belman's Second Night Walk, &c.

See NOISE.

He scrapes you just such a leg, in answering you, as *jack o' th' clock-house* agoing about to strike.

Fleeknoe's Enigmat. Char., p. 76.

Cotgrave, in the article *Fretillon*, introduces it as a general term for a diminutive or paltry fellow:

A little nimble dwarfe or hop-on-my-thumbe; a *jacke of the clock-house*; a little busie-body, medler, *jack-stickler*; one that has an oare in every man's boat, or his hand in every man's dish.

Minute-jacks, in Timon of Athens, have been supposed to mean the same thing; but *jacks* that struck hours or quarters could hardly be so called.

Cap and knee slaves, vapours, and *minute-jacks*.

Timon, iii, 6.

Probably *jacks* are there only equivalent to fellows, as in Richard III: "silken, sly, insinuating *jacks*." It will then mean "fellows who watch the proper minutes to offer their

adulation." *Jack*, as shown above, was a common appellative for every person or thing familiarly, or rather contemptuously, spoken of.

Katherine calls her music-master a twangling *jack*. *Tam. of Shr.*, ii, 1; and so elsewhere.

The *clock-house* evidently means that part of the steeple, &c., which contains the clock.

†**JACK-IN-A-BOX.** 1. A thief who deceived tradesmen by substituting empty boxes for others full of money.

This *Jacke-in-a-boxe*, or this divell in mans shape, wearing (like a player on a stage) good cloathes on his backe, comes to a goldsmiths stall, to a drapers, a habberdashers, or into any other shoppe, where he knowes good store of silver faces are to be seene.

Dekker, English Villanies, 1632.

2. A kind of fire-work described in White's Artificial Fireworks, 1708, p. 17.

3. In the following passage it perhaps means a child's toy, such are still in use.

As I was thus walking my rounds, up comes a brother of the quill, belonging to the office, who no sooner made his entrance amongst the equitable fraternity, but up started every one in his seat, like a *Jack in a box*, crying out Legit aut non Legit; To which they answer'd themselves, Non legit, my lord.

The Infernal Wanderer, 1702.

†**JACK-A-DANDY.** A pert fellow.

Bea. I'll throw him into the dock, rather than he shall succeed *Jack O Dandy*. Come, sir, all shall be well again. Fear not. *Brome's Northern Lass.*

My love is blithe and bucksome,
And sweet and fine as can be,
Fresh and gay as the flowers in May,
And looks like *Jack-a-dandy*.

Wit and Drollery, 1682, p. 342.

San. Nor any where else, where he was not to be found; if you had look'd for him where he was, 'twas ten to one but you had met with him.

Jacin. I had, *Jackadandy*?

The Mistake, a Comedy, 1706.

†**JACK-ON-BOTH-SIDES.** A popular name for a neutral.

Reader, John Newter, who erst plaid
The *Jack on both sides*, here is laid.

Witts Recreations, 1654.

†**JACK-OUT-OF-DOORS.** A houseless person.

Neque pessimus neque primus: not altogether *Jack out of doores*, and yet no gentleman.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 569.

†**JACK-OUT-OFFICE** appears to have been used, in derision, for one who was no longer a jack-in-office.

For liberalitie, who was wont to be a principall officer . . . is touned *Jacke out of office*, and others appointed to have the custodie.

Riche his Farewell to Militarie Profession, 1581.

†**Hanging-JACK.** A jack for cooking.

I met Spicer in Lincoln's Inn court, buying of a *hanging-jack* to roast birds upon.

Pepys' Diary, Feb. 4th, 1660.

†**JACK-BRAG, or JACK-BRAGGER.** A boaster.

Jacke Bragger and his fellow, a vaunter, a cracker, &c. *Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 263.*

†**JACK-MEDDLER.** A busybody.

A *Jacke-medler*, or busie-body in everie mans matter, ardelio. *Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 263.*

†**JACK-PUDDING.** A showman's buffoon.

I tell you, I had as leave stand among the rabble, to see a *jack-pudding* eat a custard, as trouble myself to see a play. *Shadwell, Sullen Lovers, 1670.*

Now's the only time for fools and fiddlers, and indeed all sorts of people that have nothing to do; for now Bartholomew Fair approaches, where they may trifle away their time amongst drolls and *Jack-puddings*, and their money in nuts, toys, and gingerbread.

Poor Robin, 1740.

†**JACKET.** To line one's jacket, to drink deeply.

Il s'accoustre bien. He stuffes himselfe soundly, hee lines his jacket throughly with liquor. *Colgrave.*

†**JACOB'S STAFF.** A pilgrim's staff; either from the frequent pilgrimages to St. James of Compostella, or because the Apostle St. James was usually represented with one.

As he had travail'd many a sommer's day
Through boyling sands of Arabie and Ynd;
And in his hand a *Jacob's staffe* to stay
His weary limbs upon. *Spens. F. Q., I, vi, 32.*

Also an astronomical instrument, called likewise a *cross-staff*; from its resemblance to the other:

Resolve that with your *Jacob's staff*.

Hudibr., II, iii, 785.

†Whereupon the poore prognosticator was readie to runne himselfe through with his *Jacobs staffe*.

Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

†His life is upright, for he is alwaies looking upward, yet dares beleeve nothing above *primum mobile*, for 'tis out of the reach of his *Jacobs staffe*.

Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

†*Ans.* Then Ile tell you. There was once an astrologer brought mad before me, the circulations of the heavens had turn'd his braines round, he had very strange fits, he would ever be staring, and gazing, and yet his eyes were so weake, they could not looke up without a staffe. *Spr.* A *Jacobs staffe* you meane?

Marmyon's Fine Companion, 1633.

†Who having known both of the land and sky,
More than fam'd Archimide, or Ptolomy,
Would further press, and like a palmer went,
With *Jacobs staff*, beyond the firmament.

Witts Recreations, 1654.

JACOB'S STONE. The stone which was brought from Scone by Edward I, reputed among the Scots to have been the very stone which supported Jacob's head at Luz; and regarded by them as the palladium of the monarchy. See Hume, an. 1296. It is still enclosed in the coronation chair.

If I survive England's inheritance,
Or ever live to sit on *Jacob's stone*,
Thy love shall with my crown be hereditary.
Heywood's Royal K., &c., Anc. Dr., vi, 227.

For a fuller history of this stone, see the accounts of Westminster Abbey.

and these Latin verses, which are, or were, inscribed upon the chair itself:

Si quid habent veri vel chronica cana, fideove,
Clauditur hac cathedra nobilis ecce lapis,
Ad caput eximius Jacob quondam patriarcha
Quem posuit, cernens numina mira poli, &c.

JACOBITE. This word seems to be used for Jacobin, or white friar.

To see poor sucklings welcom'd to the light,
With searing irons of some souse *Jacobite*.

Hall, Sat., iv, 7.

†**To JADE.** To weary. Apparently a new word in lord Bacon's time.

For it is a dull thing to tire, and, as we now say, to jade anything too far. *Essay xxxii.*

JADRY. The properties of a bad or vicious horse; from *jade*, which in its primitive sense, as applied to a horse, is growing into disuse, though Pope has so applied it, which may keep it alive a little; but the usage is in general transferred to the metaphorical sense, as applied to a woman.

Seeks all foul means

Of boisterous and rough *jadry*, to disseat

His lord, that kept it bravely. *Two Noble Kinsm., v, 4.*

JAKES. A necessary-house, or privy. A term now almost forgotten, though used by Dryden and Swift. See Johnson. Hence the quibbling title of sir John Harrington's tract, "The Metamorphosis of Ajax," by which he meant *the improvement of a jakes*. See **AJAX**.

Its etymology is uncertain, unless we accept the very bad pun of sir John, who derives it (in jest indeed) from an old man who, at such a place, cried out *age akes, age akes*, meaning that age causes aches; whence some who heard him called the place *age akes*, or *a jakes*. *Prologue to Ajax*.

The delicacy of queen Elizabeth was much offended with him for publishing that book, which is now esteemed by collectors such a prize. *Jakes* was sometimes written *iaxe*, which made the punning allusion the more easy.

Solomon, a Jew, fell into a *iaxe* at Tewkesbury on a Saturday. *Camden's Remains, p. 307.*

JAKES-FARMER. One who cleanses the jakes, jocularly called a gold-finder.

Nay we are all signiors here in Spain, from the *jakes-farmer* to the grandee, or adelantado.

B. & Fl. Love's Cure, ii, 1.

Not scorning scullions, coblers, colliers,
Jakes-farmers, fiddlers, ostlers, oysters.

Sylvester's Tobacco Batter'd, Works, p. 575, a.

The chamber stinkes worse all the yeere long, than a *jakes-farmer's* clothes doth at twelve a clock at night.
Fennor on the Compter, in Censura Lit., x, p. 308.

Called in Stowe a *goung-fermour*.
London, ed. 1633, p. 666. See **GOUNG**.

†**JAMSEY.**

Then have they nether-stockes to these gai boxes, not of cloth (tho never so fine), for that is thought too base, but of *jamsay*, worsted, crewell, silke, thred, and such like. *Stubbs, Anatomie of Abuses.*

JANE. A small coin of Genoa, or Janua; according to Skinner, "Exp. Halfpence of Janua, potius Genova, q. d. nummus Genuensis vel Januensis." Supposed to be the same as the galley halfpence mentioned by Stowe.

Because I could not give her many a *Jane*.

Spens. P. Q., III, vii, 58.

Chaucer more than once speaks of a *Jane* in this sense. See Warton on Spenser, vol. i, p. 245.

†**JANIVEER.** An old form of January.
Fr. *Janvier*.

Time sure hath wheel'd about his yeare,
December meeting *Janiveere*.

Cleveland, Char. of London Diurnall, 1647.

To JAPE. To play, or jest.

Nay *jape* not hym, he is no smal fole.

Skellon, p. 236.

It was used also in an indecent sense:

Now have ye other vicious manners of speech, but sometimes and in some cases tolerable, and chiefly to the intent to moove laughter and to make sport, or to give it some prety strange grace; and is when we use such wordes as may be drawen to a foule and unshamefast sence, as one that should say to a young woman, I pray you let me *jape* with you, which is indeed no more but let me sport with you. Yea, and though it were not so directly spoken, the very sounding of the word were not commendable, as he that in the presence of ladies would use this common proverbe:

Jape with me, but hurt me not,

Bourde with me, but shame me not.

For it may be taken in another perverser sense by that sorte of persons that heare it, in whose eares no such matter ought almost to be called in memory.

Pattenh. Art of English Poesie, B. iii, ch. 23.

JAPE. A jest.

I durst aventure wel the price of my best cap,
That when the end is knowen, all will turne to a *jape*.

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 68.

The pilf'ring pastime of a crue of apes,
Sporting themselves with their conceited *japes*.

Coryat, Verses prefixed, [k 7, b.]

To JAR. To tick as a clock.

My thoughts are minutes, and, with sighs, they *jar*
Their watches, to mine eyes, the outward watch;
Whereto my finger, like a dial's point,
Is pointing still, in cleansing them from tears.

Rich. II, v, 5.

The above is the reading of the second folio, and is sense without alteration or laborious explication: the reading of the old quartos serves as the best comment, which is,

They *jar*

Their watches on unto mine eyes, &c.

The meaning is, "They tick their periods on, to my eyes, which represent the outward watch;" watch signifying, as Dr. Johnson observed, in the first place a portion of time, and in the second the face of the clock.

The bells tolling, the owls shrieking, the toads croaking, the minutes jarring, and the clock striking twelve.
Spanish Tragedy, O. Pl., iii, 198.

▲ **JAR**, from the above, a beat or stroke; the ticking made by the pallets of the pendulum in a clock.

Yet, good deed, Leontes,
I love thee not a jar o' the clock behind
What lady she her lord. *Wint. Tale*, I, 2.

† **JARSEY**. Wool combed but not spun into yarn.

By no means therefore is the present practice to be borne, which daily carrieth away of the finest sorts of wools ready combed into *jarsies* for works, which they peck up as bales of cloth. *Golden Fleece*, 1657.

JAVEL. A worthless fellow. *Javelle* in French means a sheaf of corn, and also a faggot of brush wood, or other worthless materials; and therefore might be applied to such fellows as Shakespeare calls "rash bavin wits."

The term that these two *javeles*
Should render up a reckoning of their travels
Unto their master *Spens. Moth. Hubb. T.*, v, 309.
To preach by halves is to be worse than those tongue-holly *javeles*,
That cite good words, but shift off works and discipline
by cavells. *Alb. Engl.*, B. viii, ch. 39, p. 193.
He called the fellow ribbald, villayn, *javele*, back-
biter, &c. *Robinson's Utopia*, 1651, E 2.

To **JAUNCE**. To ride hard; from *jancer*, old French, to work a horse violently.

And yet I bear a burden like an ass,
Spur-gall'd, and tir'd, by *jauncing* Bolingbroke.
Rich. II, v, 3.

▲ **JAUNCE** was also used for a jaunt, the derivation of which is supposed to be the same. For, "What a *jaunt* have I had" (*Rom. & Jul.*, ii, 5), the quartos read, "What a *jaunce* have I had." The same is meant by *geance* in the following passage:

Vaith, would I had a few more *geances* on't!
An' you say the word, send me to Jericho,
Out-cept a man were a post-horse, I ha' not known
The like on't. *B. Jans. Tale of a Tub*, ii, 4.

The word is purposely misspelt, to mark the dialect of the speaker; as *vaith* for *faith*, &c.

To **JAW**. To devour, to take within the jaws.

I reck not if the wolves would *jaw* me, so
He had this file; what if I hollow'd for him?
Two Noble Kinsmen, iii, 2

I do not know that this word was ever so employed by any other author.

It seems to be only a harsh metaphor, hazarded in this place.

JAWSAND, *adj.* Apparently, a corruption of joyous or jocund.

F. Will you be merry then and *jawsand*? E. As merry as the cuckows of the spring.

Ford. Sun's Dark, iii, 1.

The old edition has *jawfand*.

▲ **JAY**. Used for a loose woman, probably from the gay plumage of that bird. Warburton remarks, that *puffa* in Italian has also both these senses.

Go to, then;—we'll use this unwholesome humidity,
this gross watry pumpon;—we'll teach him to know
turtles from *jays*! *Merr. W. W.*, iii, 2.

Some *jay* of Italy,

Whose mother was her painting, hath betray'd him.
Cymb., iii, 4.

ICE-BROOK. Supposed to mean cold or icy brook.

I have another weapon in this chamber;
It is a sword of Spain, the *ice-brook's* temper.
Othell., v, 2.

The reading of the old quarto is *ice-brooke's*, which the folio changed to *ice brookes*; whence Pope made *Ebro's*, and was followed by Capell. Mr. Steevens is of opinion that *ice-brook's* is right; and proves from Martial, that the brook or rivulet so used, is the Salo, now Xalon, near Bilbulis, in Celtiberia.

ICELAND DOGS. Shaggy, sharp-eared, white dogs, much imported formerly as favorites for ladies, &c.

Fish for thee, *Island dog*, thou prick-ear'd cur of
Iceland. *Hen. V.*, ii, 1.
But if I had brought little *dogs* from *Iceland*, or fine
giasses from Venice, &c.

Suetnam's Arraignment of Women, Preface.
We have sholts or curs dailie brought out of *Iceland*.
Holinsk. Descr. of Brit., p. 231.

Written also corruptly *Isling*, and *Island*:

Hang hair like hemp, or like the *Isling* cures,
For never powder, nor the crisping iron
Shall touch these dangling locks.

B. & F. Queen of Corinth, iv, 1.

So I might have my belly-full of that

Her *Island* cur refuses. *Missing. Pict.*, v, 1.

Our water-dogs and *Islands* here are shorn,

White hair of women here so much is worn.

Drayton's Mooncalf, p. 489.

These dogs are particularly described by A. Fleming, in his translation of Caius de Canibus:

Use and custome hath intertain'd other dogges of an
outlandishe kinde, but a few, and the same boyng of
a pretty bygnesse; I meane *Island dogges*, curled
and rough all over, which by reason of the length of
their beare make shewe neither of face nor of body.
And yet these cures forsoothe, because they are so
strange, are greatly set by, esteemed, taken up, and
made of, many times in the rooms of the spaniell
gentle or comforter. *Of English Dogges*, &c., 1576.

IDLE WORMS. Worms bred from *id-*

ness. It was supposed, and the notion was probably encouraged for the sake of promoting female industry, that when maidens were idle, worms bred in their fingers.

Keep thy hands in thy muff, and warm the idle
Worms in thy fingers' ends.

B. & Pl. Woman Hater, iii, 1.

Her waggoner, a small grey-coated gnat,
Not half so big as a round little worm,
Prick'd from the *lasy finger* of a maid.

Rom. and Jul., i, 4.

[*To be sick of the idles, to be lazy.*]

†Hodie nullam lineam duxi: I have beene *sicks of the idles* to day. *Withals' Dictionary*, ed. 1634, p. 558.

†JEBERD. To jeopard. *Heywood*, 1556.

†JELOUX. An old form of spelling jealous.

Th' have made me *jelous* of a god, no god.
I'll make them *jelous*, I will wed (abroad)
A people (yet) no people; and their brest
Shall split, for spight, to see the nations blest.

Du Bartas.

†JENESTRAY.

Phi. You forget his cover'd dishes
Of *jene-strayes*, and marmalade of lips,
Perfum'd by breath sweet as the beanes first blossoms.

Suckling's Aglaure, 1638.

JENERT'S BANK. The following passage is probably corrupt. It has been conjectured that there was a bank called *Jenert's*, so famous as to be proverbial for security; but it remains to be shown that any country-bank existed in the seventeenth century; much more that they were so common as for one to be famous above the rest. A better reading seems to be wanted:

How now, my old *Jenert's bank*, my horse,
My castle, lie in Waltham all night, and
Not under the canopy of your host Blague's house?

Merry Devil of Edm., O. Pl., v, 300.

Can it be a misprint, for *Ermen's* bank, or the old Roman road passing through Edmonton, which might have been written *Irmint's*? *Horse* is not much more intelligible, as applied here. Should it not be *house*? speaking of his house as his castle.

†JENNET. A small Spanish horse.

This tryall, Camilla, must be sifted to narrow points,
lest in seeking to try your lover like a *jennet*, you try
him like a jade.

Lylic's Euphuus.

To JEObARD. Sometimes written for to jeopard; probably from ignorance of the etymology.

Yet I dare *jeobard* my cappe to fortie shillings, thou
shalt have but a colde suite.

Ulp. Fulwell's Art of Flattery, H 3.

To *jeopard*, itself, is not much in use.

All the examples given in Todd's Johnson, are of the seventeenth century, or earlier.

JEObERTIE, for jeopardy, in like manner.

If you foil me, of which there is small *jeobertie*,
I will send word to set them all at libertie.

Harr. Ariosto, xxiv, 44.

To JEOPARD. To hazard or endanger.

Not in use now.

He was a prince right hardie and adventuresome, not
fearing to *jeopard* his person in place of danger.

Holinshe., vol. i, l. 3, col. 1.

I am compelled against my minde and will (as Pompey the Great was) to *jeopard* the libertie of our country, to the hazard of a battel. *North's Plut. Brutus*, p. 1073.

†The forefrontes or frontiers of the ii. corners, what wythe fordys and shelves, and what with rocks, be very *jeopardous* and daungerous. *More's Utopia*, 1651.

JER-FAULCON, or GERFAULCON.

A large and fine sort of hawk, said to come originally from the north; therefore by some called the Iceland falcon. *Gyrofalco*, low Latin; *ger-faulk*, or *gerfaut*, French. Latham is abundant in its praise:

A bird stately, brave, and beautifull to behold in the eye and judgement of man, more strong and powerfull than any other used hawk, and many of them very bold, courageous, valiant, and very venturous, next to the slight-falcon, of whose worthiness I have already sufficiently discoursed. *Latham*, B. i, ch. 16.

The Gentleman's Recreation is almost equally strong in its commendation; p. 48 of the Treatise on Hawks. The following description of a contest of one of these birds with a heron, may be thought interesting:

I saw once a *jerfalcon* let flie at an heron, and observed with what clamour the heron entertained the sight and approach of the hawke, and with what winding shift hee strave to get above her, labouring even by bemuting his enemies feathers to make her flagge-winged, and so escape; but when at last they must needs come to an encounter, resuming courage out of necessity, hee turned face against her, and striking the hawke through the gorge with his bill, fell downe dead together with his deademie.

Arthur Warwick's Meditations, part ii, p. 80.

JERICO seems to be used, in the following instance, as a general term for a place of concealment or banishment. If so, it explains the common phrase of wishing a person at *Jericho*, without sending them so far as Palestine.

Who would to curbe such insolence, I know,
Bid such young boyes to stay in *Jericho*

Untill their beards were growne, their wits more staid.

Heyw. Hierarchie, B. iv, p. 208.

JERONIMO. See HIERONIMO. It is censured with Titus Andronicus in the following passage:

He that will swear *Jeronimo* or Andronicus are the best plays yet, shall pass unexcepted at here, as a

man whose judgement shows it is constant, and hath stood still these five and twenty or thirty years. Though it be an ignorance, it is a virtuous and staid ignorance. *B. Jones. Induct to Barth. Fair.*

JESSES. The short straps of leather, but sometimes of silk, which went round the legs of a hawk, in which were fixed the varvels, or little rings of silver, and to these the leash, or long strap which the falconer twisted round his hand; from *gest*, or *get*, the same in old French; or *geste*, a bandage in general. In a passage of Heywood's *Woman kill'd with Kindness*, *gets* and *gesses* are distinguished:

So, seize her *gets*, her *gesses*, and her bells.
O. Pl., vii, 300.

If I do prove her haggard,
Though that her *jesses* were my dear heart strings,
I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind
To prey at fortune. *Othello*, iii, 3.
That, like an hanks, which feeling herself freed,
From bells and *jesses* which did let her flight,
Him seem'd his foot did fly, and in their speed delight.
Spens. F. Q., vi, iv, 19.

In the old play of *Edw. II* it is printed *gresses* by mistake:

Soar ye ne'er so high,
I have the *gresses* [*jesses*] that will pull you down.
O. Pl., ii, 345.

A hawk he esteems the true burden of nobility, and is exceeding ambitious to seem delighted in the sport, and to have his flat gored with his *jesses*.
Baird's Microcosm., § xviii, p. 64; Blime's edition.

To JEST. To act any feigned part in a mask or interlude, &c.

As gentle and as jocund as to *jest*
Go I to fight. *Rich. II.*, i, 3.

A JEST. A mask, pageant, or interlude.

But where is old Hieronimo our marshal?
He promis'd us, in honour of our guest,
To grace our banquet with some pompous *jest*.
Spanish Trag., O. Pl., iii, 138.

On which immediately follows the mask, which satisfies the king as the fulfilment of the promise. It seems to be applied to actions in general, real or fictitious. See *GEST*. *Jest* is sometimes written for *gest*:

There [in Homer] may the *jestes* of many a knight
be read,
Patroclus, Pyrrhus, Ajax, Diomed.

Jasper Heywood, in *Cons. Lit.*, ix, 393.

To JET. To strut, or walk proudly; to throw the body about in walking. *Jetter*, French.

O peace! Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock
of him; how he *jets* under his advanc'd plumes!

Twelfth Night, ii, 5.

Not Pelops' shoulder whiter than her hands,
Nor anowise swans that *jet* on Isca's sands.

Browne, Br. Past., ii, iii, p. 94.

Of those that prank it with their plumes,
And *jet* it with their choice perfumes.

Herrick's Noble Numbers, p. 44.

And, Midas like, he *jets* it in the court
Edw. II., O. Pl., ii, 340.

See also *O. Pl.*, iii, 390.

It is used in the following passage for to rejoice, exult, or be proud:

The orders I did set,
They were obey'd with joy, which made me *jet*.
Mirr. for Magist., Queen Helena, p. 208.

[To encroach insultingly upon.]

†Insulting tyranny begins to *jet*
Upon the innocent and aweless throne.

Rich. III., ii, 4.

†It is hard when Englishmen's patience must be thus
jetted on by strangers, and they not dare to revenge
their own wrongs. *Play of Sir Thomas More*.

A JETTER. A strutter; from the preceding.

So were ye better,
What should a dogger be a *jetter*?
Four Ps., O. Pl., i, 94.

†**JEW'S EARS.** Funguses or excrescences of the elder-tree, called *auriculæ Judæ* in Latin, and therefore it is probably a corruption of *Judas's ears*. Judas was supposed to have hanged himself on an elder-tree.

They that have any pains or swellings in the throat, let them take *Jew's-ears* (which is to be had at the apothecaries), and lay it to steep in ale a whole night, and let the party drink a good draught thereof every day once or twice. *Lupton's Thousand Notable Things*.

JEW'S EYE. This phrase does not require explanation, but its origin may be worth remarking. The extortions to which the Jews were subject in the thirteenth century, and the periods both before and after, exposed them to the most tyrannical and cruel mutilations, if they refused to pay the sums demanded of them. "King John," says Hume, "once demanded 10,000 marks from a Jew of Bristol, and on his refusal, ordered one of his teeth to be drawn every day, till he should consent. The Jew lost seven teeth, and then paid the sum required of him." Chap. xii, A.D. 1272. The threat of losing an eye would have a still more powerful effect. Hence the high value of a *Jew's eye*. The allusion was familiar in the time of Shakespeare:

There will come a Christian by
Will be worth a *Jew's eye*. *Mer. Ven.*, ii, 5.

The fine black eye of the Jew does not seem sufficiently to account for the saying.

†**JEWLEPS.**

Forc'd from their beds,
By feverish powers rude sits, whose heat, not all
The *jewels* of their tears, though some drops fall.
Chamberlayne's Pharonnida, 1659.

JEWSE, *s.* If not put for joist, I know
not what it is. I have met with it
only in these lines:

From the walls down went
The English troopes, and to the gates did passe,
Where th' iron barres in sunder they did rent,
Beate downe the posts, and all the *jewes* brent.
Nicc. Engl. Bl., Mirr. for Mag., p. 866.

The old dictionaries give *jewise* for a
gallows, which in Chaucer is also
used for the word punishment; but
the passage here cited refers to the
gates of Cadiz, when stormed by the
English.

IGNOMY, for ignominy, occurs very
commonly.

Thy *ignomy* sleep with thee in the grave,
But not remember'd in thy epitaph. 1 *Hen. IV*, v, 4
Hence, broker, lacquey!—*ignomy* and shame
Pursue thy life, and live aye with thy name!
Tro. and Cr., v. 3.

Oh wherefore stain you vertue and renoune
With such soule tearmes of *ignomy* and shame?
Trag. Com. of Weakest goes to the Wall, H 2, b.
His *ignomy* and bitter shame in fine shall be more
great. *Thos. Preston's Cambyses*, bl. let., A 2.
The one of which doth bring eternal fame,
The other *ignomie* and dastard shame.
Mirr. for Magistr., p. 765.

It occurs also in Titus Andronicus.

IGNOTE. Unknown. A mere pedantic
Latinism, properly noticed by Todd.

†All good (rewards layd by) shal stil increase
For love of her, and villany decease;
Naught he *ignote*, not so much out of feare
Of being punisht, as offending her.
Lovelace's Lucasta, 1649, p. 72.

• **A JIG** meant anciently not only a merry
dance, but merriment and humour in
writing, and particularly a ballad.
Thus, when Polonius objects to the
Player's speech, Hamlet sarcastically
observes,

He's for a *jigg*, or a tale of bawdry, or he sleeps.
Hamlet, ii, 2.

He does not mean a dance (which
these players did not undertake), but
ludicrous dialogue, or a ballad.

In the following passage it means
a trick or sport; and the desire of
Mr. Sympson to change it into *juggle*,
shows that he had but imperfectly
learned the language of his authors:

What dost think of
This innovation? is't not a fine *jigg*?
A precious cunning in the late Protector,
To shuffle a new prince into the state.
B. & Fl. or Shirley, Coron., v, 1.
And therefore came it, that the fleering Scots,
To England's high disgrace, have made this *jig*;
Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 353.

In the Harleian collection of old

ballads are many under the title of
jigs; as, "A Northern *Jige*, called
Daintie, come thou to me;" "A merry
new *Jigge*, or the pleasant Wooing
betwixt Kit and Pegge;" &c.

So in the Fatal Contract, by Hem-
mings:

We'll hear your *jigg*;—
How is your ballad titled? Act iv, sc. 4.

Thus:

A small matter! you'll find it worth Meg of West-
minster, although it be but a bare *jig*.

Hog hath lost, &c., O. Pl., vi, 385.

It appears, in the scene, that this *jig*
was a ballad.

†Looke to it, you booksellers and stationers, and let
not your shops be infected with such goose gyblets,
or stinking garbidge, as the *jygs* of newsmongers.

Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

†**JIGGALORUM**. A trifle.

I see my inferiours in the gifts of learning, wisdoms,
and understanding, torment the print daily with
lighter trifles and *jiggalarums* than my russet hermit
is. *King's Halfe-pennyworth of Wit*, 1613, ded.

JIG-MAKER. A writer of ballads, or
humorous poems.

Oph. You are merry, my lord. *Ham.* Who, I?
Oph. Ay, my lord. *Ham.* O! your only *jig-maker*!

Hamlet, iii, 2.

If you have this strange monster honesty in your
belly, why so *jig-makers* and chroniclers shall pick
something out of you. *Hon. Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 254.

O Giacopo! Petrarch was a dunce, Dante a *jig-*
maker, Sannazar a goose, and Ariosto a puck-fist
to me. *Ford's Love's Sacrifice*, ii, 1.

†**JIM-JAM**. A gimcrack.

A thousand *jymjams* and toys have they in theyr
chambers. *Nash, Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

JIMMAL. See GIMMAL.

By JIS. See GIS.

To ILD, for to yield. See GOD ILD
YOU.

ILL MAY-DAY, *i. e.*, Evil May-day.

The 1st of May, 1517, when the
apprentices of London rose against
the privileged foreigners, whose ad-
vantages in trade had occasioned
great jealousy. Much mischief was
done before the rioters were quelled,
and fourteen or fifteen apprentices
were afterwards executed. See a
ballad on the subject in Evans's
Collection, vol. iii, p. 76, 2d ed.
Ben Jonson mentions it:

Rogues, hell-hounds, Stentors, out of my doors, you
sons of noise and tumult, begot on an *ill May-day*, or
when the galley-foist is afloat to Westminster!

Episcopus, iv, 2.

The ballad begins,

Peruse the stories of this land,
And with advisement mark the same,
And you shall justly understand
How *ill May-day* first got the name.

This use of the word *ill* is now ob-

solete; but it lasted much later than the times to which this work refers. Even in queen Anne's time some writers used the expression of an *ill man*, for a bad man. See Pen-
nant's London, p. 587, 8vo ed.

†ILLS.

Three *ills* come from the north, a cold wind, a shrink-
ing cloth, and a dissembling man. *Howell*, 1659.

†ILL-PART. Ill-conditioned?

King John, that *ill-part* personage.
Death of R. Earle of Huntington, 1601.

†ILLUDE. To deceive.

Homer doth tell in his abundant verse,
The long laborious travails of the man,
And of his lady too he doth rehearse,
How shee *illudes* with all the art she can
Th' ungratefull love which other lords began.
Davies's Orchestra, 1596.

†ILLUSORY. Used as a noun.

To trust this traitor upon oath is to trust a divell
uppon his religion. To trust him uppon pledges, is a
meare *illusorye*, for what piety is there among them
that can tye them to rule of honestie for it selfe, who
are onely bound to their owne sensualities, and re-
spect onely private utility. *Letter of Qu. Elis.*, 1599.

ILLUSTRATE, *adj.* Illustrious.

Else why did I, of such *illustrate* race,
Obscure his vertuous deeds with my disgrace?
Mirr. for Mag., p. 705.
Like Jove-borne Perseus, that *illustrate* knight.
Ibid., *Engl. Elis.*, p. 870.

†IMAGER. A painter.

Now this more peer-les learned *imager*,
Life to his lovely picture to confer,
Did not extract out of the elements
A certain secret chymik quint-essence. *Du Bartas*.

IMAGINOUS. Full of imagination.

As the stuffe
Prepar'd for arras pictures, is no picture
Till it be form'd, and man hath cast the beames
Of his *imaginouse* fancie thorough it.
Byron's Conspiracy, by Chapman, E 2.

†To IMBASE. To degrade.

Imbas'd him from lordlines unto a kitchen drudge.
Warner's Albions England, 1592.

IMBOSH, *s.* The foam that comes from a hunted deer, apparently a corrupt and arbitrary formation from to *imboss*.

For though he should keep the very middle of the
stream, yet will that, with the help of the wind, lodge
part of the stream and *imbosh* that comes from him
on the bank, it may be a quarter of a mile lower,
which hath deceived many.

Gentleman's Recreat., 8vo, p. 73.

†To IMBOSK. To hide in the bushes.

And said as much to his lord, requesting him to depart
presently from thence, and *imbosk* himself in the
mountain, which was very neer.

History of Don Quixote, 1675, f. 46.

IMBOSS'D, the same as *embossed*.

Blown and fatigued by being hunted.

See *EMBOSS'D*.

But we have almost *imboss'd* him, we shall see his
fall to-night. *All's Well*, iii, 6.

But being then *imboss*, the noble stately deer
When he hath gotten ground, the kennel cast arrear,
Doth beat the brooks, &c. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xiii, p. 917.

It was applied also to dogs:

Brach Merriman,—the poor cur is *imboss*;
And couple Clowder with the deep mouth'd brach.
Tam. of Shr. Ind.

It has been thought that the first *brach* in these lines is corrupt, and that some verb should be substituted; but connected speech is not necessary in such field directions.

IMBROCCATA, *s.* A thrust over the arm in fencing; an Italian term, adopted by the fashionable pupils of CARANZA and Saviolo.

But if your enemy bee cunning and skilfull, never
stand about giving any foine or *imbroccata*, but this
thrust or *stoccata* alone, neither it also, unlesse you
be sure to hit him.

Saviolo's Practise of the Duello, 1595, H 1.

We have a pretty ample list of these terms in the following passage:

Then we have our *stocatos*, *imbroccatas*, *mandritas*,
puintas, and *puinta-reversas*; our *stramisons*, *passatas*,
carricadas, *amazzas*, and *incartatas*.

Microcosmus, O. Pl., ix, 122.

Some of these, however, are corrupted; the true terms, with their explanations, may be seen in the above-cited translation of Saviolo.

†To IMBROTHER. For embroider.

One cloke of velvett, with a cape *imbrotthered* with
gold, pearles, and redd stones, and one roabe of cloth
of golde.

Alley Papers, 1590.

IMMEDIACY, *s.* Immediate representation; the deriving a character directly from another, so as to stand exactly in his place. A word, as far as is known, peculiar to the following passage:

Alb. Sir, by your patience,
I hold you but a subject of this war,
Not as a brother. *Regan.* That's as we list to grace
him.

Methinks our pleasure might have been demanded,
Ere you had spoke so far. He led our pow'rs,
Bore the commission of my place and person;
The which *immediacy* may well stand up
And call itself your brother. *Lear*, v, 3.

It is evident from the context, that supremacy is not the right interpretation.

IMMOMENT, *adj.* Not momentous, unimportant; another Shakespearian word (*ἀπαξ λεγόμενον*), which Johnson justly calls barbarous, because not formed according to the analogy of our language.

That I some lady trifles had reserv'd,
Immoment toys. *Ant. & Cl.*, v, 2.

†IMMUNDICITY. Uncleanliness. Lat.

They blame errours, give good instruction, still sleepe
in their owne *immundicities*, and so not speaking from
the heart, they speake nothing.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

IMMURE, *s.* Enclosure of wall, fortification.

And their vow is made
To ransack Troy, within whose strong immures
The ravish'd Helen, Menelaus' queen,
With wanton Paris sleeps. *Tro. & Cr., Prol.*

From the verb to *immure*, which was formerly common, and is still in use.

IMP, s. A graft or shoot inserted into a tree, or any young shoot or sucker. Welch or Danish. Hence a young offspring in general; also a feather inserted into a wing; and, lastly, a small or inferior devil: in which last sense alone it is not obsolete.

She'll tell you, what you call virginities
Is fitly lik'ned to a barren tree,
Which, when the gardner on it pains bestows
To graffe an *impe* thereon, in time it growes
To such perfection, that it yearly brings
As goodly fruit as any tree that springs.

Browne, Brit. Past., I, ii, p. 47.

Poor Doridon, the *impe*
Whom nature seem'd to have selected forth
To be ingrafted on some stocke of worth. *Ibid., p. 59.*
Like th' ancient trunk of some disbranched tree,
Which Æols' rage bath to confusion brought,
Disarm'd of all those *imps* that sprung from me,
Unprofitable stock, I serve for nought.

Darius, a Trag., 1603.

And thou, most dreaded *impe* of highest Jove,
Faire Venus' son. *Spens. P. Q., Ind. to B. I.*

Lord Cromwell, in his last letter to Henry VIII, prays for the *imp*, his son; but Shakespeare uses it only in jocular and burlesque passages, which is the natural course of a word growing obsolete. See Love's L. L., i, 2, v, 2; 2 Hen. IV, v, 5; Hen. V, iv, 1.

To IMP. To insert a new feather into the wing or tail of a hawk, in the place of a broken one. Often used metaphorically. Turbervile has a whole chapter on "The way and manner how to *ympe* a hawke's feather, howsoever it be broken or broosed."

Imp out our drooping country's broken wing.
Rich. II, ii, 1.

And then, with chaste discourse, as we return'd
Imp feathers to the broken wings of time.

Mass. Great Duke of Flo., i, 1.

They will laugh as much, to see a swallow fly with a white feather *imp'd* in her tail.

Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x, 351.

Imping a feather to make me flie, where thou oughtest rather to cut my wing for feare of soaring.

Euph. Engl., E 1, b.

IMPAIR, s. Diminution; also disgrace, which is diminution of character.

A load stone—receives in longer time *impair*. *Browne.*
That is, lasts longer unimpaired.

Go to, thou dost well, but pocket it (the bribe) for all that; 'tis no *impair* to thee, the greatest do't.

Widow's Tears, O. Pl., vi, 171.

IMPAIR, adj. Unequal, unworthy.

Impar, Latin.

For what he has he gives, what thinks, he shews,

Yet gives he not 'till judgement guide his bounty,
Nor dignifies an *impair* thought with breath.

Tro. & Cr., iv, 5.

Nor is it more *impair* to an honest and absolute man,
&c. *Chapm. Preface to Shield of Honor.*

To IMPALE. To encircle, as with a pale.
Until my mishap'd trunk that bears this head,
Be round *impaled* with a glorious crown.

3 Hen. VI, iii, 2.

In the former of these lines some transposition is certainly necessary, like that proposed by sir Thomas Hanmer or Mr. Steevens, to make the head *impaled*, and not the trunk.

Did I *impale* him with the regal crown? *Ibid., iii, 2.*
Tear off the crown that yet *empales* his temples.

Heywood's Rape of Lucrece.

Shoots not the laurel that *impal'd* their brows
Into a tree, to shadow their blest marble.

Randolph's Jealous Lovers, iv, 3.

Beneath this loftie hill shot up on high,
A pleasant park-*impaled* round doth lie.

Mirror for Magis., p. 776.

To IMPARLE. To speak or debate; from *imparlance*, a law term. *Parler*, French.

To treat of truce, and to *imparle* of peace.

Hughes's Arthur, a Trag., B 4.

And straight the two generals *imparled* together.

North's Plat., p. 33.

IMPARTIAL. Used sometimes in the sense of *partial*; *im* being made intensive instead of negative. Yet *partial* was sometimes used for impartial; in which case, *im* compounded with it would have its usual force. See **PARTIAL**.

Come, cousin Angelo,
In this I will be *impartial*; be you judge
Of your own cause. *Meas. for M., v, 1.*

Theobald, not knowing this usage,
proposed to read *partial*:

You are *impartial*, and we do appeal
From you to judges more indifferent.

Sweetnam, the Woman Hater.

Cruel, unjust, *impartiall* destinies,
Why to this day have you preserv'd my life?

Romeo and Juliet, 4to ed. of 1597.

Instead of *impartial*, in its proper and modern sense, *unpartial* was very often used; yet the very same writers used *impartial* also, in the modern sense. Thus Shakespeare:

Mowbray, *impartial* are our eyes and ears;
Were he my brother, nay, my kingdom's heir, &c.
Such neighbour nearness to our sacred blood
Should nothing privilege him, nor *partialise*
Th' unstooping firmness of my upright soul.

Rich. II, i, 1.

To an *impartial* man, with whom nor threats
Nor prayers shall e'er prevail; for I must steer
An even course. *Massing. Bondman, i, 3.*

So also Jonson.

IMPARTMENT, s. The act of imparting, communication.

It beckons you to go away with it,
As if it some *impartment* did desire
To you alone.

Hamlet, i, 4.

IMPASTED. Incrusted, formed into a paste; a word not so much disused as never in use, which may be said also of the preceding.

Bak'd and impasted with the parching streets.

Hamlet, ii, 2.

† **To IMPATRONIZE.** A law term, to take possession as by inheritance.

And although he travelled by all his best ways to make them of Aragon suspected of a desire to impatronize themselves of that estate, as though they did assume a title by the ancient right of the testament of Philip.

Penton's Guicciardin, 1599.

His father Lewis . . . did impatronize himself upon the duchie of Burgondie and earldome of Artoys. *Ibid.*

To IMPEACH, v. To stop or hinder.

Empêcher, French. This is the primitive sense of the word.

There was no barre to stop, nor foe him to impeach.

Spenser, F. Q., I, viii, 34.

Some editions have *empeach*, which is the same.

His sons did impeach his journey to the Holy Land, and vexed him all the days of his life.

Davies, cited by Todd.

With other examples.

IMPEACH, s., for impeachment, trial, or accusation.

Why what an intricate impeach is this!

Com. of Err., v, 1.

Johnson cites this passage in his Dictionary, as giving the sense of hinderance or impediment; but he seems not to have recollected that the Duke who speaks is trying a cause, and speaks of it as such. Mr. Todd has not observed it.

IMPEACHMENT, s. Hinderance, obstruction.

But could be willing to walk on to Calais

Without impeachment.

Hen. V, iii, 6.

In this sense of these words, *empeach* would certainly be preferable, as marking the etymology.

IMPERIE, s., the same as *emperey*. Government. *Imperium.*

So also he can not wel indure in his hert, an other to be joyned with hym in imperie or governance.

Tusser's Adages, 1552, I 1.

IMPERSEVERANT, adj. Strongly persevering, the *im* being augmentative. It must be accented on *se*, the antepenultima, according to the analogy of that time, when *perséver*, and *persévérance*, were constantly so accented.

And more remarkable in single oppositions yet this *imperseverant* thing loves him in my despaynt.

Cymb., iv, 1.

IMPETICOS, v. A word purposely corrupted, as well as *gratillity* in the same sentence, for the sake of gross burlesque.

I did impeticoes thy gratillity. Twelfth N., ii, 2.

For this the modern editors read, "I did impetticoat thy gratuity;" which, perhaps, is the meaning of it.

To IMPLEACH, v. To intertwine; from *pleach*.

And lo, behold, these talents of their hair,

With twisted metal aniously impleach'd,

I have received from many a several fair.

St. Lover's Compl., Malone, Suppl., I, 752.

See **PLEACH**.

To IMPLY. To fold up. *Implico.*

The which his tail uptyes

In many folds, and mortall sting implies.

Spenser, F. Q., I, iv, 31.

And Phœbus, flying so most shamefull sight,

His blushing face in foggy cloud implies,

And hydes for shame.

Ibid., vi, 6.

To entangle:

Striving to loose the knott that fast him tyes,

Himself in straighter bandes too rash implies.

Ibid., xi, 23.

To IMPONE. To lay down, or lay as a stake or wager. *Impono.* An affected word, introduced by Shakespeare in ridicule.

Against the which he hath impon'd, as I take it, six French rapiers and poniards.

Hamlet, v, 2.

IMPORTABLE, adj. Intolerable, insupportable; accented by Spenser on the first syllable.

So both att once him charge on either syde

With hideous strokes, and importable powrs.

Spenser, F. Q., II, viii, 36.

For the majesty of thy glory cannot be borne, and thine angry threatening towards sinners is importable.

Prayer of Manasse's Apocrypha.

The tempest would be importable if it beat always upon him from all sides. *Life of Firmin, cited by Todd.*

Who shows also that it was a Chaucerian word.

IMPORTANCE, s. Importunity. *Emporter, French.*

Maria writ

The letter at sir Toby's great importances.

Twelfth N., v, 1.

At our importances hither is he come,

To spread his colours, boy, in thy behalf.

As You Like It, ii, 1.

Mr. Todd says that this use is peculiar to Shakespeare; and in truth no other instances have been found. Yet the use of **IMPORTANT** by Spenser, as exemplified below, approaches very near to it.

IMPORTANT, adj. Importunate, violent. *Emportant, French.*

And with important courage him assail'd.

Spenser, F. Q., II, vi, 29.

Whom I made lord of me and all I had

At your important letters.

Com. of Err., v, 2.

Now his important blood will nought deny

That she'll demand.

All's W., iii, 7.

If the prince be too important, tell him there is measure in every thing.

Much Ado, ii, 1.

It is clear that Shakespeare had no

doubt about these words, as he used them so often.

IMPORTLESS, *adj.* Not important, of no serious import. An unusual word.

We less expect
That matter needless, of *importless* burden,
Divide thy lips. *Tro. and Cress.*, i, 3.

IMPORTUNACY, *s.* Importunity. It is odd enough, that it was accented on the antepenultima, though *importune*, both verb and adjective, had the accent on the penultima.

Art thou not ashamed
To wrong him with thy *importunacy*?
Your *importunacy* cease 'till after dinner.
Two Gent., iv, 2.
Timon of A., ii, 2.

The confluence
Of suitors, then their *importunacies*.
B. Jons. Sejanus, act iii, p. 200.

To IMP'ORTUNE, *v.* In the sense of to import, or imply.

But the sage wisard telles (as he has redd)
That it *importunes* death, and dolefull dreryhed.
Spens. F. Q., III, i, 16.

IMPOSE, *s.* Imposition, command. Peculiar to this passage.

According to your ladyship's *impose*,
I am thus early come, to know what service
It is your pleasure to command me in.
Two Gent., iv, 3.

†**IMPOSTUROUS**. Having the nature of an imposture.

She in the mean time fains the passions
Of a great bellyed woman, counterfets
Their passions and their qualms, and verily
All Rome held this for no *imposterous* stuff.
Webster's A. and V., 1654.

IMPRESE, IMPRESA, or IMPRESS.

A device on a shield, &c. In this sense the latter word is accented on the first syllable; but *imprese*, which is more common in old writers, on the last. In Camden's Remains is a chapter on *impreses*, which begins with the following definition:

An *imprese* (as the Italians call it) is a device in picture, with his motto, or word, borne by noble and learned personages, to notifie some particular conceit of their owne; as emblemes—do propound some general instruction to all. P. 181.

Raz'd out my *impress*, leaving me no sign,
Save men's opinions and my living blood.
Rich. II, iii, 1.

It is *imprese* in the early editions.

The fit *impresa's* for inflam'd desire.
Browne, Brit. Past., II, iii, p. 80.

Whose smoky plain a chalk'd *imprésé* fill'd,
A bag fast seal'd; his word, "Much better sav'd than spill'd."
Fletch. Purple Is., viii, 29.

In the above passage the final *e* of *imprese* must be pronounced, to make the verse complete.

Rome, the lady citty, with her *imprese*, "Orbis in urbe."
Clitus's Whimzies, p. 150.

In the sense of pressure, Shakespeare had accented it differently:

This weak *impress* of love is as a figure
Trenched in ice. *Two Gent.*, iii, 2.
†My former fruites were lovely ladies three,
Now of three lords to talke is Londons glee.
Their shields *ympres'd* with gilt copertiments,
That for his *ymprese* gives queene Junoes bird.
Three Lords of London, 1590.

To IMPROVE, *v.* To reprove or refute; as from *improbo*, Latin.

None of the phisitions, that have any judgement,
*improvet*h [these medicines], but they approve them
to be good. *Paynel's Hutton*.

Though the prophet Jeremy was unjustly accused,
yet doth not that *improves* any thing that I have said.
Whatgift, cited by Johnson.

†Good father, said the king, sometimes you know I
have deair'd
You would *improve* his negligence, too oft to ease
retir'd. *Chapm. II*, x, 106.

†**IMPUNELY**. With impunity.

Thou sinns't *impunely*, but thy fore-man paid
Thy pennance with his head; 'twas burn'd, 'tis said.
Owen's Epigrams Englished, 1677.

IN-AND-IN. A gambling game, played by three persons with four dice, each person having a box. It was the usual diversion at ordinaries, and places of inferior resort. It is described in the Compleat Gamester (ed. 1680, p. 117), too much at length to be here copied; but it appears that *in* was, when there was a doublet, or two dice alike out of the four; *in and in* when there were either two doublets, or all four dice alike, which swept all the stake. The same book gives ingenious directions for cheating at it, with false dice or boxes. How favorable it was to the players, after the fees claimed for the box, may be seen by the following account:

I have seen three persons sit down at twelve-penny *in and in*, and each draw forty shillings a piece; and in little more than two hours, the box has had three pounds of the money, and all the three gamesters have been losers, and laughed at for their indiscretion. *Nicker Nicked, Harl. Misc.*, ii, 110, Park's edit.

Thus the house made the chief, and, in this instance, the whole profit.

He is a merchant still, adventurer
At *in and in*. *B. Jons. New Inn*, iii, 1.

In and Inn Medlay is made the name of a character in the Tale of a Tub, by the same author, who is a cooper and a headborough, probably to imply that he encouraged such games, though in office. He, however, gives another account of it himself, which appears to be meant only as a burlesque exposure of his vanity:

Indeed there is a wondrous lack in names, sir,
And a maine mystery, an' a man knew where
To vind it. My god-sire's name, I'll tell you,
Was *In-and-unn Shittle*, and a weaver he was,
And it did fit his craft, for so his shittle
Went in and in still; this way, and then that way.
And he main'd me *In-and-unn Medlay*, which serves
A joiner's craft, because that we do lay
Things in and in, in our work. Act iv, sc. 2.

In the Chances, i, 4, it has only a punning allusion to this game.

IN FEW, or **IN A FEW**, for, in short, in a few words.

In few, his death (whose spirit lent a fire
Ev'n to the dullest peasant in his camp)
Being bruited once, took fire and heat away, &c.
2 Hen. IV, i, 1.

But in a few,
Signor Hortensio, thus it stands with me.
Tam. of Shr., i, 2.

Warburton, not understanding the phrase, attempted to correct the latter passage; it has, however, been used by Milton, Dryden, and Pope. See Johnson in *Few*, 2.

IN PLACE. Present, in company, here.

If any harder than the rest in place
But offer head, &c. Daniel, Cis. Wars, ii, 11.
See, as I wish'd, lord Promos is in place;
Now in my sute God graunt I may find grace.
Promos and Cass., Part I, act iii, sc. 2.

INAIDABLE, *a.* Incapable of receiving aid.

The congregated doctors have concluded
That labouring art can never answer nature,
From her inaidable estate. All's W., ii, 1.

That is, "In consequence of her desperate condition." The word is rather unusual than obsolete.

INAQUATE and **INAQUATION**. Technical terms in theology, used by Gardiner and Cranmer, but never adopted. See Todd's Johnson.

†**INAUSPICATE**. Ill-fortuned.

With me come burn these ships inauspicate;
For I Cassandra's ghost in sleep saw late.
Virgil, by Fiacre, 1632.

†**INBORN**. Aboriginal.

Some have affirmed, that the people first seen in these regions were aborigines, [*In-borne*, homelings, home-bred. *Marg. Note.*] called *Celts*, after the name of an amiable king.

Holland's Annals Marcellinus, 1609.
And being by true messengers advertised, that the barbarians were already possessed of the hills, which on every side with winding in and out mounted up aloft, and were passable for none but the *inborne* inhabitants that knew the wayes verie well. *Ibid.*

INCAPABLE, *a.* Unconscious, not having any comprehension of circumstance.

Which time she chaunted snatches of old tunes,
As one incapable of her own distress. *Hamlet*, iv, 7.

INCARDINATE, *a.* Incarnate. Whether an unusual word, or an intended

blunder of the speaker, sir Andrew Ague-cheek, is not quite clear.

The count's gentleman, one Cesario; we took him for a coward, but he's the very devil incarnadine. *Twelfth Night*, v, 1.

To INCARNARDINE, or **INCARNADINE**, *v.* To make red, or of a carnation colour. See **CARNARDINE**.

No, this my hand will rather
The multitudinous seas incarnadine,
Making the green one red. *Macb.*, ii, 2.

Though it is not exactly to the purpose of the present word, I cannot forbear remarking that, in the third line, Shakespeare surely meant only "making the green sea red." The other interpretation, which implies its making "the green [sea] one entire red," seems to me ridiculously harsh and forced. The punctuation of the folios supports the more natural construction.

Others write it *incarnadine*:

One shall ensphere thine eyes, another shall
Impearl thy teeth, a third thy white and small
Hand shall be snow, a fourth *incarnadine*
Thy roses cheek. *Carew's Poems*, 1651, P 7.

The word was, for a time, thought peculiar to Shakespeare; but Lovelace is also quoted as using *incarnadine* as an adjective. See Todd.

To INCENSE, *v.*, more properly **INSENSE**. To put sense into, to instruct, inform. A provincial expression still quite current in Staffordshire, and probably Warwickshire, whence we may suppose Shakespeare had it.

Think you, my lord, this little prating York
Was not incensed by his subtle mother,
To taunt and scorn you thus opprobriously?
Rich. III., iii, 2.

He does not mean provoked, for the child had shown no anger; but instructed, schooled.

Indeed, this day,
Sir, I may tell it you, I think I have
Incens'd the lords o' the council that he is
(For so I know he is, they know he is.)
A most arch heretic, a pestilence
That doth infect the land. *Ibid.*, v, 1.
Who in the night overheard me confessing to this man, how Don John, your brother, incens'd me to slunder the lady Hero. *Much Ado*, v, 1.

Minshew has the definition of to *move*, or *instigate*, under *Incense*; but that does not quite meet the provincial usage here noticed, which is simply to inform.

INCH, *s.* An Erse word for an island; still current in Scotland, in the appellation

latives of several small islands; as *Inch Keith*, *Inch Kenneth*, &c.

'Till he disbursed at St. Colmes' inch,
Ten thousand dollars to our general use.

Macb., i, 2.

The place mentioned is now called *Inch-comb*, or *Inch Colm*. The first folio of Shakespeare spells it *yach*. In the second, it is changed to *Colmes' hill*, probably because the editors did not understand the other. Shakespeare follows *Holinshed*, as usual:

The threes that escaped and got once to their ships, obtained of Macbeth for a great sum of gold, that such of their friends as were slain, might be buried in Saint Colmes' inch. In memory whereof many old sepulchres are yet in the said inch, graven with the arms of the Danes.

Holinshed.

After passing the ferry of Craig Ward, the river becomes narrower; and there are some beautiful islands, which are called *inches*.

R. Allan, cited by Jamieson.

Dr. Jamieson shows that the word exists in all the kindred dialects, Welch, Cornish, Breton, Irish, and Gaelic, with a few trivial changes.

INCH-MEAL, *adv.* By inch-meal, by pieces of an inch long at a time; as we say *piece-meal*, a piece at a time. See also **DROP-MEAL** and **LINE-MEAL**.

All the infections that the sun sucks up
From bogs, fens, flats, on Prospero fall, and make him
By inch-meal a disease.

Temp., ii, 2.

INCH-PIN, *s.* The sweetbread of a deer.

Although I gave them

All the sweet morsels call'd tongue, ears, and donnets.
R. What, and the inch-pin? *M.* Yea.

B. Jons. Sad Shep., i, 6.

We find it explained, among hunting terms, by Randle Holme:

Inch-pin, are the sweet-breads, or sweet gut in the deer.

Academy, B. II, ch. ix, p. 168.

†**INCHOATELY**. As to the beginning.

Christ I was in body there, but not in mind,
So that my sin is but inchoately perfect,
And I, though in a fault, did not offend.

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

To INCISE, *v.* To cut in. *Incido*, Latin.

Let others carve the rest, it shall suffice
I on thy grave thus epitaph incise.

Carew's Poems, G 3, ed. 1651.

Nor had it yet to any had not stone
And stocks discover'd it, been ever known;
Which (for on them he us'd his plants t' incise)
By chance presented it to Sylvia's eyes.

Sir E. Sherburne, cited by Todd

INCISION. This word appears to have had some meaning, in a kind of proverbial use, which has not yet been rightly traced. Warburton says, to make *incision* meant to make one

understand; but no proof of this appears. Mr. Steevens conjectured, that in the following passage it was something equivalent to the vulgar phrase of *cutting for the simples*, which implies improving a bad understanding. But the two passages from Beaumont and Fletcher have yet received no illustration.

God help thee, shallow man! God make incision in thee! thou art raw.

As you like it, iii, 2.

Then down on's marrow-bones; O excellent king—

Thus he begins,—Thou light and life of creatures,

Angel-ey'd king, vouchsafe at length thy favour;

And so proceeds to incision: what think you of this

sorrow? *B. & F. Humorous Lout*, iv, 2.

Mr. Weber satisfied himself that here it had reference to the custom of stabbing the arms, as illustrated above in **DAGGERED ARMS**; which is, indeed, possible, as the Lieutenant is described as ridiculously in love with the King. He, says the same character,

Is really in love with the king most dotingly,
And swears Adonis was a devil to him.

This was the effect of a magical philtre; but no such interpretation will suit the next quotation:

Come, strike up then; and say "The Merchant's Daughter."

We'll bear the burthen. Proceed to incision, father.

B. & F. Mous. Thomas, iii, 2.

The meaning apparently implied in the latter of these passages, is that of proceeding to action. Can it have been a phrase borrowed from surgery?

To INCLIP. To embrace. See **CLIP**. Perhaps an arbitrary compound.

Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky inclips,

Is thine if thou wilt have it.

Ant. & Cl., ii, 7.

To INCLUDE, for to conclude. To close, or shut up.

Come, let us go, we will include all jays

With triumphs, mirth, and rare solemnity.

Two Gentl. of Ver., v, 4.

†**INCONSTANCE**. For inconstancy.

Since of her cage inconstance kept the key.

Georgic's Works, 1657.

INCONTINENT, adverbially, for incontinently, and that for suddenly, immediately.

And put on sullen black incontinent.

Rich. II., v, 6.

Unto the place they come incontinent.

Spens. F. Q., i, vi, 8.

That doth make

Her cold chill sweat break forth incontinent

From her weak limbs.

Timon and Grem., O. Pl., ii, 160.

It occurs frequently in Spenser, Fairfax, and others. The French use *incontinent* in the same manner.

†*Furor*. *Passes thee before, He come incontinent.*
Returns from Parnassus, 1606.

INCONY, a. Sweet, pretty, delicate. The derivation is not clearly made out; the best derivation seems to be from the northern word *canny*, or *conny*, meaning pretty. The *in* will then be intensive, and equivalent to *very*. It has generally something of burlesque in it:

My sweet ounce of man's flesh! my *incony* Jew!
Love's L. L., iii, 1.

O my troth, most sweet jests! most *incony* vulgar wit,

When it comes so smoothly off. *Ibid., iv, 1.*

O super-dainty chanon! vicar *incony*.

B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, iv, 1.

Love me little, love me long; let musick rumble

While I in thy *incony* lap do tumble.

Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 378.

But it makes you have, oh, a most *inconis* bodie.

Imp. No, no, no, no, by St. Marke, the waste is not

long enough. Blurt Master Constable, C 3.

Farewell Dr. Doddy,

In minde and in body

An excellent noddy:

A coxcomb *incony*,

But that he wants money,

To give legem pone. *Dr. Doddipol, C 4.*

O I have sport *incony*, i' faith.

Two Angry Wom. of Abingd.

INCORPSED. Incorporated, forming one body; from *in* and *corps*. No other example having been found, it is at present supposed to be a licence of the author:

He grew unto his seat,
 And to such wondrous doing brought his horse,
 As he had been *incorps'd* and deminator'd
 With the brave beast. *Hamlet, iv, 7.*

†**INCULKE.** To inculcate.

Pride and covetousnesse by corrupt blast blowne,
 Into my hart *inculked*, by fancie fonde.
Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

To INDENT. To bargain, or make agreement; from indenture.

Shall we buy treason, and *indent* with fears?
1 Hen. IV, i, 3.

And with the Irish bands he first *indents*,

To spoil their lodgings and to burn their tents.

Harringt. Ariost., xvi, 35.

Indent with beauty how far to extend,

Set down desire a limit, where to end.

Drayt. Heroic Epistles, p. 259.

INDENT, s. An indentation, or bending inwards.

It shall not wind with such a deep *indent*.
1 Hen. IV, iii, 1.

To INDEW, properly INDUE. To put on, or wear. *Induo*, Latin.

Some fitt for reasonable sowles t' *indew*,

Some made for beasts, some made for birds to weare.

Spens. F. Q., III, vi, 35.

INDEX. A summary of the chapters annexed to a book. It has been properly remarked, that, from the following passages of Shakespeare, it is plain that this was most com-

monly prefixed, as indeed we find it in the publications of that time; but then it is seldom an alphabetical list, such as we now call an *index*, but a mere table of contents.

For by the way I'll sort occasion
 As *index* to the story we late talk'd of.

Rich. III, ii, 2.

This was meant to be preparatory to the particulars of the story at large.

For the success,

Although particular, shall give a scantling

Of good or bad unto the general;

And in such *indexes*, although small pricks

To their subsequent volumes, there is seen

The baby figure of the giant mass

Of things to come at large. *Tro. and Cress., i, 3.*

Sometimes, perhaps, it also meant a preparatory sketch, in dumb show, prefixed to the act of a play, as exemplified in that of Ferrex and Porrex, &c.

Ay me, what act

That roars so loud and thunders in the *index*?

Hamlet, iii, 4.

An *index* and obscure prologue to the history of lust

and foul thoughts. *Othello, ii, 1.*

An *index* to a pageant was, probably, a painted emblem carried before it. A written explanation of what it was to exhibit could hardly be flattering, so far, at least, as to make the event unexpected, which seems implied here:

I call'd thee then poor shadow, *painted* queen,

The presentation of but what I was,

The flattering *index* of a direful pageant.

Rich. III, iv, 4.

The painted cloth hung up before a booth, where a pageant was to be exhibited, might, perhaps, be its *index*.

†**INDIAN DRUG.** A term for tobacco, used as far back as by Taylor the water-poet.

And by the meanes of what he swil'd and gul'd,

Hee look'd like one that was three quarters mul'd.

His breath compounded of strong English beere,

And th' *Indian drug* would suffer none come neere.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†**INDICH.** To throw into a ditch.

One was cast dead into the Thames at Stanes, and

drawne with a boat and a rope downe some part of the

river, and dragged to shore and *indiched*.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

INDIFFERENCY. Impartiality. See **INDIFFERENT.**

The world, who of itself is poised well,

Made to run even, upon even ground,

Till this advantage, this vile, drawing bias,

This sway of motion, this commodity,

Makes it take head from all *indifferency*.

K. Joke, ii, 2.

So long as with *indifferencie* the golldes did use their

might. *North's Plut., p. 591.*

INDIFFERENT, a. Impartial. In the Liturgy we pray that the magistrates may truly and indifferently minister

justice; yet as to common usage this sense is certainly obsolete, though not so marked by Johnson.

Born out of your dominions, having here
No judge indifferent. *Hen. VIII, ii, 4.*
Here have I cause in men just blame to find,
That in their proper praise too partiall bee,
And not *indifferent* to woman kind.
Spens. F. Q., III, ii, 1.

The instances are very common.

The garters of an *indifferent* knit, in the Taming of the Shrew, iv, 1, which some explain not different, and some different, seem only to mean ordinary, or tolerable; a very common sense of the word, and used even in the following passage, which has been quoted to support another meaning:

As the *indifferent* children of the earth. *Hamlet, ii, 2.*

That is, as the ordinary, common children, or men in general.

†INDIFFERENTLY. Tolerably.

But I am com to my self *indifferently* well since, I thank God for it, and you cannot imagin how much the sight of you, much more your society, would revive me. *Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.*

INDIGEST, *verbal adj.*, for indigested, disorderly.

To make of monsters, and things *indigest*,
Such cherubines as your sweet self resemble.
Sh. Sonnet, 114.

Also used licentiously for a substantive:

Be of good comfort, prince; for you are born
To set a form upon that *indigest*
Which he hath left so shapeless and so rude.
K. John, v, 7.

In Dr. Johnson's own Dictionary this was incorrectly quoted, as an example of the adjective. Mr. Todd has removed the error, but not noticed the substantive.

INDIGN, *a.* Unworthy. Latin. As condign.

'And all *indign* and base adversities
Make head against my estimation. *Othello, i, 3.*
Sith she herself was of his grace *indigne*.
Spens. F. Q., IV, i, 30.

Mr. Todd has shown that the word was used by Chaucer.

INDIRECTION, *s.* That which is not straight or direct.

By *indirections* find directions out. *Hamlet, ii, 1.*

This was probably intended as a pedantic and affected phrase, being given to Polonius, whose talk is of that kind; but Shakespeare seriously uses it for indirect or crooked moral conduct, dishonesty.

Then wring
From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash,
By any *indirection*. *Jud. Cas., iv, 1.*

Also in King John:

Yet *indirection* thereby grows direct,
And falsehood falsehood cures; as fire cools fire.
Act iii, sc. 1.

†INDIVID. An individual.

Why want none tasting, touching? 'cause of these
That th' *individ*, this guards the species.

Owen's Epigrams, 1677.

†INDOCT. Unlearned.

Sick stomachs much receive, not much concoct;
So thou know'st much, I know, yet art *indoct*.

Owen's Epigrams, 1677.

INDUCTION, *s.* Introduction, beginning; from *induco*, Latin. The introductory part of a play or poem was called the *induction*, when detached from the piece itself; it was a sort of prologue in a detached scene, but was used sometimes when there was also a prologue. Thus the part of Sly the tinker, &c., forms the *Induction* to the Taming of the Shrew; and Master Sackville's *Induction*, in the Mirror for Magistrates, is famous. Used also simply, for a beginning:

These promises are fair, the parties sure,
And our *induction* full of prosperous hope.
1 Hen. IV, iii, 1.

A dire *induction* am I witness to,
And will to France. *Rich. III, iv, 4.*

Induction was very acutely conjectured for *instruction* by Warburton, in this passage of Othello:

Nature would not invest herself in such shadowing
passion, without some *induction*. *Act iv, sc. 1.*

That is, "anything leading to it;" but it cannot be said that the change is absolutely necessary.

Wid. Is this all your business with me?
Pyeb. No, lady, 'tis but the *induction* to it.
Puritan, Suppl. to Sh., ii, 568.
The deeds of noble York, I not recite, &c.

Th' *induction* to my story shall begin,
Where the sixth Henry's Edward timelesse fell.
Mirror for Mag., p. 752.

Inductions were going out of fashion when the Woman Hater of Beaumont and Fletcher was produced, which was in 1607; for the prologue begins thus:

Gentlemen, *inductions* are out of date, and a prologue
in verse is as stale as a black velvet cloak and a bay
garland; therefore you shall have it in plain prose.

To INDUE, in one instance, seems to be put for to *inure*.

Her clothes spread wide,
And mermaid-like, awhile they bore her up;
Which time she chanted snatches of old tuncs,
As one incapable of her own distress,
Or like a creature native and *indued*
Unto that element. *Hamlet, iv, 7.*

The common mistake of using *indue*

for *endow*, is properly noticed by Mr. Todd.

†**INDUEMENTS.** Endowments.

They gathered what a one he was like to prove, as if they had throughly perused the old bookes, the reading whereof declareth by bodily signes the physiognomie or inward *induements* of the mind.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†**INDURATE.** Obstinate; hardened.

And if he persever with *indurate* minde the space of twoo yeares.

Holinshed's Chron., 1577.

To INFAME. To defame, or report evil of.

Yet bicause he was cruell by nature—he was *infamed* by writers.

Holinsh., vol. i, f 8.

Strangers known to be *infamed* for usurie, simonie, and other heinous vices.

Ibid., vol. ii, T 5.

Milton has used it. See Johnson.

To INFAMONIZE. A mock word, deduced from the former, and given to the pedantical character Armado.

Dost thou *infamonise* me among potentates? thou shalt die.

Love's L. L., v, 2.

†**INFAMOUS.** Ignoble.

Is it not pity, I should lose my life

By such a bloody and *infamous* stroake?

Byron's Tragedy.

INFANT. Used sometimes, as child, for a knight. See CHILD.

To whom the *infant* thus: Faire sir, &c.

Spens. F. Q., II, viii, 56.

The *infant* in question was prince Arthur, who had just been fighting a most desperate battle. So also Rinaldo:

This said, the noble *infant* stood a space

Confused, speechlesse.

Fairf. Tasso, xvi, 34.

Mr. Todd says it is put in the Spanish sense, for prince; but I prefer Warburton's explanation. See on F. Q., VI, viii, 56.

Knight itself is from the Saxon *cniht*, which is defined a boy, a scholar, a soldier. See Benson's Glossary. Dr. Percy further observes, that "his folio MS. affords several other ballads wherein the word *child* occurs as a title, but in none of these it signifies prince." *Arg. to Child Waters, Rel.*, vol. iii, p. 54. *Infant* was the same, as well as *varlet*, *damoiseau*, and *bachelier*; as Warburton rightly said.

INFANTRY. Jocularly used for children; a collection of infants.

Hangs all his school with his sharp sentences,

And o'er the execution place hath painted

Time whipt, as terror to the *infantry*.

Ben Jons. Masque of Time Vindicated, vol. vi, p. 143.

To INFARCE. To stuff or crowd in.

See to FARCE.

My facts *infarst* my life with many a flaw.

Mirror for Mag., *Caligula*, p. 145.

†Which [i. e. the tale ensuing] some what abridging the same we have here *infarsed*.

Holinshed, 1577.

INFATIGABLE. Indefatigable, unwearied. The old dictionaries have it.

There makes his sword his way, there laboreth

Th' *infatigable* hand that never ceas'd.

Daniel, Works, p. 167; *Civil Wars of Engl.*

INFECT, *part. adj.*, for infected.

And in the imitation of these twain,

(Whom, as Ulysses says, opinion crowns

With an imperial voice) many are *infect*.

Tro. and Cress., i, 8.

The states did thinke, that with some filthie gaine

The Spanish peeres us captains had *infect*.

Gascoigne's Works, k 5.

To INFERRE. To bring in, to cause. *Infero*, Latin.

One day *inferres* that soile

Whereof so many yeares of yore were free.

Arthur, a Trag., F 4, b.

Determined by common acorde, to *inferre* warre upon the Romaines.

Palace of Pleasure, B 2, b.

INFEST, *adj.* Annoying, troublesome.

But with fierce fury, and with force *infest*,

Upon him ran.

Spens. F. Q., VI, iv, 5.

For they are *infest* enemies unto the noble facultie of flattery.

Ulpian Fulwel's Art of Flattery, M 1, b.

†That whereas toward others he was so *infest* and cruell.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†**INFESTIVE.** Is not uncommonly used in the same sense.

INFORM, *adj.* Without regular form, shapeless.

Bleak craggs, and naked hills,

And the whole prospect so *inform* and rude.

Cotton, cited by Todd.

†**To INFORM.** Is frequently used by old writers in the sense of to make, form, or embody.

Who first of petrification wast *informed*.

Chapman's Hom. Hymn to Apollo.

INFORTUNATE. This word was used sometimes for *unfortunate*. It occurs twice in Shakespeare; viz., K. John, ii, 1, and 2 Hen. VI, iv, 9. Dr. Johnson has given an example from lord Bacon's works.

INFRACT, *adj.* Unbroken, or unbreakable. One sense of the Latin *infractus*.

O how straight and *infract* is this line of life!

Gascoigne's Supposes, C 1.

Had I a brazen throat, a voice *infract*,

A thousand tongues, and rarest words refin'd.

Engl. Eliza, Mirr. Mag., p. 785.

†**To INGALLY.** To condemn to the galleys.

Two fellows were adjudg'd to die, and yet at last through much entreaty it pleas'd the judge in favour of life to *ingally* them for seaven yeares; the hangman seeing that, stept in and besought the judge to rid him of his office and appoint some other in his place. Being ask'd wherefore, he answered, because you barre me of my right.

Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

INGATE. Entrance, beginning; from in and gate.

Therein resembling Janus auncient,

Which hath in charge the *ingate* of the yeare.

Spens. F. Q., IV, x, 12.

Also Ruines of Time, v, 47. Spenser used it also in prose. See Todd's Johnson.

†INGENDERER. Used in a contemptuous sense.

This is one of your lazle, liquerous, lascivious, feminine *ingenderers*; more wavering then a wethercocke, more wanton than an ape, more wicked then an infidell, the very sinke of sensuality and poole of putrifaction. *Man in the Moone*, 1669.

INGENE, or ENGINE. Genius, wit.

Sejanus labours to marry Livia, and worketh (with all his *ingene*) to remove Tiberius from the knowledge of public business. *B. Jons. Arg. to Sejanus*.

A tyrant earst, but now his fell *ingene*
His graver age did somewhat mitigate.

Fairf. Tasso, i, 83.

So it was in the edition of 1600; in Bill's edition it is altered.

You say well, witty Mr. In-and-in,
How long ha' you studied *ingene*?

Med. Since I first

Join'd or did inlay wit, some vorty year.

B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, v, 2.

If thy master, or any man here, be angry with thee,
I shall suspect his *ingene* while I know him for't.

B. Jons. Every Man in his H., v, 3.

Written also *engine*:

Made most of their workes by translation out of the Latine and French tounge, and few or none of their owne *engine*. *Puttenham*, B. ii, ch. 8.

The corrupt word *ingeniver*, which, to the great torment of critics, has crept into a passage of Othello, comes nearer to *ingene* than anything else. In the folios it stands,

He hath atchiev'd a maid
That paragons description and wilde fame;
One that excels the quirkes of blazoning pens,
And, in the essentiall vesture of creation,
Does tire the *ingeniver*.

Othello, ii, 1.

Mr. Malone conjectured that it stood in the author's copy,

Does tire the *ingene* ever.

Which is probable, but not quite satisfactory, as it makes no very perfect sense. Capell makes it, "Doth tire the *inventer*." The reading of the quartos is very different, but has been adopted in the modern editions, as being, at least, intelligible:

And in the essential vesture of creation
Doth bear all excellency.

The one reading cannot have been made from the other; and if the folio has any authority, it can only be explained as above. To "tire the *ingene*," must mean, to fatigue the mind or genius in attempting to do it justice; the subject being the excellence of Desdemona. I suspect that neither reading came from the poet.

To INGENIATE. To contrive, to manage ingeniously.

Did Nature (for this good) *ingeniate*
To shew in thee the glory of her best;
Framing thine eye, the starre of thy ill fate,
Making thy face the foe to spoyle the rest?
Daniel, Compl. of Rosamond, p. 122.
The charge of this great state
And kingdom, to my faith committed is,
And I must all I can *ingeniate*
To answer for the same.

Ibid, Funerall Poem, p. 21.

†INGENIOSITY. Ingenuity; wit.

The like straine of wit was in Lucian and Julian, whose very images are to bee had in high repute, for their *ingeniosity*, but to be spurn'd at for their grand impiety. *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639.

INGENIOUS, and INGENUITY. Used formerly for ingenuous and ingenuousness, and still sometimes confounded by the ignorant or careless.

A right *ingenious* spirit, veil'd merely with the vanity of youth and wildness. *Match at Mids.*, O. Pl., vii, 382.
Deal *ingeniously*, sweet lady; have you no more gold in your breeches? *Bird in a Cage*, O. Pl., viii, 342.

†INGENITE. Inborn.

So what you impart
Comes not from others principles, or art,
But is *ingenite* all, and still your owne.

Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

†INGENY. Genius. See INGENE.

Yet maugre fate, thy pregnant *ingeny*
Revives thy dust, and dreads no victory.

Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

INGINOUS, or ENGINOUS, has been explained witty, or artful; but see the next example.

For that's the mark of all their *inginous* drifts
To wound my patience, howsoe'er they seem
To aim at other objects. *B. Jons. Cynthia. Rev.*, iii, 2.

The modern alteration to *ingenious* destroys the verse. Also, contrived as *engines*; meaning pieces of artillery; which sense, I suspect, belongs to it in the former passage also, from the mention of aim.

Sure, petards,

To blow us up. *Lat. Some inginous strong words.*

B. Jons. New Inn, ii, 6.

INGLE, or ENGLE, s. Originally signified a male favorite of the most detestable kind. Minshew explains it fully by its synonymes in other languages, and adds: "Vox est Hispanica, et significat, Lat. *inguen*." Ozell, who quotes him, says further: "The Spaniards spell it *yngle*, which with them means nothing else but the groin, not a bardash." *Note on Rabelais*, B. i, ch. 2. Minshew says, much in favour of the Germans of his time, "Hoc autem vitium apud Germanos, cum sit incognitum, merito et appellatione destituitur in eorundem lingua." I fear it is not so now. I cannot but

think Mr. Gifford mistaken, in saying that *enghle* and *ingle* were different words, except as to spelling; but it is clear that *ingle* came to be used for a mere intimate, as in the passage of Massinger, where he makes the distinction.

Coming as we do
From's quondam patrons, his dear *ingles* now.
Massing. City Madam, iv, 1.

Thus Asinius, in Decker's *Satiromastix*, calls Horace continually his *ingle* (or *ningle*, which is the same, being only an abbreviation of *mine ingle*), meaning to call him merely his dear friend:

I never saw mine *ingle* so dashed in my life before.
Origin of Dr., vol. iii, p. 118.
Call me your love, your *ingle*, your cousin, or so; but
sister at no hand. *Honest Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 260.

Fynes Morrison gives the following proverbial lines on Rome, with his own translation of them:

Roma vale, vidi, satis est vidisse; revertar
Cum leno, mœchus, scurra, cinædus ero.

Rome farewell, I have thee seene, well for me,
And then I will returne againe to thee,
When lecher, jester, *ingle*, bawd, I'll be.

Itinerary, P. iii, p. 52.

See ENGHLE, where it is shown that the boys of the theatre were frequently so called; which is more likely than anything else to have brought the word into common use, and to have abolished the first meaning.

To INGLE, from the above. To wheedle or COAX.

Oh, if I wist this old priest would not stick to me, by
Jove I would *ingle* this old serving man.

First Part of Sir John Oldc., Suppl. to Sh., ii, 292.
Thy little brethren, which, like fairy sprights,
Oft' skipt into our chamber those sweet nights,
And kiss'd, and *ingled* on thy father's knee,
Were brib'd next day to tell what they did see.

Donne, Eleg., iv.

Then they deal underhand with us, and we must
ingle with our husbands abed.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 89.

To INGRAVE. To bury; from *in* and *grave*. See ENGRAVE, which is the same.

The heavy chardge that nature byndes me to
I have perform'd; *ingrav'd* my brother is:
I woulde to God (to ease my ceaseless wo)
My wretched bones intomb'd were with his.

Promos and Cassand., 6, O. Pl., i, 56.

At last they came where all his watry store
The flood in one deep channel did *ingrave*.

Fairf. Tasso, xv, 8.

Or els so glorious tombe how could my youth have
craved,

As in one self same vaulte with thee haply to be
ingraved. *Romeus & Juliet*, Suppl. to Sh., i, 338.

My body now, which once I decked brave,
(From whence it came) unto the earth I give;
I wish no pomp, the same for to *ingrave*.

Whetstone on G. Gascoigne, Chalm. Poets, ii, p. 463.

†That both our shippa, goods, lives, and people, might
not
Bee in the sea *ingrav'd*, and swallowed up.

Heywood's Challenge for Beauty, 1636.

†INGREDIENCE. Entrance; walking in.

After whom orderly the ladies past,
The temple they perfume with frankincense,
Thus praying sadly, at *ingredience*.

Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

†INGRUM. Apparently a mere corruption of ignorant, similar to Dogberry's *vagrom* for vagrant.

Pray take my fellow Ralph; he has a psalm-book;
I am an *ingrum* man. *B. & Fl. Wit without M.*, v.
Physitian thou wouldst say, said the other. Truly,
said the fellow, I am no scholler, but altogether
unrude, and very *ingrum*, and I have here my wives
water in a potle pot, beseeching your mastership to
cast it.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

INHABITABLE. Uninhabitable; not from to *inhabit*, but from *in*, negative (for *un*), and *habitable*.

Even to the frozen ridges of the Alps,
Or any other ground *inhabitable*,
Wherever Englishman durst set his foot.

Rich. II, i, 1.

And pour'd on some *inhabitable* place,
Where the hot sun and slime breeds nought but
monsters.

B. Jons. Catiline, v, 1.

And in such wise they were fro their way in a place
inhabitable, that thei wist not what to thinke.

Guy of Warwick, 4to, bl. lett., Q 8.

Lest that thy bewty make this stately towne
Inhabitable, like the burning zone,
With sweet reflections of thy lovely face.

Old Taming of Shr., 6, O. Pl., i, 203.

INHABITED, in like manner for uninhabited. *Inhabité*, French.

Others, in imitation of some valiant knights, have
frequented desarts and *inhabited* provinces, echoing
in every place their own vanities.

Brathwaite's Survey of Histories.

Posterity henceforth lose the name of blessing
And leave th' earth *inhabited*, to purchase heav'n.

B. & Fl. Thierry & Theod., iii, 1.

Seward changed it to *uninhabited*, which, according to modern language, would be necessary for the sense. Here, however, it required only explaining, not altering.

To INHERIT. This word is used by Shakespeare in the sense of to possess, or obtain, merely, without any reference to the strict notion of inheritance.

This, or else nothing will *inherit* her.

Two Gent., iii, 2.

It must be great, that can *inherit* us
So much as of a thought of ill in him.

Rich. II, i, 1.

To INHIBIT. To prohibit or forbid.

Besides virginity is peevish, proud, idle, made of self-love, which is the most *inhibited* sin in the canon.

All's Well, i, 1.

A practiser

Of arts *inhibited*, and out of warrant.

Othello, i, 2.

In the following passage *inhabit* is the reading of the old editions, which is

evident nonsense. Mr. Pope changed it to *inhibit*, and the emendation appears indubitable. The meaning is, "If I tremble and forbid the meeting."

Or, be alive again,
And dare me to the desert with thy sword,
If trembling I inhibit, then protect me
The baby of a girl.

Mack., iii, 4.

INHOOP'D, part. Inclosed in a hoop.

The passage where this word occurs, has been the subject of many conjectures. These are not, perhaps, worth relating, since it appears now to be made out, that cocks or quails were sometimes made to fight within a broad hoop, to keep them from quitting each other. Mr. Douce has actually found a Chinese print, in which two birds are so represented. See his *Illustrations*, vol. ii, p. 86. The passage where the word occurs is this. Antony, speaking of the superiority of Cæsar's fortunes to his own, says,

If we draw lots, he speeds;
His cocks do win the battle still of mine,
When it is all to nought, and his quails ever
Beat mine, inhoop'd, at odds.

Ant. & Cleop., ii, 3.

The substance of this is from North's *Plutarch*, as well as much more of the same drama; but the *inhoop'd* is the addition of our poet. No trace of such a mode of fighting has been found, except in J. Davies's *Epigrams*, quoted by Dr. Farmer, where it is said that

Cocking in hoops is now all the play.

Yet R. Holmes, who gives a list of terms and customs used in cock-fighting, has no mention of *hoops*. See his *Acad. of Armory*, B. ii, ch. 11. Nor is any trace of the *hoops* to be found in any book on cock-fighting. If this custom of fighting cocks within *hoops* could be thoroughly proved, it would also afford the best explanation of the phrase *cock-a-hoop*; the cock perching on the *hoop*, in an exulting manner, either before or after the battle. This would give exactly the right idea; but I fear our proofs are not sufficient.

†**INION.** An onion.

Your case in love is not worth an inion.

Heywood's Spider and Fly, 1550.

INIQUITY. One name of the Vice, who was the established buffoon in the old Moralities, and other imper-

fect dramas. He had the name sometimes of one vice, sometimes of another, but most commonly of *Iniquity*, or vice itself. He was grotesquely dressed in a cap with ass's ears, a long coat, and a dagger of lath; and one of his chief employments was to make sport with the devil, leaping on his back and belabouring him with his dagger of lath, till he made him roar. The devil, however, always carried him off in the end. The morality of which representation clearly was, that sin, which has the wit and courage to make very merry with the devil, and is allowed by him to take great liberties, must finally become his prey. This is the regular end also of Punch, in the puppet-shows, who, as Dr. Johnson rightly observed, is the legitimate successor of the old *Iniquity*; or rather is the old Vice himself transposed from living to wooden actors. His successors on the stage were the fools and clowns, who so long continued to supply his place, in making sport for the common people. Harlequin is another scion from the same stock.

The following passages plainly prove that this character might be filled by any particular vice or sin personified, or by the general representation of sin, under the name of *Iniquity*, which was anciently most common and regular:

And lend me but a vice to carry with me,
To practise there with any playfellow.

Satan. What vice?

What kind wouldst thou have it of?

Pug. Why any: Prud,

Or Covetousness, or ludy Vanity,

Or old Iniquity.

Iniquity then appears.

What is he calls upon me, and would seem to lack a vice?

Ere his words be half spoken I am with him in a trice;
Here, there, and every where, as the cat is with the mice:

True veritas iniquitas. B. Jons. Devil is an Ass, i, 1.

Mirth. How like you the vice in the play? *Expectation.* Which is he? *M.* Three or four: *Old Covetousness*, the sordid penny-boy, the money-bawd, who in a flesh-bawd too, they say *Tattle*. But here is never a scud to carry him away. Besides, he has never a wooden dagger! I would not give a rush for a vice that has not a wooden dagger to snap at every body he meets. *Mirth.* That was the old way, gossip, when *Iniquity* came in, like *Hobos Poles*, in a juggler's jerkin, with false skirts, like the knave of clubs.

B. Jons. Staple of News, 2d Intermed.

The above description is that of one

vice, *Covetousness*; then follows that of *Prodigality*, and his lady *Pecunia*. In the old play of *Cambises*, *Ambidexter* is expressly called the *Vice*, and represents the vice of *Fraud*, as he says himself,

My name is *Ambidexter*, I signifie one
That with both hands can finely play.

Orig. of Drama, i, 262.

Fraud, *covetousness*, and *vanity*, the vices enumerated by Ben Jonson in the first quotation, were the most common. *Vanity* is even used for the *Vice* occasionally. See *VANITY*. Shakespeare gives us the *Vice*, *Iniquity*, and *vanity*, together, where prince Henry calls Falstaff

That reverend *vice*, that grey *iniquity*, that *vanity* in years.

1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

By the formal vice in the following passage, we may now understand that Shakespeare meant the regular *Vice*, according to the form of the old dramas, which I believe no commentator has before explained:

Thus like the formal vice, *iniquity*,
I moralize, two meanings in one word.

Rich. II, iii, 1.

In the same manner he has a formal man, for a complete man, one regularly made. See *FORMAL*. For this reason the *Vice* is called *old Iniquity*, in a passage above cited, and here also:

Acts *old Iniquity*, and in the fit
Of miming, gets th' opinion of a wit.

B. Jons. Epigr., 115.

He had before said of the subject of his epigram, that he was

No vicious person, but the *vice*
About the town, and known too, at that price. *Ibid.*

See *VICE*.

To *INJURY*, *v.*, for to injure.

Wherefore those that are in authoritie, yea and princes themselves ought to take great heed how they *injure* any man by word or deed, and whom they *injure*, &c.

Danet's Comines, L 3.

†*INKHORN*. It was the custom for persons much employed in writing to carry ink, pens, &c., in a horn which could be attached to the person.

Atramentarium. Cornet à encre. An inkpot, ink-bottle, or *inkhorne*.

Nomenclator, 1585.

Long-coated, at his side

Muckinder and *inkhorne* tied.

Armin, Nest of Ninnies, 1608.

Lose not your bookes, *inkhorne*, or pens,

Nor girdle, garter, hat or band;

Let shooes be ty'd, pin shirt-band close,

Keepe well your points at any hand.

Coole's English Schoolemaster, 1632.

INKHORNE TERMS. Studied expressions, that savour of the inkhorn. A very favorite expression, for a time.

I know them that think rhetoric to stand wholly upon dark words; and he that can catch an *inkhorne term* by the tail, they count him to be a fine Englishman and a good rhetorician.

Wilson's Art of Rhet., in *Cens. Lit.*, ii, p. 2.

And to use an *ynkhorne terme*, or a strange word.

Gasc., edit. 1575, Ep. iv, a.

Is not this better farre

Than *respice* and *precor*, and such *inkhorne tearmes*
As are intolerable in a common-wealth.

The Weakest goes to the W., sign. E 1, b.

In another place Gascoigne explains it:

Epithetes and adjectives as smell of the *inkhorne*.

Ep. iii, b.

See also Hart's *Orthogr.*, f. 21.

One author has changed it to *inckepot termes*:

To use many metaphors, poetical phrases in prose, or *inckepot termes*, smelleth of affectation.

Wright's Passions of the Mind, in *Cens. Liter.*, ix, p. 175.

†This is the cause of so many unlearned gentlemen, whych (as some say) they understand not the *ynke-horne termes* that are lately crept into our language.

Institucion of a Gentleman, 1568.

†Ne had they *terme of inkhorne*, ne of penne,

But plaine in speache, which gladly I espied.

Thynne's Debate between Pride and Lowliness.

†And write so humerous dogmaticall,

To please my lord and lady What-d'ee-call,

With *inckehorne tearmes* stiffe quilted and bumbasted,

And (though not understood) yet are well tasted.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†Wherefore I mervaille how our English tongue hath crackt its credit, that it may not borrow of the Latine as well as other tongues; and if it have broken, it is but of late, for it is not unknownen to all men how many wordes we have fetcht from thence within these few yeeres, which, if they should be all counted *inkpot tearmes*, I know not how we should speak anie thing without blacking our mouths with inke.

The Civile Conversation of M. Stephen Guasso,
by Pettie, 1586.

INKHORNISM. A word apparently coined by Hall, from the preceding phrase. [Nares is wrong; an example of the word has been quoted from Wilson's *Rhetorike*, fol. 82, printed in 1553.]

In mightiest *inkhornisms* he can thither wrest.

Satires, i, 8.

INKHORN-MATE, from the same allusion. A bookish or scribbling man.

And ere that we will suffer such a prince,

So kind a father of the common-weal,

To be disgraced by an *ink-horn mate*,

We, and our wives and children, all will fight.

1 *Hen. VI*, iii, 1.

Alluding to the bishop of Winchester.

†*INLACED*. Interlaced.

Thou there wouldst carve thy name, *inlaced* with

Th' inhumane title which proclaims thee stil

To be Amyntas the young hunter, and to love

An enemy profest.

Phillis of Scyros, 1655.

INN, *s.* For a house or lodging in general. Used particularly in the phrase "to take up his inn." See *TAKE ONE'S EASE*.

Now had the glorious sunne *tane up his inne*,

And all the lamps of heav'n inlightened bin.

Browne, Brit. Poet., 1, 21. 62.

Which good fellows will some take a man by the sleeve, and cause him to take up his inns, some with beggary, &c. *Ascham. Tisotop.*, p. 47, n. ed.

When Love-born Phœbus' fierce steeds about the world had bin,
And, wearied with their yearly tasks, had taken up their inns

Far in the south. *Mirror for Mag.*, p. 555.

†Some of them already have gotten ready passage and taken up their inns in the greatest marchantes parlors. *Holinshead*, 1577.

†Now, quoth Robin Hood, I'll to Scarborough,

It seems to be a very fine day:

He took up his inn, at a widow woman's house,
Hard by the waters gray.

Robin Hood, the noble Fisherman.

To INN. To lodge.

In thyself dwell,

Inns any where: continuance maketh hell.

Dr. Donne.

It is used also for to house corn:

Late harvest of corn, so that the same was scarcely inned at S. Andrew's tide. *Stowe's Annals*, L 8.

The latter sense is hardly obsolete. See Johnson.

†This is a busie month with the farmers in the country innsing of their corn, and thereof cometh profit; a busie month with the pick pockets at Bartholomew-fair, and thereof cometh hanging.

Poor Robin, 1707.

INNS-A-COURT. This odd corruption of inns of court is by no means an *erratum*, where it is found, but was the current mode of speaking and writing at the time.

Much desired in England by ladies, inns a court gentlemen, and others. *Wil's Interpr.*, p. 27, 1655.

A young inns a court gentleman is an infant newly crept from the cradle of learning to the court of liberty. *Lenton's Leasures*, 1631, Char. 29.

INNATED, *part. adj.* Inborn, innate. This seems to have been originally the more common form.

In the true regard of those innated virtues, and fair parts, which so strive to express themselves in you, I am resolved to entertain you to the best of my unworthy power.

B. Jons. Every Man out of his H., ii, 3.

O save me, thou innated bashfulness!

Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 101.

Till love of life, and feare of being forc't,
Vanquisht th' innated valour of his minde.

Daniel, Civil Wars, B. ii, p. 60.

Their countenances labouring to smother an innated sweetness and chearefulness.

Decker's Entertainment of James I, 1604, E 4.

†Sure I am, that God takes my part in resisting and writing against these crying crimes, and I am persuaded that your majestie hath an innated Christian hatred of them. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

INNATIVE, *adj.* Innate, native; originally implanted. [Chapm., II., iv, 524, uses the word as applied to the roots of a tree.]

And look how Lyons close kept, fed by hand,
Lose quite th' innative fire of spirit and greatnesse
That Lyons free breathe.

Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, D 8.

An INNOCENT, *s.* An idiot; as being naturally incapable of sin.

There be three kinds of fools, mark this note, gentlemen,

Mark it, and understand it.

An innocent, a knave-fool, a fool politick.

B. & Pl. Wit without Money, act ii, p. 230.

She answer'd me

So far from what she was, so childishly,

So sillily, as if she were a fool,

An innocent.

Two Nob. Kinsm., iv, 1.

Again, if you be a cuckold, and know it not, you are an innocent; if you know it and endure it, a true martyr.

Eastward Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 230.

Do you think you had married some innocent out of the hospital, that would stand with her hands thus, and a playse mouth, and look upon you.

B. Jons. Episcopus, iii, 4.

†INNOCENT, *s.* An innocent person.

Bear witness I die an innocent.

Gough's Strange Discovery, 1640.

†INNORMITY. A word used in the true "Tragedie of Richard the Third" to signify not being within the legal age to reign. P. 11.

But say, Lodwicke, who hath the king made protector

During the innormitie of the young prince.

INSANE ROOT. A root causing insanity; conjectured to mean hemlock.

Were such things here, as we do speak about?

Or have we eaten of the insane root

That takes the reason prisoner?

Macb., i, 3.

This quotation would not prove much, without the corroborating passage from Ben Jonson:

They lay hold upon thy senses

As thou hadst snufft up hemlock. *Sejanus*, act iii.

Where afterwards it is rather represented as deadly than intoxicating. It is not improbable, as Mr. Malone observes, that Shakespeare had rather a general notion of some root which would produce that effect, than of anything precise. In general, the root of hemlock is not considered as the operative part.

This particular property of deceiving the sight with imaginary visions is attributed to hemlock, in the following passage adduced by Mr. Steevens:

You gaz'd against the sun, and so blemished your sight; or else you have eaten of the roots of hemlock, that makes men's eyes conceit unseen objects.

Greene's Never too late, 1616.

INSANIE, *s.* Madness; an affected word, coined for the pedant Holofernes.

This is abominable (which he would call abominable) it insinuateth me of insanie. *Love's L. L.*, v, 1.

To INSCONCE. To fortify, to inclose with security; the same as to ensconce. From sconce, a fortification. See ENSCONCE.

An you use these blows long, I must get a sconce for my head, and insconce it too, or else I shall seek my wit in my shoulders. *Com. of Err.*, ii, 2.

Look an he have not *inconst* himself in a wooden castle. *Match at Midn.*, O. Pl., vii, 386.
I'll beard and brave thee in thy proper towne,
And here *instonce* myself despite of thee.

Danter's Orlando, B 3.

To INSCROLL. To write in a scroll.

Had you been as wise as bold,
Young in limb, in judgement old,
Your answer had not been *inscroll'd*,
Fare you well, your suit is cold.

Merck. of Ven., ii, 7.

Dr. Johnson would read, "This answer," instead of "Your answer;" which might, indeed, be better, but does not seem important. He supposes, not improbably, that the contractions *y'* and *y*, for *this* and *your*, might be confounded.

To INSCULP. To carve or engrave, on any solid substance.

They have in England
A coin that bears the figure of an angel,
Stamped in gold; but that *insculp'd* upon.
But here an angel in a golden bed
Lies all within.

Merck. of Ven., ii, 7.

Insculp'd upon, means cut or carv'd on the outside of the gold.

And what's the crown of all, a glorious name
Insculp'd on pyramids to posterity.

Massing. Bashful Lover, iv, 1.

Engraven more lyvely in his minde, than any forme may be *insculp'd* upon metall or marble.

Palace of Pleasure, vol. ii, S 4.

INSEPARATE, part. adj. Not to be separated, or rather, that ought not to be separated; that is, the vows of lovers.

Within my soul there doth commence a fight
Of this strange nature, that a thing *inseparate*
Divides far wider than the sky and earth.

Tro. and Cr., v, 2.

†INSERTED.

I met with a rosary or beads of *inserted* people, sorrowful and unfortunate, and I did for them that which my religion exacts.

History of Don Quixote, 1675, f. 73.

†INSESSION. A term in medicine.

Also ointments, baths, *inseptions*, fomenta, and other such like medicines made of things having restrictive vertue, do profit. *Barrough's Method of Physick*, 1624.

To INSHELL. To contain within a shell. A word, I believe, peculiar to Shakespeare.

Thrusts forth his horns again into the world,
Which were *inshell'd* when Marcius stood for Rome.

Coriol., iv, 6.

To INSHIP. To put into a ship; we now say to *ship*.

Where *inshipp'd*
Commit them to the fortune of the sea.

1 Hen. VI, v, 1.

When she was thus *inshipp'd*, and woefully
Had cast her eyes about.

Daniel, cited by Todd.

To INSINEW. To strengthen as with sinews, to join firmly.

All members of our cause, both here and hence,
That are *insinew'd* to this action.

2 Hen. IV, iv, 1.

INSISTURE, s. Regularity, or per-

haps station. A word not found but in this place.

The heav'ns themselves, the planets, and this centre,
Observe degree, priority, and place,
Insisture, course, proportion, season, form,
Office, and custom, all in line of order.

Tro. and Cress., i, 3.

INSTANCE, s. Motive, cause.

The *instances* that second marriage move,
Are base respects of thrift and not of love.

Hamlet, iii, 2.

Tell him his fears are shallow, wanting *instance*.

Rich. III, iii, 2

In the following singular passage it seems to mean proof, example:

Instance, O *instance*! strong as Pluto's gates,
Cressid is mine, tied with the bonds of heaven:
Instance, O *instance*! strong as heav'n itself;
The bonds of heaven are slipp'd, dissolv'd, and loos'd.

Tro. and Cress., v, 2.

Used also for information; and, in fact, with great laxity, by Shakespeare.

To INSTILE. To give a name, style, or title to; we now say to *style*.

Be thou alone the rectress of this isle,
With all the titles I can thee *instile*.

Drayt. Leg. of Matilda, p. 563.

Gladness shall clothe the earth, we will *instile*
The face of things an universal smile.

Crashaw's Poem, republ. ed., p. 72.

†Salt, builders, husbandmen, and starres that shine,
(Inflamed with the light which is divine)
And with these names, within that booke compil'd,
They with the stile of shepheards are *instil'd*.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†Thy verse is nameless, though not worthless, while
Others their worthless verse with names *instile*.

Owen's Epigrams in English, 1677.

INSTITUTE, part. adj. Instituted, taught, educated.

Thei have but few lawes. For to a people so instruct
and *institute*, very few do suffice.

Robinson's Utopia, O b.

INSTRUCT, for instructed; in the above passage.

†INSUDATE. Accompanied with sweating.

And such great victories attain'd but seild,
Though with more labours, and *insudate* toyles.

Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†INSULTATION. Insulting exultation.

He does not think his body yields a more spreading shadow after a victory, than before; and when he looks upon his enemy's dead body, 'tis with a kind of noble heaviness, not *insultation*.

Overbury's Characters.

INSUIT. For suit or request.

And, in fine,
Her *insuit* coming with her modern grace,
Subdu'd me to her rate.

AlW's W., v, 3.

INSUPPRESSIVE, adj., for insuppressible. Not to be suppressed. See **IVE**.

But do not stain
The even virtue of our enterprize,
Nor th' *insuppressive* mettle of our spirits.

Jul. Cas., ii, 1.

Mr. Todd has found this word in Young.

INT seems to be put for a species of sharper. A cant term, I presume.

Flankt were my troupes with bolts, bauds, punks, and panders, pimps, nips, and ints, prinados, &c.

Honest Ghost, p. 231.

In that place it seems to have had another initial letter; but the same author, I believe [R. Braithwaite], distinctly writes it *int*, in *Clitus's Whimzies*, where he has nearly the same:

His nippa, ints, bungs, and prinados. Page 12.

To INTEND. To protend or stretch out.

With sharp *intended* sting so rude him smott,
That to the earth him drove as stricken dead.

Spens. F. Q., I, xi, 38.

To attend to, or be intent upon:

When you please
You may *intend* those royal exercises
Suiting your birth and greatness.

Massing. Emp. of the East, i, 1.

Amar. Why do you stop me?

Lean. That you may *intend* me.

The time has blest us both: love bids us use it.

B. & Fl. Spanish Curate, iii, 4.

See also O. Pl., vi, 541. Milton used this sense. See Johnson.

Also to pretend:

Tut, I can counterfeit the deep tragedian;
Speak, and look back, and pry on every side,
Tremble and start at wagging of a straw,
Intending deep suspicion. *Rich. III*, iii, 5.
Ay, and amid this hurly, I *intend*
That all is done in reverend care of her.

Tam. of Shr., iv, 1.

Pope reads "I'll pretend," which is only an explanation of the other.

For then is Tarquin brought unto his bed
Intending weariness with heavy spright.

Sh. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., i, 480.

In the following passage it has been falsely explained "attending to;" it certainly means pretending, affecting, to denote the falseness of the persons applied to:

And so, *intending* other serious matters,
After distasteful looks, and these hard fractions,
With certain half-caps, and cold-moving nods,
They froze me into silence. *Timon of Athens*, ii, 2
†Soe that I will now, after Munday, *intend* your
business carefully, that the company shall aknowledg
themselves bound to you, I doubt not.

Letter in Alceyn Papers, 1613.

[*Intend* is used by Chapman, Il. x, 455, for portend.]

INTENDIMENT, s. Understanding, knowledge.

For shee of hearbes had great *intendiment*.

Spens. F. Q., III, v, 32.

So is the man that wants *intendiment*.

Ibid., *Tears of Muses*, v, 144.

INTENDMENT, s. Intention, design.

And now she weeps, and now she fain would speak,
And now her sobs do her *intendments* break.

Sh. Venus and Adonis, Suppl., i, 414.

I came hither to acquaint you withal; that either

you might stay him from his *intendment*, or brook
such disgrace well as he shall run into.

As you like it, i, 1.

We do not mean the coursing snatchers only,
But fear the main *intendment* of the Scot.

Hon. F., i, 2.

I, spying his *intendment*, discharg'd my petronel in
his bosom. *B. Jons. Every Man in his H.*, iii, 1.

INTENIBLE, a. Incorrectly used by Shakespeare for unable to hold; it should properly mean not to be held, as we now use *untenable*.

I know I love in vain, strive against hope,
Yet in this captious and *intenable* sieve
I still pour in the waters of my love,
And lack not to lose still.

All's Well, i, 2.

†INTENT. To accuse, charge with.

For of some former she had now made known
They were her errors, whilst she *intented* Browne.

Verses prefixed to Brown's Pastorals.

†INTENSIVE. Earnest, intense.

Hereupon Salomon said, kisse me with the kisse of
thy mouth, to note the *intensive* desire of the soule.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†INTENTION. Intensity of observation, the old sense of the word.

INTENTION, s. Attention; according to the analogy of all these words.

O, she did so course o'er my exteriors with such
greedy *intention*, that the appetite of her eye did
seem to scorch me up like a burning-glass.

Merry W. W., i, 3.

INTENTIVE, and INTENTIVELY, for attentive, and attentively.

To bring forth more objects
Worthy their serious and *intentive* eyes.

B. Jons. Every Man out of his H., Induct.

All with *intentive* ear,

Converted to the enemies' tents.

Chapman's Iliad, B. 10.

Whereof by parcels she had something heard,

But not *intentively*.

Othello, i, 3.

For our ships know th' expressed minds of men;

And will so most *intentively* retain

Their scopes appointed, that they never erre.

Chapman's Odyssey, B. 8.

†But the Turkes, *intentive* to that they had before
determined.

Knolles Hist. of Turks, 1603.

INTENTOS. Blount, in his *Glossographia*, has thought it worth while to give *A goose intentos*, as a Lancashire phrase for a goose on the sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost; that is, on our seventeenth after Trinity; which, it seems, was the original goose-day, and not Michaelmas day. His explanation of its origin is similar to that of LEGEM PONE, having a reference to the service of the day; because, in the collect for that Sunday, are the words, "bonis operibus jugitur præstet esse *intentos*;" which, he says, the people understood to be something of *in ten toes*, which they applied to the goose. A good illustration, at least, of the edifying nature

of Latin prayers to the people. This origin has been attempted to be refuted, but is most probably right.

See Brand's Pop. Ant., i, 394, 4to ed.

INTERCOMBAT, s. Fighting together.

The combat granted and the day assign'd,
They both in order of the field appeare,
Most richly furnish'd in all martiall kinde,
And at the point of *intercombat* were.

Daniel, Civil Wars, B. i, 62.

INTERDEAL, s. Traffic, intercourse; dealing between different persons.

The Gaulish speech is the very British, the which was very generally used here in all Brittain, —and is yet retained of the Welshmen, Cornishmen, and Brittaines of France; though time working the alteration of all things, and the trading and *interdeals* with other nations round about have changed and greatly altered the dialect thereof.

Spenser on Ireland, p. 355, Todd's ed.

To INTERESS. Certainly the original form of *to interest*; from *intéresser*, French. It has been suggested, with great probability, that the *t* may have acceded to this and some other words, from a mistake of the preterite for the present tense. Thus, *interess'd*, or *interess't*, was declined again, and became *interested*; *graffed*, or *graff't*, became *grafted*. So *drown'd* is also declined, by inaccurate speakers, and made *drowned*.

To whose young love
The vines of France, and milk of Burgundy,
Strive to be *interess'd*.

Lear, i, 1.

But that the dear republick,
Our sacred laws, and just authority,
Are *interess'd* therein, I should be silent.

B. Jons. Sejanus, iii, 1, p. 86.

The word is found in this form, as late as in Dryden's preface to his translation of the *Æneid*. See Johnson.

INTERESSE, s. Interest.

But wote thou this, thou hardy Titanesse,
That not the worth of any living wight
May challenge ought in heaven's *interesse*.

Spens. F. Q., Canto vi of Book VII, St. 33.

So also Halifax's Misc., cited by Todd.

INTEREST OF MONEY. The rate of interest has been gradually decreasing in this country in proportion to the increase of specie, and has been regulated by law, from time to time, as circumstances required or allowed. The statute of 37 Henry VIII, ch. 9, confined it to *ten* per cent., and so did the 13 Eliz., c. 8. By 21 Jac. I, c. 17, legal interest was reduced to *eight* per cent.; which, being mentioned as quite recent in the Staple

of News, marks the date of that play:

My goddess, bright Pecunia,
Altho' your grace be full'n, of *two i' the hundred*,
In vulgar estimation, yet am I
Your grace's servant still.

B. Jons. Stap. of News, ii, 1.

In the third scene of the same act it is more fully alluded to; but in the *Magnetick Lady*, *ten* per cent. is spoken of as the usual rate:

There's threescore thousand got in fourteen year,
After the usual rate of *ten i' the hundred*.

Act ii, sc. 6.

John a Coombe, therefore, who is censured as an usurer, took only the legal interest of his time, according to the epitaph,

Ten in the hundred lies here engrav'd.

The subsequent reductions of interest were, to six per cent., 12 Car. II, c. 13; and to five, 12 Anne, St. 2, c. 16.

We may here observe, that the epitaph above cited was long attributed to Shakespeare by Rowe and others, but is now considered as belonging to Richard Brathwaite, in whose *Remains* (published 1618) it occurs as his. There are proofs sufficient that it could not be Shakespeare's. See vol. i, p. 80, ed. 1813. Variations are found in all the copies of it, but the most remarkable is in Aubrey's, who makes Combe exact twelve per cent., when ten only was legal.

Ten in the hundred the devill allowes,
But Combes will have twelve, he swears and voves;
If any one asks who lies in this tombe,
Hoh [probably *Ho Ho*] quoth the devill, tis my John
a Combe. *Letters from the Bodl., vol. iii, p. 538.*

INTERGATORY, s. Interrogatory; apparently the original word.

Let us go in,
And charge us there upon *intergatories*,
And we will answer all things faithfully.
Gra. Let it be so; the first *intergatory*, &c.

Merch. of Ven., v, 1.

Slight, he has me upon *intergatories*: nay, my mother shall know how you use me.

B. Jons. Cynth. Rev., iv, 4.

The modern editions have *interrogatories*; but the folio of 1616 reads it as above. In the following passage, also, *intergatory* makes the verse perfect, and therefore was probably the word written, though not authorized by any edition; for Mr. Tyrwhitt was mistaken in saying that it is so in the first folio.

But, nor the time, nor place,
Will serve our long *intergatories*; see,
Poshúmus, &c. *Cymb.*, v, 5.
This instance has also been adduced
by Mr. Reed:

Then you must answer
To these *intergatories*. *Brome's Novella*, ii, 1.
INTERMEAN, *s.* Something coming
between two other parts; an inven-
tion, as it seems, of Ben Jonson, who,
in his play of the Staple of News, has
an Induction, which is a conversation
of Prologue with four ladies called
gossips, *Mirth, Tattle, Expectation,*
and *Censure*; between each act, he
continues the discourses of the same
interlocutors, Prologue excepted,
under the title of the first, second,
third, and fourth *intermean*. These
intermeans are intended to anticipate
all objections to the piece, and to
answer them; which is done with
much wit, and much reference to the
older imperfect dramas, which the
vulgar still admired.

†**INTERMEDDLE**. To mix up with.
Veritie is perfect, when it is not *intermeddled* with
falshood. *Devil Conjur'd*, 1596.

To **INTERMELL**. To intermeddle.
Johnson had quoted this word from
Spenser, but erroneously, as Todd has
noticed; but he has found it as a
neuter verb in Marston, and a passive
participle from it in bishop Fisher.
The passage of the former is,
To bite, to gnaw, and boldly *intermell*
With sacred things, in which thou dost excell.
Scourge of Villanie, iii, 9.

To **INTERMETE**, *v.* To intermeddle
also; a word more ancient than the
time of the writer, but given to the
character of an antiquary, as charac-
teristic.

Why *intermete*, of what thou hast to done?
The Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 281.

This interpretation, however, has been
doubted, and the word is not other-
wise exemplified.

[In the following example it seems to
mean to intermix.]

†Upon her cheekes the lillie and the rose
Did *intermeet* wyth equall change of hew, &c.
Gascoigne's Works, 1587.

INTERPARLE, *s.* A parley, conversa-
tion.

And therefore doth an *interparle* exhort.
Dan. Civ. Wars, ii, 23.

†To **INTERPELL**. To interrupt.
No more now, for I am *interpell'd* by many busi-
nesses. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

†To **INTERPREASE**. To press in be-
tween.

On th' Ithacensian seas,
Or clifly Samian, I may *interpretase*,
Waylay, and take lieve. *Chapm. Odyss.*, iv.

†**INTERRUPTION**. A term for a pro-
rogation of Parliament, used in the
seventeenth century.

†**INTERTEX**. To intertwine. Latin.
Green leaves of burdocks and ivie *intertexed* and
woven together. *History of Don Quixote*, 1675, f. 18.

†To **INTERVERT**. To turn anything
from its right purpose.

And the other againe in a great chafe and gride
hereat, promised, That hee also shortly would give
information, that Palladius being sent as an upright
and uncorrupt notarie, had *interverted* and conveyed
all the souldiors donative to his owne proper gaine.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1608.

INTHRONIZATE, *part. adj.* En-
throned.

In the feast of all saintes, the archbishop—was in-
thronizate at Canterburie. *Holinsh.*, vol. ii, V 5, col. 2.

IMTHRONIZED. The same; and
always accented on the antepenul-
tima, as probably the former word
was also.

Make me despise this transitory pomp,
And sit for aye *inthrônized* in heav'n.
Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 392.

So it ought to be printed evidently,
for the verse; and so it is in the
original edition, quarto, 1598.

For the high gods *inthrônized* above,
From their clear mansions plainly do behold
All that frail man doth in this grosser mould.
Drayt. Man in the Moon, p. 1326.

He was *inthrônized* in all solemnities, in receiving
his kingly ornaments, &c. *Holinsh.*, vol. i, A 6.

†**INTIRED**. Wholly devoted?

I once loved her,
And was to her *intir'd*. *Heywood's English Trav.*, 1633.
INTITULED, *part.* Having a title in
anything, a claim upon it.

But beauty, in that white *intituled*,
From Venus' doves doth challenge that fair field.
Sh. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., i, 476.

So I take *entitled* to be also used, in
his 37th sonnet:

Entitled in thy parts do crowned sit.

i. e., having a claim or title to thy
parts.

To **INTREAT**. (Dr. Johnson spells it
entreat, yet *intreat* is more prevalent.
See **ENTREAT**.) To treat, to behave
well or ill to a person.

Speak truth and be *intreated* courteously.
B. Jons. Case is Alter'd, act iii, vol. vii, p. 359.

Hence to use the time, to pass it:

My lord, we must *intreat* the time alone.
Rom. & Jul., iv, 1.

INTREAT, *s.* Intreaty.

And, at my lovely Tamora's *intreats*,
I do remit these young men's heinous faults.
Tit. Andr., i, 2.

And either purchase justice by *intreats*,
Or tire them all with my revenging threats.

Spanish Trag., O. Pl., iii, 179.

But I, with all *intreats*, might not prevail.

Robert E. of Huntington, 1601, D 4.

Hath sent his commends to you, with a kind *intreat*
that you would not be discontented for his long
absence.

Westward for Smelts, B 4.

The late editor of Ford's plays altered
intreaties, which was in the copy, to
intreats, in the following passage, for
the sake of the verse; but he does
not seem to have been aware that it
was so common among Ford's con-
temporaries.

A word from you

May win her more than my *intreats* or frowns.

Ford's Love's Sacrifice, i, 1.

The alteration is doubtless right.

†To the scornfull, I owe you so much as an hypocri-
ticall *intreat*, or a dissembled curtesie.

Heywood's Great Brittaines Troy, 1609.

[Also, a treatment, medicinally.]

†A good *intreat* for wounds.—Take betony, pimpermell,
and vervaine, of each a handfull, boile them in a pottell
of very good white wine, &c. *Pathway of Health*, bl. 1.

†INTREATAUNCE. Entreaty.

For he made such meanes and shyfte, what by *in-
treataunce* and what by importune sute, that he gotte
lycence.

More's Utopia, 1551.

†INTREATMENT. Treaty; negotiation.

Declaring the cause of theyr commyng, the whiche in
effect was for *intreatement* of peace . . betwixte the
two realmes.

Holinshed, 1577.

INTREATY, *s.* Treatment; as to *in-
treat*, above.

Praying him not to take in ill part his *intreaty* and
hard imprysonment, for that he durst none other.

Palace of Pleas., vol. ii, O o 7.

INTRENCHANT, *adj.* Not perma-
nently divisible, not retaining any
mark of division. It seems an in-
correct usage, and we have no other
example of it.

As easy may'st thou the *intrenchant* air
With thy keen sword impress.

Macb., v, 7.

Shakespeare has elsewhere called the
air *invulnerable*, speaking of the ghost
in Hamlet. See Johnson on this
word. *Trenchant* means cutting; *in-
trenchant*, therefore, ought to be not
cutting.

†INTRINSECALL. Internal.

How far God hath given Satan power to do good, for
the blinding of evill men, or what *intrinsecall* opera-
tions he found out, I cannot now dispute.

A. Wilson's Autobiography.

Also used as a *n. s.*

For myself, my dear Phil, because I love you so dearly
well, I will display my very *intrinsecalls* to you in
this point, when I examine the motions of my heart.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

INTRINSICATE, or INTRINSECATE,
adj. Intricate. Johnson thinks it
formed corruptly between *intricate*

and *intrinsecal*; Theobald from *in-
trinsecus*, or the Italian *intrinsecarsi*.

Come, thou morial wretch,

With thy sharp teeth this knot *intrinsecate*
Of life at once untie.

Ant. and Cleo., v, 2.

Yet there are certain puntlios, or (as I may more
nakedly insinuate them) certain *intrinsecate* strokes
and wards, to which your activity is not yet amounted.

B. Juns. Cyth. Rev., v, 2.

Like rats oft bite the holy cords in twain,
Too *intrinsecate* t' unloose, sooth every passion.

Lear, ii, 2.

The folio here reads *intrince*; the
quartos, still more corruptly, *in-
trench*.

INTUSE, *s.* A bruise or contusion;
from *intusus*, Latin. Peculiar to
Spenser.

The flesh therewith she suppld and did steepe

T' abate all spasme, and soke the swelling bruze;

And after having searcht the *intuse* deepe,

She with her scarf did bind the wound from cold to
keepe.

Spens. F. Q., III, v, 33.

To INVASSAL. To enslave; from *in*
and *vassal*.

Whilst I myself was free

From that intolerable misery

Whereto affection now *invassels* me.

Daniel, Queen's Arcadia, ii, 1, p. 339.

INVECT, for inveigh.

Fool that I am, thus to *invect* against her.

B. and Fl., Faithful Fr., iii, 3.

INVECTIVELY, *adv.* Abusively; from
invective used as an adjective.

Thus most *invectively* he pierceth through

The body of the country, city, court.

As you like it, ii, 1.

To INVENT. To meet with casually.

Far off he wonders what them makes so glad;

Or Bacchus' merry fruit they did *invent*,

Or Cybele's frantic rites have made them mad.

Spens. F. Q., I, vi, 15.

And vowed never to returne againe,

'Till him alive or dead she did *invent*. *Ibid.*, III, v, 10.

INVESTMENT, *s.* Dress, habit, out-
ward appearance.

Whose white *investments* figure innocence.

2 Hen. IV, iv, 1.

Do not believe his vows; for they are brokers,

Not of that dye which their *investments* shew.

Hamlet, i, 3.

INVIERD, *part.* Apparently for en-
vironed.

Unnatural beseege, woe me unhappie,

To have escapt the danger of my foes,

And to be ten times worse *invier'd* by friends.

Edward III, 1596, D 1 b.

†INVIRTUED. Endowed with virtue.

Apolloes sonne by certaine prooffe now finds

Th' *invirtued* hearbes have gainst such poyson power.

Heywood, Troia Britanica, 1609.

†INVICTIVE. Incapable of being con-
quered; if not an error for vindictive.

If thou wouldst kisse and kill, imbrace and stabbe,

Then thou shouldst live, for my *invictive* braine

Hath cast a glorious prospect of revenge.

Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

To INVOCATE. To invoke.

Henry the Fifth, thy ghost I *invoke*. *1 Hen. VI*, i, 1.

Be it lawfull that I *invoke* thy ghost. *Rich. III*, i, 2.

Milton has used this word. See Johnson.

INWARD, adj. Intimate, closely connected in acquaintance or friendship.

Who knows the lord protector's mind herein?
Who is most *inward* with the noble duke?

Rich. III., iii, 4.

Come, we must be *inward*, thou and I all one.

Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 77.

I love him,
And by my troth would fain be *inward* with him.

B. and Fl. Island Princess, act i, p. 276.

He will be very *inward* with a man to fish some bad out of him, and make his slanders hereafter more authentic, when it is said a friend reported it.

Earle's Micr., xxiv, p. 72 Bliss.

Basilus told her that had occasion, by one verie *inward* with him, to know in part the discourse of his life.

Pembr. Arcad., p. 55.

An INWARD, s. An intimate acquaintance.

Sir, I was an *inward* of his: a shy [qy. sly?] fellow was the duke.

Meas. for M., iii, 2.

The inward, the inside:

Wherefore break that sigh
From the *inward* of thee?

Cymb., iii, 4.

In the plural, *entrails*; which continued longer in use.

The thought whereof

Doth like a poisonous mineral gnaw my *inwards*.

Othello, ii, 1.

INWARDNESS, s. Intimacy, attachment.

And though you know my *inwardness* and love
Is very much unto the prince and Claudio.

Much Ado, iv, 1.

Mr. Todd supplies also an example from Bourghier's Letters to Archbishop Usher, 1629.

To INWHEEL. To encircle; because a wheel is round.

Heaven's grace *inwheel* ye,
And all good thoughts and prayers dwell about ye.

B. and Fl. Pilgrim, i, 2.

Many words of this class are merely arbitrary compounds, and might be multiplied to a great extent; but as they require no explanation, the labour would be superfluous.

To INWOOD, v. To go into a wood; a word cited only from sir Philip Sidney, and probably hazarded by him from the common analogy of composition.

He got out of the river and *inwooded* himself, so as the ladies lost the marking his sportfulness.

Sidney, cited by Johnson.

JOBBERNOULE. Thick-head, block-head; from *jobbe*, dull, in Flemish, and *cnol*, a head, Saxon. Used as an appellative of reproach.

His guts are in his brains, huge *jobbernoule*,
Right gurnet's head, the rest without all soule.

Marst. Satires, II, vi, p. 200.

Thou simple animal, thou *jobbernoule*,
Thy basons, when that once they hang on pole,
Are helmets strait.

Gayton, Festiv. Notes, iv, 17, p. 200.

No, miller, miller, dustipoul,
I'll clapper-claw thy *jobbernoule*. *Grim*, O. Pl., xi, 241.
No remedy in courts of Pauls, [pron. poles]
In common pleas, or in the rouls,
For jouling of your *jobbernouls*

together.

Counterscuffle, Dryd. Misc., 12mo, iii, 340.

JOHN-A-DREAMS. A name apparently coined to suit a dreaming stupid character; quasi, "dreaming John."

Yet I,

A dull and muddy-mettled rascal, peak,
Like *John-a-dreams*, unpregnant of my cause,
And can say nothing.

Hamlet, ii, 2.

By the manner in which this personage is there introduced, he seems to have been a well-known character; we find, however, nothing concerning him, nor anything nearer to his name than that of *John-a-droynes*, a clownish servant who is mentioned by Nash in his *Have with you to Saffron Walden*, &c., 1596; and the same is given to a clown in the old play of *Promos and Cassandra*, Part II, act iv, sc. 2. In an old translation of part of Homer, [Hall's Homer, 1581, II. ii], the dream called up by Jupiter is styled, *John-dreaming god*. See Steeven's note on Hamlet, l. c.

JOHN DORY. A very popular old song, or catch, preserved in *Deuteromelia*, a book printed in 1609 as a sequel to *Pammelia*, a similar collection of roundelays and catches. It is reprinted in Ritson's *Ancient Songs*, p. 163, in Hawkins's *History of Music*, &c. *John Dory* appears, by the song, to have been a French piratical captain of a privateer, whose downfall is there recited. He is conquered by Nicholl, a Cornish man. It begins thus:

As it fell on a holiday,
And upon a holy tide-a,
John Dory bought him an ambling nag
To Paris fur to ride-a.

This stanza is almost repeated by Bishop Corbett, in his poem called *A Journey to France*, p. 129. It is alluded to by Fletcher in the *Chances* also in the *Knight of the Burning Pestle*, and elsewhere.

Being as worthy to sit,
On an ambling tit,
As thy predecessor Dory.

Dunk. Ballad on Sir John Mennis, Works, p. 74.

The tune, too, was in favour as a county dance:

Hunger is the greatest pain he [the fiddler] takes, except a broken head sometimes, and labouring John Dorys.

Where I'll tell you (while none mind us)
We throw th' house quite out at windows;
Nought makes them or me ought sorry,
They dance lively with John Dory:
Holy brethren with their poet
Sing, nor care they much who know it.

Drunken Barnaby.

†Then viscount Slego telleth a long storie
Of the supplie, as if hee sung John Dorys.

Kerry Pastorals.

†JOHN-A-NOAKES, seems to have been a popular name for a simple clown.

Then have I attended five or six hours (like John-a-Noakes) for nothing, for my cheating sharke having neither money nor honesty, hath never come at mee, but tooke some other paire of stayres, and in the same fashion cozened another water-man for his boat-hire.

John a Noakes was driving his cart toward Croydon, and by the way fell asleepe therein. Meane time a good fellow came by and stole away his two horses, and went faire away with them. In the end he awaking and missing them, said, Either I am John a Noakes, or I am not John a Noakes. If I am John a Noakes then have I lost two horses, and if I be not John a Noakes, then have I found a cart.

Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

†JOHN-HOLD-MY-STAFF. A subservient person; a parasite.

And here it is the fortune of a man to be married to a woman of so peevish and domineering a temper that she will wear the breeches and the cap too: so that the poor fop at home is like John-Hold-my-staff; she must rule, govern, insult, brawle, &c.

Fifteen Comforts of Matrimony, n. d.

JOHN, SWEET. A flower of the pink kind. Sweet johns and sweet williams are given by Gerard as different species of *armaria*. The former are divided into white, and red and white; the latter are spoken of in this passage, after speaking of gelofers and pinks:

The johns, so sweete in showe and smell,
Distinct by colour twaine.
About the borders of their beds
In seemely sight remains.

Plat's Flowers, in Cons. Lit., viii, p. 3.

See Johnson's Gerard (1636), p. 597. The name of Sweet Williams still remains. The johns, according to the cut in Gerard, are not so closely clustered. See also GILLOFER.

†JOINED-WORK. An old term for wainscoting.

Opere intestino vestire parietes. Lambriser. To cover walls with wainscot or joyned worke. *Nomenclator.*

JOINT-RING. Probably a ring with

joints in it. *Othello*, iv, 3. See GIMMAL.

JOINT-STOOL, *prov.* Cry you mercy, I took you for a joint-stool! This odd proverb seems to have been intended as a ridiculous instance of making an offence worse by a foolish and improbable apology; or, perhaps, merely as a pert reply, when a person was setting forth himself, and saying who or what he was. The fool uses it in *King Lear*, in the following manner:

F. Come hither, mistress, is your name Goneril?

Lear. She cannot deny it.

F. Cry you mercy, I took you for a joint-stool.

Lear, iii, 4.

Where, possibly, poor Lear, in his insanity, was intended literally to mistake a joint-stool for his daughter. It is alluded to also by Kate, in the *Taming of the Shrew*, who, when Petruchio asks her what she means by a moveable? replies, "a joint-stool." *Tam. Shr.*, ii, 1.

Ray has it among his Proverbs, p. 202, but without any explanation. It occurs also in Lyly's *Mother Bom-bie*, act iv, sc. 2.

JOINTRESS, *s.* One who holds a jointure.

Our queen

Imperial jointress of this warlike state.

Hamlet, i, 2.

JORNET, *s.* Apparently a kind of cloak.

Constables, the one halfe—in bright harness, some over gilt, and every one a jor-net of scarlet thereupon, and his henchman following him.

Stowe's London, 1690, p. 75.

†To JOSSEL. The old manner of spelling *jostle*.

The weight of business lying on him, might make him encounter him with some miscarriages through youth and ignorance (great employments often meeting with envy, and jossels them in the way.

Wilson's James I.

JOUISANCE, *s.* Enjoyment; but written by Spenser *joyysaunce*. It is one of the antiquated words which that poet particularly introduces into his pastorals; judging properly that old words are retained in provincial dialects much longer than in polished speech.

To see those folks make joyysaunce,

Made my heart after the pipe to dance.

Shap. Kel. May, v, 25.

He uses it again in *November*, v, 2.

Cheeke-dimpling laughter crowne my very soule
With *jouisance*. *Marst. Sat.*, III, xi, p. 224.

JOURING, s. Swearing. Perhaps a
coined word, from *juro*, Latin.

I pray that Lord that did you hither send,
You may your cursings, swearings, *jourings* end.
R. H. (Rob. Hayman's) Quodlibets, 4to, 1628.

JOURNAL, adj. (the same as diurnal).
Daily; from *journal*, French.

Ere twice the sun hath made his *journal* greeting
To the under generation. *Meas. for M.*, iv, 3.
Stick to your *journal* course, the breach of custom
Is breach of all. *Cymb.*, iv, 1.
And his faint steedes watred in ocean deepe,
Whiles from their *journal* labours they did rest.
Spens. F. Q., I, xi, 31.

JOURNEY, s. A battle, or day of bat-
tle; from the French *journée*, which
is used in the same sense.

But of all his *journeis* he made, being generall over the
armie of the Athenians, the *journey* of Cherronesus
was best thought of and esteemed.

North's Plut., p. 179.
Mette with him, and there slew him, to the great
disturbance and stay of the whole *journey*.
Holinshed, vol. i, 27.

JOVIAL, a. Belonging to Jupiter;
from *Jove*.

His foot Mercurial; his Martial thigh;
The brawns of Hercules; but his *Jovial* face.
Cymb., iv, 2.

And afterwards Jupiter says,
Our *Jovial* star reign'd at his birth. *Ibid.*, v, 4.

So in Heywood's Rape of Lucrece:

Thou *Jovial* hand, hold up thy scepter high.

And in his Golden Age, where Jupiter
is spoken of:

All that stand
Sink in the weight of his high *Jovial* hand.

†**JOWL.** The jaw.

He might be an ox for his *joule*, a bull for his necke,
a cow for his belly, and a calfe for his wit, I make no
question. *Man in the Moone*, 1609.

For drinking healths, and being church'd so,
They cheeke by *jowls* may with each other goe.
Rowlands, Knaves of Sp. & Di.

Besides, a woman need not be asham'd to sit jig by
joule with the best of the parish, and who dare say,
Black is her eye. *The Cheats*, 1662.

To JOY, for to enjoy.

And let her *joy* her raven-colour'd love.
Only the use of armes, which most I *joy*,
And fitteth most for noble swayne to know.
Spens. F. Q., VI, ii, 32.

There in perpetual, sweet, and flowring spring,
She lives at ease, and *joys* her lord at will.
Fairf. Tasso, xiv, 71.

You loyal ladies, doo you think in faith,
That highest honour *joys* most sweet content.

Brandon's Octavia, A 6, b.
†Though by the dukes allowance I am her priviledg'd
attendant, yet such is the devilishnes of Dametas,
that I cannot *joy* so much access as to confer with
her. *Ile of Gulls*, 1633.

JOYANCE, s. Enjoyment.

Which gave him hopes, and did him halfe persuade,
That he in time her *joyance* should obtaine.

Spens. F. Q., VI, xi, 7.

Also rejoicing:

And made great *joyance* that it should be so.
Claud. Tib. Nero, K 2.

There with great *joyance*, and with gladsome glee,
Of faire *Pæana* I received were.

Spens. F. Q., IV, viii, 59.

IPOCRAS. See **HIPPOCRAS**.

IRISH. A game differing very slightly
from backgammon. It is described
in the Compleat Gamester, 1680,
p. 109. Under *Backgammon*, we
are told that this difference consists
in the doublets, "which at this game
is plaid fourfold, which makes a
quicker dispatch of the game than
Irish." P. 110.

Yet, Prue, 'tis well; play out your game at *irish*, sir;
who wins? *Mistr. O.* The trial is when she comes
to bearing. *Roaring G.*, O. PL, vi, 101.

The inconstancy of *irish* fitly represents the change-
ableness of human occurrences, since it ever stands
so fickle that one malignant throw can quite ruine a
never so well built game. *Half's Horse Facies*, p. 140.
†A marchants wife, a quicke gamester at *irish* (espe-
cially when she came to bearing of men), that she
would seldome misse entring. *Taylor's Works*, 1630.

To IRK. Used impersonally in *it irks*,
that is, it is painful or troublesome;
from *yrk*, work, Icelandic. This
word, though not yet forgotten, has
ceased to be current in common use,
and seems to have been preserved in
memory, chiefly by being known in
schools as the translation of *tædet*.

And yet it *irks* me, the poor dappled fool,
Being native burghers of this desert city,
Should in their own confines, with forked heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd. *As you like it*, ii, 3.
Yet an he had kind words
'Twould never *irke* 'un.

B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, ii, 4.

But it was formerly used also as a
personal verb for to hate, or be tired
with:

The Grekes chieftaines all *irked* with the war
Wherein they wasted had so many yerres.

Surrey's 2d Bais, l. 18.
This ugly fault no tyrant lives but *irkes*.

Mirr. Mag., p. 466.

IRKSOME, adj. Generally used in an
active sense, giving pain or weariness;
formerly sometimes passively, made
sorrowful, sad, or wearied.

Dull wearines of former fight,
Having yrockt asleep his *irksome* spright.
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 55.
Irksome of life, and too long lingring night.

Ibid., I, ii, 6.

IRP, or IRPE, s. A word twice used
by Ben Jonson, once as an adjective,
and once as a substantive, but in
both ways without a clear meaning;
nor does its origin very readily
appear.

Adjective:

If regardant, then maintain your station brisk and
irpe, shew the supple motion of your pliant body, &c.
Cynth. Rev., iii, 5.

Substantive:

From Spanish shrugs, French faces, smirks, *tyes*, and all affected humours, good Mercury defend us.

Ibid., act v, Pulvinode.

IRRECURABLE, *a.* Incurable; to *recure* was commonly used for to cure. See **RECURE**.

Is forced to sustayne a most grevous and *irrecurable* fall.
Ulp. Fals. Art of Flattery, F 1, b.

IRREGULOUS, *a.* Out of rule, disorderly; found only hitherto in the following passage:

Thou,
Conspir'd with that *irregulous* devil Cloten,
Hast here cut off my lord. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.

Some have proposed *th' irreligious*.

To IRRUGATE. To wrinkle; from *irrugeo*, Latin.

That the swelling of their body might not *irrugate* and wrinkle their faces.

Palace of Pleasure, vol. i, F 4.

IT PASSES. See **PASS**.

ITALY. In the time of Shakespeare, Italy was the chief place whence England derived and copied the refinements of fashion. Forks and toothpicks were among the conveniences imported thence by travellers. See those articles. Shakespeare, with an inaccuracy common to all the writers of his time, and therefore doubtless thought allowable, attributes the same imitation to the age of Richard the Second, when it had not yet commenced:

Report of fashions in proud Italy,
Whose manners still our tardy, apish nation,
Limps after in base imitation. *Rich. II*, ii, 1.

One fashion, however, the natural good disposition of our people prevented them from borrowing, that of poisoning, which is alluded to once or twice in *Cymbeline*:

That drug-damn'd Italy hath outcrafted him. *iii*, 4.
What false Italian
(As poisonous tongued as banded) hath prevail'd
On thy too ready hearing? *ii*, 2.

ITALIANATE, *part. adj.* Italianised; applied to fantastic affectation of fashions borrowed from Italy, as noticed above.

Fantastic complement stalks up and down,
Trickt in outlandish fethers; all his words,
His looks, his oaths, are all ridiculous,
All apish, childish, and *Italianate*.

Marlow's Old Fortunatus, Anc. Dr., iii, p. 140.

But quoted by Capell as from the *Shoemaker a Gentleman*, a comedy, published 1638; probably stolen from Marlow's, which was printed in 1600.

I am English borne, and I have English thoughts;

not a devil incarnate because I am *Italianate*, but hating the pride of Italy because I know their peevishness. *Greene's Notable Discoverie of Coynage*.
And finally all *Italianate* conveyances, as to kill a man, and then mourns for him, &c.

Nash, Pierce Penniless, 1593.

Thou art an Italian, poore Philantus, as much misliked for the vice of thy country, as she marvelled at for the vertue of hers and with no lesse shame dost thou heare, how if any Englishman be infected with any misdeemeanor, they say with one mouth, hee is *Italianate*; so odious is that nation to this, that the very man is no less hated for the name, than the country for the manners. *Lyly's Euphues*.

†To ITERATE. To repeat.

Whose empty wombe continuall murmur yields,
And iterates againe each word it heares.

Heywood's Troia Britannica, 1609.

†ITERATE, *adj.* Repeated.

Wherefore we proclaim the said Frederick count Palatine, &c., guilty of high treason and *iterate* proscription, and of all the penalties which by law and custom are depending thereon. *Wilson's James I*.

JUDAS COLOUR. Red colour, of hair or beard. It was a current opinion, that Judas Iscariot had red hair and beard; probably for no better reason than that the colour was thought ugly, and the dislike of it was of course much increased by this opinion. Thiers, in his *Histoire des Perruques*, gives this as one of the reasons for wearing wigs: "*Les rousseaux portèrent des perruques, pour cacher la couleur de leurs cheveux, qui sont en horreur à tout le monde, parce que Judas, à ce qu'on prétend, étoit rousseau.*" Page 22. The representations so common in tapestry, made these images familiar to all ranks of people.

For. His hair is of the dissembling colour. *Cel*.
Something browner than Judas's. *As you like it*, iii, 4.
O let them be worse, worse; stretch thine art,
And let their beards be of Judas's own colour.

Spanish Trag., O. Pl., iii, 196.

What has he given her? what is it, gossip? a fair high standing cup, and two great 'posse spoons, one of them gilt. Sure that was Judas with the red beard.
Middleton's Chaste Maid of Cheppside, 1600.

Dryden has it in his play of *Amboyna*:

Receive me to your bosom; by this beard, I will never deceive you. *Boam*. I do not like his oath, there's treachery in that Judas-colour'd beard.

Dryden also, in a fit of anger, described Jacob Tonson

With two left legs, and Judas-coloured hair.
Scott's Life of Dryden, p. 290.

As Tonson is in the same attack described as "freckled fair," there can be no doubt that Judas' hair was always supposed to be red.

A red beard was considered as an infallible token of a vile disposition:

Why, cannot you lie, and swear, and pawn your soul for sixpence?—You have a *carrot coloured beard*, and that never fails; and your worship's face is a prognostication of preferment.

Shirley's Doubtful Hair, act v, p. 68.

It has been conjectured, that the odium attached to red hair originated, in England, from the aversion there felt to the red-haired Danes; which may or may not be true. *Crine ruber* was always a reproach to a man, though the golden locks of ladies have been so much admired. See CAIN COLOURED.

JUDICIOUS, *a.* Apparently for judicial; in regular process of judgment.

His last offences to us

Shall have *judicious* hearing. *Coriol.*, v, 5.

†Nor yet expect that her best industrie
Could raise her up unto the last degree
Of grace and favour, with *judicious* men,
Who know the failings of my erring pen.

Phillis of Scyros, 1655.

†JUG-BITTEN. Drunk.

For when any of them are wounded, pot-shot, *jug-bitten*, or cup-shaken, so that they have lost all reasonable faculties of the minde, and in a manner are so mad, that they dare speake felony, whistle treason, and call any magnifico a mungrell.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†JUMBALS. A sort of sweetmeats.

"*Jumbals*, certain sweetmeats." *Dunton's Ladies' Dictionary*. They are still, we believe, made in some parts of the country.

The best *jumbals*.—Take half a pound of white sugar, and as much fine flower, beat up the whites of two new lay'd eggs, and mix it with them, blanch a pound of almonds, and beat them well with half a pound of sweet butter, and two spoonfuls of rose-water; to all these well mixed, put half a pint of cream, mould them into a paste, and make them into what form you please, rowl them in fine beaten white sugar, and bake them in a gentle oven.

Accomplish'd Female Instructor.

▲ JULIO. An Italian coin, value sixpence; still, or lately, current in Italy by the same name. See Guthries' Table.

He spent there in six months
Twelve thousand ducats, and (to my knowledge)
Receiv'd in dowry with you not one *julio*.

White Devil, O. Pl., vi, 294.

†What sayest thou man? there is no religion in the world, but onely for forme; take here, and pay him, and give him this *Julio* over and above, to hang himselfe, and so in Gods name let's be gone.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

JUMENT, *s.* Cattle of all kinds, or even a beast in general. *Jumentum*, Latin. In French, *jument* has become restricted to mean only a mare. Burton gives it as the translation of *pecudes*:

Formidolosum dictu, non esu modo,
Quas herbas *pecudes* non edunt, homines edunt.

Plant.

And tis a fearful thing for to report,
That men should feed on such a kinde of meat,
Which very *juments* would refuse to eat.

Anat. of Melanch., p. 68.

In another place the words rendered *juments* are *brutis animalibus*. P. 42. Sir Thomas Brown, whom Mr. Todd quotes, includes oxen, as well as horses and asses, among *juments*.

†I'd rather be his *jument* than his mistress.

Cartwright's Sledge, 1651.

†Those goodly *juments* of the guard would fight
(As they eat beef) after six stone a day.

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†JUMP-COAT. A close fitting vest. King Charles II, after his escape from Worcester, disguised himself "in a green cloth *jump* coat, threadbare, even to the threads being worn white."

▲ By'r lady, nothing but a drugget *jump* and a caster, a russet-gown for my wife Susan, a New Testament for the biggest lad, add three or four catechizes to give away in the country; here's the ladies catechine for the parsons wife.

The Country Farmers Catechism, 1708.

Tell me, prithee, Terpole, what long-winded brother in a short *jump* coat did preach to day.

Cupid Stripp'd, 1708.

JUMP, *adv.* Exactly.

And bring him *jump* where he may Cassio find
Soliciting his wife.

Othello, ii, 2.

In Hamlet, act i, sc. 1, the old quarto reads, "*jump* at this dead hour;" which in the folios is changed to "*just* at this same hour."

You is a youth, whom how can I orestip,
Since he so *jumps* doth in my meshes hit.

Marston's Satires, iii, p. 147.

And therefore the Greeks call it *periergia*, we call it over-labor, *jumps* with the original.

Pultenham, Art of Poesie, p. 216.

Sometimes, but more rarely, it is used as an adjective, meaning exact or suitable:

Acrostichs and telestichs on *jump* names.

B. Jons. Excer. on Fulcan, vi, p. 406.

He said the musike best thilke powers pleas'd
Was *jumps* concord betweene our wit and will.

Pemr. Arcad., L. iii, p. 397.

Where not to be even *jump*

As they are here, were to be strangers.

B. & Fl. Two Noble Kinsm., i, 2.

To JUMP WITH. To agree with, suit, or resemble.

I will not chuse what many men desire,
Because I will not *jump* with common spirits,
And rank me with the barbarous multitude.

Mer. of Ven., ii, 9.

Well Hal, well: and in some sort it *jumps* with my humour, as well as waiting in the court, I can tell you.

1 Hen. IV., i, 2.

Good wits may *jump*; but let me tell you, Eiron,
Your friend must steal them if he have them.

Muses' Looking Glass, O. Pl., ix, 233.

"Wits *jump*" is still used as a proverbial phrase.

This story *jump'd* just with my dream to night.

Adromana, O. Pl., xi, 53.

With patience hear me, and if what I say
Shall *jump* with reason, then you'll pardon me.

Grim Collier, &c., O. Pl., xi, 226.

Or, without *with*, to agree:

Then wonders how your two opinions should *jump* in that man. *Earle's Microc.*, § 66, p. 177, Bliss's ed.

†JUMPISH. Dull; stupid?

All these things may well be said unto me, that be commonly spoken against a foole, as to be called a blockpate, a dulhead, an asse, a *jumpish* sot; but none of these can be spoken against him, for his follie goes beyond all these. *Terence in English*, 1614.

JUMPLY. Suitably.

Yet the affaires of this countrey, or at least my meeting so *jumply* with them, makes me abashed with the strangeness of it. *Pem. Ar.*, L. v, p. 450.

†JUNIPER. It was formerly supposed that the wood of juniper, when once lighted, would remain on fire a whole year if covered with its own ashes. Hence Ben Jonson, in the *Alchemist* (i, 3), talks of the the "coal of juniper" which the tobacconist kept for his customers to light their pipes from.

JUNKET, or JUNCATE. A sweet meat, or a dainty. *Giuncata*, Italian. Mr. Todd derives *cheese-cake* from this; but it is formed, much more simply, from *cheese* and *cake*; a cake made of a curd something like cheese.

You know there wants no *junkets* at the feast. *Tam. of Shr.*, iii, 2.

And making straight to the tall forest near,
Of the sweet flesh would have his *junkets* there. *Drayt. Mooncalf*, p. 506.

The verb to *junket* is growing obsolete very fast, if it be not so already.

JUNT, *s.* A loose woman. Explained by the context only, for the word does not occur elsewhere.

Daintily abused! you've put a *junt* upon me;—a common strumpet. *Middleton, Trick to catch*, &c., v, 1.

†JUP. A petticoat; the lower part of the gown. *Fr. jupe*.

This play of ours, just like some vest or *jup*,
Worn twice or thrice, was carefully laid up. *Flechnoe's Epigrams*, 1670.

†JURRE, *v.* To jostle. *n. s.* a shock, or blow.

Betweene these rockes that thus open asunder, and *jurre* one against another so often, if a fowle should happen to flye, by no swiftnesse of wing could she possibly escape and get away, but be crushed to death. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

Ensnared the yron front that it beareth out before (and in truth it resembleth a rammes head) with long ropes on either side, and so held it fast, that by returning backe againe it should not gather new strength, nor be able with thicke *jurres* and pushes, forcibly to strike the walls to any purpose. *Ibid.*

†JUSSEL. "A minced dish of several meats." *Dunton's Ladies' Dictionary*.

JUSTICER, *s.* An administerer of justice. It appears that the justices of the peace were once technically called *justicers*.

O, give me cord, or knife, or poison,
Some upright *justicer*! *Cym.*, v, 5.

This shews you are above,
You *justicers*, that these our nether crimes
So speedily can venge! *Lear*, iv, 2.

Besides, the now ripe wrath (defer'd 'till now)
Of that sure and unfaying *justicer*,
That never suffers wrong so long to growe. *Daniel, Civ. Wars*, v, 49.

How to my wish it falls out that thou hast the place
of a *justicer* upon them. *Eastw. Hoe*, O. Pl, iv, 268.

JUTTY, *s.* A projecting or over-hanging part of a building.

No *jutty*, frieze,
Buttress, or coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle. *Macb.*, i, 6.

To JUTTY. To overhang; from to *jut* out.

As doth a galled rock
O'erhang, and *jutty* his confounded base. *Hen. V*, iii, 1.

A JUVENAL. A youth; from *juvenis*, Latin.

A most acute *juvenal*, voluble, and free of grace. *Love's L. L.*, iii, 1.

The *juvenal*, the prince your master, whose chin is not yet fledged. *2 Hen. IV*, i, 2.

What wouldst? I am one of his *juvenals*. *Westward Hoe*, 1607.

But thou, my pretty *juvenal*—must lick it up for a restorative. *Art of Jugling*, &c., 1612.

-IVE. The termination *ive* in English, regularly and properly gives an active signification to adjectives; as *ivus*, in Latin, and *if*, in French. Thus, *active* is that which acts, *formative* that which forms, *repulsive* that which repulses, &c.; but this analogy is not always preserved by our early writers, who occasionally give a passive sense to adjectives in *ive*. Thus,

The *protractive* trials of great Jove;
Tro. and Cress., i, 3.

mean the protracted trials; but, in the very next line, *persistive* is used for that which persists.

What seems more extraordinary, *-ing*, the termination of the active participle, is sometimes so used:

And ever let his *unrecalling* crime
Have time to wail th' abusing of his time. *Sh. Rape of Lucr.*, Suppl., i, 532.

For unrecalled, or unrecallable.

IVY-BUSH. The bush hung out at taverns was an *ivy-bush*, in which there appears a trace of classical allusion, as the ivy was always sacred to Bacchus; perhaps continued from Heathen times. "Vino vendibili suspensâ hederâ non est opus," is the Latin form of the proverb.

Things of greatest profit are set forth with least price.
Where the wine is neat there needeth no *ivy-bush*. *Buphucet*, A & S.

The proverb is, "Good wine needs no bush;" but does not express what kind of *bush* might be wanted.

For the poore fisherman that was warned he should not fish, yet did at his doore make nets, and the olde vintener of Venice that was forbidden to sell wine, did notwithstanding hang out an *ivie-bush*.

Euphues and his Engl., A 4.

I hang no *ivie* out to sell my wine,
The nectar of good wits will sell it selfe.

R. Allot, Engl. Parn. Sonn. To the Reader.

This good wine I present needs no *ivy-bush*.
Notes on Dn Barts, 1621. To th

An owl in an ivy-bush perhaps d
originally the union of wisd
prudence with conviviality; a
merry and wise." It is, ho
true, that a bush or tod of i
usually supposed to be the f
residence of an owl. See Tod

END OF VOLUME I.



